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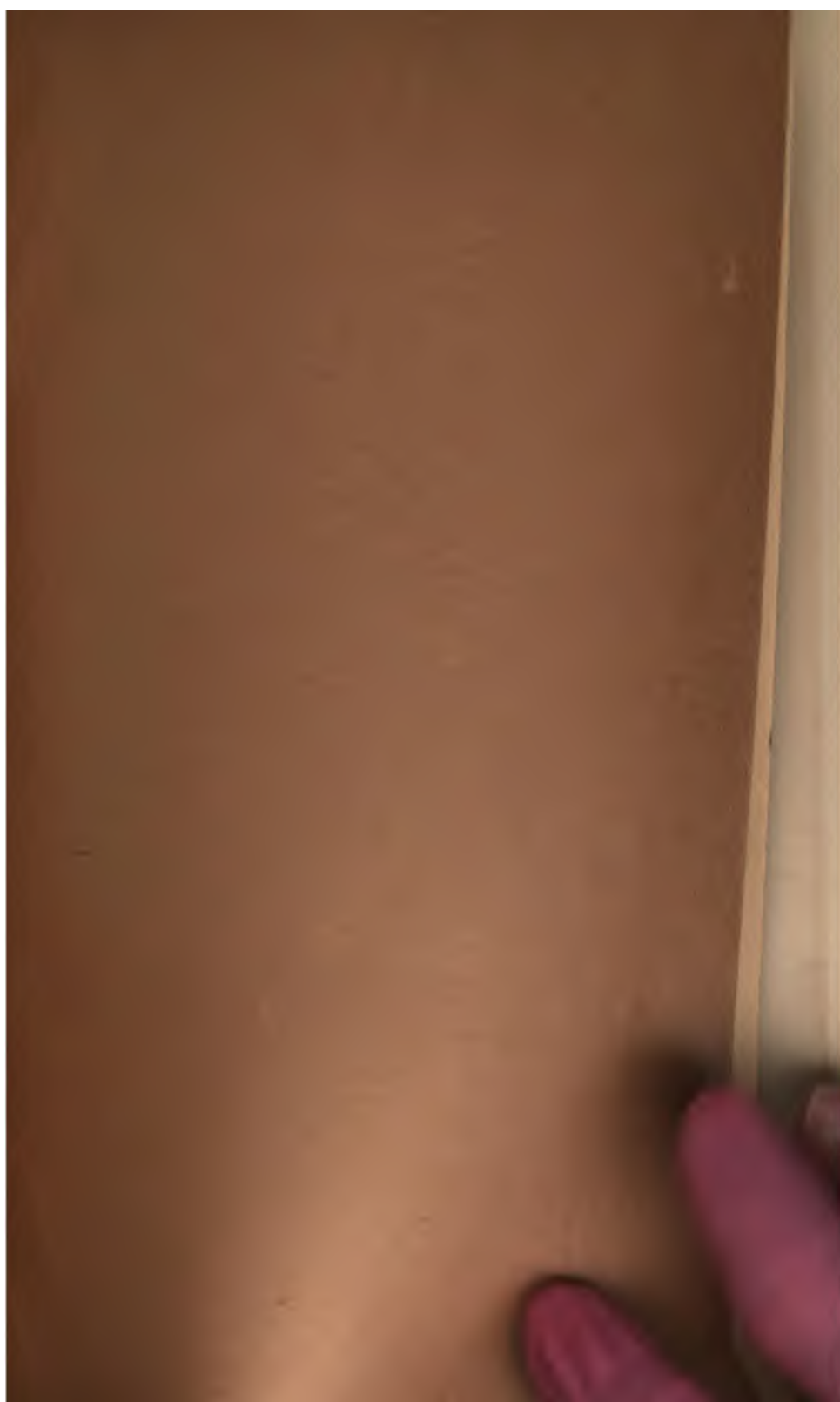
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# SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# Board of Health

OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

AND REPORT OF THE

Bureau of Vital Statistics

1893.

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## The State Board of Health.

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FRANKLIN GAUNTT, M.D.....	Burlington.
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Secretary .....	E. M. HUNT.

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## Secretary's Report.

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*To His Excellency George T. Werts :*

GOVERNOR—I have the honor, on behalf of the State Board of Health, to transmit to Your Excellency the seventeenth report of this Board and the fifteenth report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Each of these departments has its distinct line of work and of study, yet they are so related to each other and have alike such relation to the health welfare of the people and to a study of the causes and the courses of disease as to need a common oversight.

The year has been one of preparatory expectancy, and of an anxiety modified by confidence in the protection afforded by thorough sanitary administration. Cholera, typhus fever, small-pox and diphtheria were the threatening enemies as to which it seemed especially necessary to be forewarned and forearmed. The two former, as foreign diseases, had found lodgment in New York city, and the two latter were prevalent to an unusual degree.

With a single exception, this State escaped the two former, although some suspected cases of each required sanitary guard and careful diagnosis.

As to the other two, our experience has not been so fortunate. Small-pox has occurred in more localities than for a score of years before. It has been met for the most part by isolation, vaccination and prompt sanitary administration. The result has been that, with a single exception, it has not reached the extent of an epidemic, that the deaths from it have been few in proportion to the cases, and that often it has been confined to one or two families or houses.

The same is mostly true as to diphtheria. It continues to be a great scourge, but the number of cases that occur in any one place, in proportion to the population, continues to illustrate the

difference between effective sanitary organization and service, quick dealing with first cases, and that carelessness of sanitary police and tardiness in isolation which usually result in a greater spread of the disease.

Under the pressure of prevalent or threatened disease, well-organized Local Boards have been stimulated into new activity, while others, which had been too neglectful, have been more fully organized and entered upon more systematic and effective methods of work.

The State by judicious laws, and the State Board of Health by readiness to provide full directions and to assist in those details of instruction and guidance which are usually needed by local authorities, have been able to meet these various needs. It can be said with confidence that no previous year has so illustrated the importance of this great work or has so shown the wisdom of a system which secures adequate legal authority, and which enables this Board to be of much service in the literature and information which it quickly supplies, and in the inspection and assistance which it furnishes.

We have reason to rejoice that we are now much more ably sustained in our defenses against disease by the General Government. Congress, in February last, passed a quarantine law which, although not perfect in all its details, was broad enough to mark an epoch of progress in American methods of dealing with epidemics.

The national supervision was so extended as to secure primary authority at most ports and power to supplement defects where State quarantines existed. All our Consular representatives were given most careful and thorough directions and with great promptness nine physicians of the Marine Hospital Service were stationed on a four years' service at Liverpool, Southampton, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, Havre, Marseilles, Naples and Genoa, with such directions and such powers as accomplished more than had ever been done before in emigration from foreign ports.

So early as May, 1893, we were able to have in actual operation the closest examination of steerage passengers and their baggage and of vessels and their crews.

The Sanitarians, and especially the State Boards of Health,

who had long been urgent for such action, were rejoiced to read in the official abstracts of sanitary reports, statements from medical officers stationed abroad, which showed that we already had protection against cholera, typhus fever, small-pox and other diseases such as had long been desired.

We could read in the weekly bulletin of the Marine Hospital Service as follows:

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

*Inspection of Emigrants at Rotterdam.*

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, May 29, 1893.

"During the week, 1 case of measles appeared in the emigrant hospital. The child was at once sent to the city hospital, the other children of the family and the mother isolated in the company's hospital, and the room cleared and disinfected. No new cases have appeared.

From the number about to embark on the steamer *Rotterdam*, I detained 3 cases of favus, and the company, at my suggestion, rejected a female syphilitic, with mucous patches in her mouth. The lot was much cleaner than those at Amsterdam.

All of these vessels touch at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, en route to America, and there take on 200 or more emigrants. The company informs me that they have employed there two local physicians to examine all such passengers.

I have notified the company that all emigrants arriving from Russia, Hungary, Galicia, France, and the city of Antwerp, would, until further notice, be detained five days for observation, and their baggage disinfected.

Very respectfully,

R. M. WOODWARD,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

Abstract from report of Surgeon W. A. Wheeler, May 29th, 1893:

"At present the steerage passengers are inspected by the United States inspector on the day preceding the sailing of the ship, which sailing is usually at 6 or 7 P. M. They are collected outside of a small building on the water front, admitted to the building a few at a time, inspected by the medical officer, their passports and inspection cards stamped, and then passed to another room, where they are vaccinated by an assistant and their inspection cards again stamped. They then go for their baggage and with it are carried in the small boats to the vessel. As they board the ship their baggage is opened and examined and, if passed, a proper tag affixed by two other assistants of the United States inspector. The next day the crew of the vessel is mustered and inspected and the ship examined, when, if found clean, a bill of health is given her."



This work of foreign inspection is being constantly improved as to details and the various structural conveniences needed for examination, inspection, bathing and disinfection are being provided. The arrival of a suspected vessel at the Port of New York early in August gave full opportunity to illustrate the great advantage of this system.

In order that preparation in our ports at home and in our lake, river and internal defences might be duly provided for, Surgeon Walter Wyman, S. S. General of the Marine Hospital Service, early called a conference of twenty of the port physicians and health officers of seaport States, at which definite questions of local sanitation were discussed. This State was duly represented. Soon after, at special request of this Board, examination was made of the port of Perth Amboy in reference to quarantine protection, and an additional officer appointed to guard this, our most exposed point.

While we are largely protected by the New York Quarantine, yet as vessels from Hamburg and other points land at Hoboken and Jersey City, we need special care of these localities. At the instance of Superintendent Jackson, of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., conference was had as to the transportation of immigrants and their baggage by rail.

We were assured that if necessary, in addition to the guard of State and local authorities and railroad officials, there would be, on the part of the Marine Hospital service, special oversight of the immigrant service, and that, in the event of the occurrence of cholera, immigrants would be carried only on special trains and in charge of a detailed medical officer.

If there is failure hereafter in the guard against cholera and other imported diseases it will not be from the lack of organized methods, but in the minute carrying out of details by local authorities, or by the lack of cleanliness and house-to-house inspection and other duties of anticipative local administration.

Nor can we too forcibly emphasize the importance of inter-state guard against those diseases which arise in neighboring territory and which are spread by land travel.

While awaiting the possible invasion of cholera during the late fall of 1892, a somewhat serious outbreak of typhus fever occurred in New York city. This seemed traceable to a foreign

source. Although guarded with diligence by the New York City Board, it has shown great persistence in recurrence. It has existed as a very serious epidemic in the City of Mexico and in some of the Mexican provinces, and from thence also was introduced into New York city.

This Board had an important experience with some fatal cases of fever that occurred in a rural village in Mercer county. These were seen by several other physicians as well as by representatives of the State Board and were pronounced to be typhus by some practitioners of experience. The first case had come from a Water street boarding-hotel of New York city. It was only by a careful tracing of the history, as well as by a study of the several cases that occurred, that the conclusion was reached by all but one of the physicians seeing the cases that they were a very low form of typhoid fever.

The cases were of great interest as showing the importance of Local Boards and of State co-operation in such an emergency. Our Township Boards have not ready at hand facilities for dealing with such cases, and often not the knowledge of what is necessary to be done. Yet as having, through law, the power and, through relation to the Township Committee, the necessary funds, it is delightful to see how, as a rule, some one is found on such Boards who will execute the law. In this case, after some little delay, at his own peril, one non-medical member of the Board enforced the law, isolated the cases, provided a day and night guard and greatly aided in preventing the extension of the disease.

Although not a new experience, we are glad to be able to say that amid some tardy and inefficient Township Boards we find that most are coming to recognize their high duty, and only need direction and information as to authority and a medical member intelligent as to sanitation, in order to be of great service to a community.

A third disease, as to which we began the year with some anxiety, was small-pox. It had lingered in Trenton and Newark, and, although not reaching large epidemic proportions, had not been stamped out as rapidly as was desirable. It has, during the past year, occurred at a greater number of localities than we have ever known it to exist before during the same period. Yet it has

rarely reached many families. We think this is much to be attributed to prompt report, isolation and vaccination, although as to each of these there is still room for improvement.

The experience at Red Bank was a serious exception, and for a time forcibly illustrated what harm can arise from the dilatory methods of a Health Board. After the epidemic had obtained full headway and the most efficient member of the Board had been soundly abused, the community, amid the protestations of this Board and various citizens, grasped the necessities of the situation and showed their delayed ability. It is the testimony of both of the Inspectors, who had special oversight and gave aid and advice, that much loss which resulted to this beautiful and growing city might have been averted by prompt attention to early cases. From this point several neighboring places were invaded, but the Local Boards prevented spread.

In only one instance, that of Cartaret, was there concealment of the real facts and delay in action. The disease, however, in this case was mostly confined to a large boarding-house and did not spread through the community.

Important notes in relation to cholera, small-pox and diphtheria and the lessons from the year's experience will be found in another part of this Report, under "Comments Upon Some Principal Diseases." The facts as to cholera at Jersey City, small-pox at Red Bank and diphtheria at Hightstown, as there detailed, are worthy of the careful attention of all physicians and of Local Boards of Health.

#### LOCAL HEALTH BOARDS.

It can be said in general that the Local Health Boards of the State are increasing as to the efficiency of method in dealing with nuisances and in intelligent effort for the prevention of disease.

Those that make themselves familiar with our laws, pass ordinances, and use persuasion where force is not necessary, generally commend themselves to public opinion, and increase in their influence and efficiency. Our greatest lack is in competent Inspectors. A Board of Health is in itself a means of education, and so its members often become acquainted with needs through



their experience. Now and then a Board is too stringent in its first action and so brings itself into disrepute. While there is most reason to complain of sluggish Boards, it sometimes occurs that there is activity without insight.

During the past year one Board complained of a proposed cemetery when it was merely a question of landscape and of æsthetic choice. One very small village passed an ordinance that no horse stall should be allowed that had not a cemented floor; another, that every communicable disease should be reported, which would include whooping-cough and mumps. Another complained that an undertaker allowed his hearse to stand nearly in front of the house of a neighbor. An intelligent Board caused a house to be burned because of some cases of scarlet fever that had occurred in it.

Excesses will occur when great powers are given to those who are over-zealous and turn on the power at the wrong time, yet these cases are very rare and prove nothing against the general necessity of conferring upon Boards such rights of procedure as may be summarily used. It is far oftener the case that there is not sufficient promptness or severity. Let Boards fully acquaint themselves with the laws, with the mode of preventing nuisances as well as of abating them, and with what due discretion requires and due protection demands. Then let the law be enforced to the degree that the public safety demands.

## DRAINAGE FOR HEALTH.

Public attention is so much attracted to questions of water-supply and sewerage that too often the equally important subject of drainage is overlooked.

Whole tracts of country which need draining, in the interests of health as well as of agriculture, are left to produce miasm or to give chilliness and variability to the air we breathe.

Cities are built upon ground that should be thoroughly under-drained to the depth of ten or fifteen feet below the surface. Reservoirs, or artificial lakes or ponds, are made and water so impounded as to raise the water-level in the ground for a long distance around them. The excavations for buildings, roads, railroads, etc., are constantly changing the natural contour of



the surface, so that places once dry and healthy become wet and malarious. The success of the drainage of the Pequest valley and the progress being made along the Passaic should encourage to the drainage of other large areas. It would be a noble work for the State, under the guide of this Board and that of the State Geological Survey, to arrange for the progressive drainage of various localities, much on the plan now being carried out as to stone roads. It would thus secure gains, both as to crops and to health, as remunerative and comfortable to the citizen as anything that can be done to facilitate travel.

Recently, Prof. R. C. Kedzie, of the State Agricultural College of Michigan, and well known as an authority in chemical and sanitary science and art, has furnished a paper relating to healthful ground. We quote as follows:

"In Michigan the drainage of swamps and marshes, removing all stagnant surface water, has been so promotive of the general health that no one now questions its benefit. In a State where one-ninth of the land was indicated upon the original surveys as swamp, the benefit of surface drainage was most obvious. Within my own recollection the malarial diseases of my State have been reduced one-half, and the most potent factor in this reduction was drainage of swamps. No law ever placed upon our statute book has been productive of more good and less evil than the law providing for compulsory drainage, where each land owner was made to bear his just part of the expense, and no churl could block the draining of a whole neighborhood because he chanced to control the outlet. This law has paid the State ten-fold the cost by reclaiming a large area of once worthless land, and it has paid a hundred-fold in protecting the public health.

"Surface drainage needs no advocate to-day, and I call your attention to a form of draining equally necessary, but the need for which is not so obvious. I refer to the under-draining of soils whose surface appear to be reasonably dry, but whose deeper recesses are full of stagnant water. This *ground water*, as it is called by the Germans, is never to be mistaken for soil moisture or water held in the soil by capillary action, but is the free water of the soil, which will flow under the action of gravity. This ground water diminishes in a marked degree the agricultural capabilities of the soil, reducing the temperature, preventing soil oxidation, arresting the elaboration of plant food and preventing the spreading of the roots in the soil, because the roots of most cultivated plants will die in stagnant water. I do not propose, however, to discuss the agricultural value of soil drainage.

"I call special attention to the influence of ground water because people are only beginning to realize how profound is the influence of ground water on the public health. This influence is exerted directly in three ways:

"(1) By making the soil and the air above it cold.

"(2) By making both soil and air damp.

"(3) By generating malaria.

"Indirectly, the ground water is the predisposing cause of a large number of diseases."

We may also refer to a paper on "Subsoil Drainage," by Ashbel Welch, C. E., in our Fourth (1880) Report, and to one by the Secretary on "Building Ground," Vol. 2, 1874-5, in the Papers and Transactions of the American Public Health Association.

The Circular of this Board No. 62 gives many illustrative facts. We urge attention not as a mere sentiment or opinion, but with the hope that some feasible plan will be adopted to secure better drainage of localities, and that power may be conferred upon Local Boards to prevent the use of wet lands for building purposes.

#### HEALTH BOARD HOSPITALS.

We have, before this, urged the importance of hospitals for contagious diseases at the command of Health Boards. The need has come, of late, to be much more felt because preparation for cholera has impressed many of our Health Boards with the greatness of the need, while cases of other diseases more frequently occurring are often found difficult of isolation and care because there is no fit place for their reception.

Every city and large township community should first of all, even if not ready to build, acquire a suitable half acre, or more, of land, properly located and expressly dedicated to this purpose, so that there may be no dispute about locality when the time comes for providing a building. Even before this such a place is often available for tents or for the temporary storage of Health Board apparatus, disinfectants, etc.

It has been clearly demonstrated that such hospitals can be maintained without risk to the locality, if only conducted with what are now well-known precautions. With the single excep-



tion of small-pox the contagions of most diseases are not diffusive except within very narrow limits. While it has been shown in the investigations of the Local Government Board of Great Britain that the contagion of small-pox is sometimes disseminated from hospitals (See Dr. Power's report as to Fulham Hospital, 1884. See also Paper on Small-pox Problems as to Westhulme Hospital, Oldham, by James Niven in "Public Health," August, 1893,) yet it is to be remembered that one case of this disease furnishes more skin debris than a hundred cases of any other disease, and that where numbers of cases are collected there is an amount which requires especial precautions. It is not difficult to secure these if the special risk is recognized.

It may be claimed that a Board of Health hospital is the great protection of a city from contagious disease if only properly administered and if conveyance thereto is conducted with proper sanitary precaution. It protects those near at hand better than they would be protected from cases in a tenement house, and is the assurance that the city has a refuge station for the care of contagious disease.

Where townships cannot provide individual localities it is well for them to combine or to arrange with a neighboring city for a reception of their cases. Building of County Hospitals is to be encouraged.

So important is this subject, that we have issued a special circular as to it this year, with some plans and suggestions as to construction and administration.

Red Bank, Morristown and Asbury Park have recently been added to the list of those localities provided with such hospitals.

We were so impressed in our inquiries as to hospitals and the need of nursing force in case of cholera or other epidemic, that during the summer we called the attention of all hospital authorities to provisions for nurses in the following note :

GENTLEMEN—Inquiry into the details of preparation and administration for dealing with cholera has revealed the fact that the difficulty of securing prompt and proper nurse care is recognized by most health officers. It is also felt by the staff and managers of hospitals, since, whatever may be their rules as to the reception of contagious diseases, epidemic periods have always shown that they are greatly concerned therewith, and that in cases of sudden invasion or great prevalence of such diseases, our hospitals come to be identified therewith. The subject is all the more important because the difficulties that occur as to

cholera are also quite prominently felt as to small-pox, diphtheria, typhus and enteric fever, scarlatina and allied diseases.

We are aware that some of our hospitals are doing good service by training schools for nurses, and that the standard of these is being raised. This Board has come to feel that in all localities where there are hospitals there should be some understanding as to nurse supply between boards of health and hospitals. Could it not be arranged that each hospital should, under the direction of the staff, keep a record first of trained nurses, with references, locality, recent address, etc.; also, a list of those who though not graduated have had experience, or who are ready to act as volunteer nurses in case of need? If any hospitals, together with health boards, are ready to adopt such a system, we should be glad to furnish a book of record, with forms of entry.

I have the honor, on behalf of this Board, to present this subject for your kindly consideration.

We had response from only a few of them and still urge the matter upon the attention of hospitals and Local Health Boards.

#### NOTIFICATION OF DISEASE.

It is vain to have hospitals or methods of isolation and disinfection unless there is a systematic plan as to the notification of contagious diseases.

Our law, in a most wise and liberal way, provides therefor, and it should be rigidly enforced as to the chief contagious diseases.

There is room for much difference of opinion as to the use of placards where patients cannot be removed to a hospital. It is claimed by some that the effect of a general system of placarding is to lead to concealment, and consequently to a spread of disease. Professor Lyman, of Chicago, who has long been an opponent of the system, puts his side of the argument strongly, thus:

“Much of the objection to notification in our large cities is due to the dislike of placards upon the premises. I have never yet seen a case of scarlet fever or diphtheria in Chicago where the isolation of the patient was made any more effectual by a placard. I have known of many cases where unnecessary hardship and pecuniary loss have been sustained because the sanitary authorities would do nothing nor furnish any assistance beyond the placing of a placard. I have known of many unnotified cases that would have been cheerfully notified but for the dread of the placard. I have known of the actual flight of patients and the



widespread dissemination of contagion, in the endeavor to escape the placard. Among intelligent members of the community who submit to sanitary regulations, effectual isolation and disinfection are easily secured without resort to placards; while among the lower classes such advertisement adds nothing to the isolation of the patient.

"In my opinion it would be much wiser to use the placard as a means of enforcing necessary measures for isolation and disinfection, rather than for the advertisement of disease. Let the sanitary officials use it only when really needed. Give the infected family to understand that if proper measures for isolation and disinfection are employed, the placard will be withheld, but that otherwise it will be displayed. Thus employed it can be made a useful weapon, instead of being, as now, productive of more harm than good."—*Medical Record, New York, June 17th, 1893.*

We do not, however, see how such notification is generally avoidable in such diseases as small-pox, typhus fever, cholera and yellow fever, while it may be often available in diphtheria, scarlet fever, enteric fever, etc. We confess to an inclination to avoid it when possible, and therefore think it should be a subject for the calm discrimination and judgment of Health Boards according to locality, circumstances and exposures. Yet, when once a Health Board has decided upon it, it should receive the full support of all its members and submission on the part of all concerned. A good Board will always have occasion, sometimes, to be arbitrary or to act without full explanation of the necessities of the case to the general public, but the safety of communities is in prompt and thorough obedience. Any real infringements of rights is likely to be early commented upon by the State Board and to be reached by the courts.

#### DISINFECTANTS.

While light and air and general cleanliness are chiefly to be relied upon as a means of preventing disease, there are times when the use of disinfectants is of great importance. They have both aseptic and antiseptic value, preventing sepsis or putrefaction and neutralizing its effects when they have occurred. The most valuable disinfectants are those which destroy germs or spores, and thus not only prevent or arrest decay, but also

destroy the specific causes of disease. The great difficulty is that some are used that are ineffective either in quality or quantity, or that they are so used as to be charms or mind-soothers rather than real agents. These "dabs" at sanitation are of no use. There must be thorough and skilled use. Our circular (64) fully treats of the various kind. There are, however, some more recent facts that need to be in mind.

Corrosive Sublimate used alone does not act on excreta containing sulphur compound or albuminous bodies. The ammonia present in stale urine may also interfere with the action of the corrosive sublimate. It cannot be relied upon for lumps of excreta and similar matters. It cannot be used with Chloride of Lime as this would give a precipitate of the Oxide of Mercury. It must not be used on metallic surfaces as copper, brass, lead and silver. If put in too strong solution, it may dry on floors and walls, and, as a powder, become disseminated through the air of the room as arsenic from wall paper sometimes is.

Chloride of Lime, when good, contains over 40 per cent. of uncombined lime, and its commercial value, as a disinfectant, is to be rated by the Chlorine it contains. This varies 20 to 25 per cent., and often diminishes in keeping. Its strength should be certified and often as bought in packages it is unreliable. Chloride of Lime is very valuable as a disinfectant when of proper strength, and in disinfecting excreta is better than Corrosive Sublimate. "Its strong alkaline nature aids in the action and the lime itself is useful to a degree. In disinfecting with chloride gas either sulphuric or hydrochloric acid may be used, the former being cheaper. They yield an equal amount of Chlorine." It is best prepared by putting a pound of good Chloride of Lime in a wide basin, stirring it with a pint of water and then pouring a pint of the acid into the mixture, the person being careful not to inhale the vapor. In all other respects the directions are the same as those as to Sulphur fumigation. Both Sulphur and Chlorine need the presence of moisture in the room for their full effect. As to Quick Lime or ordinary fresh lime, there is no longer any doubt as to its very great value as a disinfectant. It may be used with advantage in the discharges of the sick room as well as for general cleansing.

The value of hot water, either boiling or nearly so, as a disin-



fectant, is never to be lost sight of. It is quickly available and of great service. While from time to time other disinfectants may be employed, any Health Inspector who fully understands the uses of Sulphur, Chlorine, Quick Lime and hot water, need not be at a loss how to accomplish thorough fumigation. The sulphate of iron, copperas, is still much used and has great value as a deodorant.

#### GARBAGE DISPOSAL.

The question of the disposal of garbage continues to be one of the radical questions in the sanitary government of cities.

The first great principle is not to mix in one mass various materials of household and street refuse. Ashes, for instance, should always be disposed of separately. It should be an offense against law to add any animal or vegetable matter to ash-heaps, nor should liquid slops of any kind be added thereto. Ash carts should be provided by cities as a separate service, or such partitions made as will keep these totally distinct from garbage. The service as to both should be very exact and uniform, so that vessels containing either can be put out at regular times and be sure of speedy removal.

Besides the various methods of land disposal of garbage, much aid is now afforded by the various forms of crematory furnaces. These differ somewhat in construction and availability, but far more in details as to fixtures and management. It is certain that the garbage of cities can be disposed of in this way if the plant is well constructed and the administration is thorough. Nuisance, when it occurs, results either from mismanagement in the collecting and delivery of the garbage or from the absence of proper construction for the consumption of noxious and offensive stenches in the smoke. The evils are only to be remedied by a thoroughly-organized and well-executed system. In our Twelfth Report, we gave the chief details as to many of these furnaces. There have been some new ones since or improvement upon the old. We have investigated as to many of these and found that complaint either as to nuisance or excessive expense are generally the result of mismanagement. As to one quite successful in Findlay, Ohio, the former Health Officer writes me as follows :

"The crematory at our place continues to be a success. During the past year, January, 1893, I have several times visited it and found it working quite satisfactorily. I was recently informed by a member of the Board that the crematory had accomplished this year more than ever before. It has been very successfully managed by an intelligent man. He is paid \$100 per month and employs his own assistant. It is operated day and night. There is, practically, no smoke or offensive gases. The only thing offensive is when decomposed matter, either animal or vegetable, is being unloaded or waiting its turn to be consumed.

"There was consumed in 1891 :

Loads of garbage.....	3,422
Barrels of night soil.....	3,719
Dead horses.....	130
Dead cows.....	24
Dead dogs.....	119
Dead hogs.....	44

"The amount for 1892 was somewhat larger.

"It was under the care of I. A. Knapp, Sup't."

To show how extensively the destruction of garbage by fire has come into use we quote as follows from a paper by W. F. Morse, of New York City :

"Total destruction by fire of city waste has been proved by six years' experience to be of great service to this country. So far as reports can be obtained, none of the garbage furnaces in use two years ago have been abandoned, but, on the contrary, the number has nearly doubled. New forms of destructors have been brought forward for experiment; novel ways of employing fuels are on trial; the utilization of the heat produced for obtaining power is found to be practicable; more convenient means for handling the material are used; the cost of operation is considerably reduced, and a general survey of the whole field shows a decided advantage both in number of furnaces constructed and their ability to perform the work required.

"In Great Britain a still more rapid advance has been observed. From an exhaustive report to the City Council of Edinburgh made by a special committee, a paragraph may be quoted :

"There are now more than 310 cell destructors in use throughout the principal English towns, consuming 2,000 tons of refuse per day, at a cost varying from two and a half pence per ton at Bolton, to three and a half pence at Southampton; nine pence at Ealing and Leicester, to one shilling at Derby, and one shilling three pence at Winchester."



"It has been stated by competent authority that the present year there would be built in England 100 more cell destructors, dealing with 250,000 tons of refuse per year. Thus, in Great Britain, the process of destruction or disposal of town waste by fire has become a necessary part of the municipal sanitary work."

At the Columbian Exposition the disposal of the garbage and waste by the Engle Furnace attracted much attention.

The distinguishing feature of the Engle system is the use of the second fire, destroying the products of combustion from the material burned and utilizing the heat thus obtained within the furnace. In the destructors employed in England this is accomplished by a secondary fire called a 'fume cremator,' placed near the base of the chimney, the heat from which cannot be utilized. Before the introduction of this device their chimneys emitted smoke and offensive odors. The fuel used at the Exposition furnace is crude petroleum atomized.

Other forms of apparatus are well noted by Dr. T. R. Chambers in a brief article in this report.

In our own State, one in use at Paterson seems to be the most satisfactory. A new one has recently been erected at Scranton, Pa., on a new system. Many of our cities are needing some form of crematory. Choice should not be left to a visiting committee. Either a contract should be made with the parties furnishing the plant with privilege of purchase or an expert committee be appointed to make choice of method, together with a finance committee to agree as to expenditures.

Be assured the one great need of our cities is more thorough plans for the disposal of garbage without creating a nuisance. It is a shame that some of our cities are continually dumping their foul refuse in low places here and there within their limits. When driven from one after another of these, it causes similar nuisances in adjacent townships. The whole system must be broken up.

#### FERTILIZERS AND THEIR TRANSPORTATION.

Many complaints reach us as to the nuisance caused by the various forms of fertilizers and the modes of their conveyance. Sometimes bone-phosphates, guano, or other animal or material

substances are kept too long, or too closely in freight or store-houses, so as occasionally to undergo some form of change. The remedy is easily reached by strict rules on the part of companies and of store-houses as to times of keeping and delivery.

Far more serious is the conveyance of city compost for farm and garden uses. With our proximity to large cities and with the demands of market gardening this is a matter that must have regulation. In the interests of both city and country the traffic cannot be stopped, but there is every reason why the evils attending it should be reduced to a minimum. These relate chiefly to the material of which the compost is made up and its state of decomposition, to the selection of suitable places for loading and unloading, to the shortening of time and the periods of time in which the manure is on the road, and to the prevention of slovenly modes of cartage and deposit. In cities, or in places of deposit for conveyance, the Health Boards should satisfy themselves of the character and state of the mixture which is being transported. Too often it represents various forms of offal and garbage concealed in the droppings of horses and stable litter. Under the plea that farmers and gardeners must have fertilizers, it is wrong to defend the conveyance of masses of effete matter quite free from those natural odors which belong to different manures.

Some three years since an appeal to the company which has done most of the transfer, resulted in some improvements and in a prohibition of the traffic for three of the summer months. Our strongest complaints now are, that often the cars are left to stand and are unloaded amid close populations and that the material has to be carted through streets and often is carted in such wagons as allow the free distribution of odors and sometimes of material.

It is fully within the province of Health Boards to interrupt this.

A valuable report on this subject, which applies as fully to our own State, has recently been made by Dr. Parsons to the Local Government Board of England (see Twenty-first Report, 1891-92). "The conclusion is, first, that in so far as bodily discomfort and functional disturbance, at times involving general impairment of health, are concerned, exposure more or less



recurring to the offensive effluvia concerned, does affect health; and, second, that whilst certain affections, such as 'sore throat,' which it has not always been possible to differentiate from diphtheria, can with some degree of certainty, be held to have relationship with exposure to the manure-effluvia in question, it has not been possible so to eliminate other sources of infection and of disease as to identify the effluvia with the production of any specific affection."

The first flagrant case that occurs should be the occasion for summary fine, or appeal to the Court of Chancery, as we believe the facts in evidence will draw the line between necessary conveyance and that which exposes the public to materials and odors injurious to health as well as disturbing to the comfort of the reasonable citizen. Some facts recently elicited by the New York Board of Health show that there is increase of sickness, or more disturbance of health conditions in the vicinity of manure pits than in usual places. We earnestly draw the attention of railroad and transportation companies to these matters, and the attention not less of those cities which, under the compost plea, are in the habit of landing boat-loads of filth in adjacent townships.

#### PETROLEUM, FOOD AND DRUG LAW, ETC.

The law as to the use of kerosene or petroleum products is under the watch of this Board, but requires much less attention than formerly. After much opposition we were able to command the co-operation of the Standard Oil Company and other reputable refiners. An exposure of the evil results from low grades of oil, the enforcement of the law, improvements in refining and the cheapening of cost, have all tended to the use of oils of safe grade. Nearly all accidents now reported are from the accidental breakage of lamps or the use of kerosene for lighting fires. We still keep careful watch as to reports of explosions. Any such should be carefully inquired into by Local Boards in their respective localities, and where any co-operation is needed the State Board is glad to furnish it. One case of apparent explosion occurred the past year in oil sold as 150°, as to which the report of the chemist is suggestive. It is as follows:

"JOHN C. GREEN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE,  
 "COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.  
 "November 3d, 1893.

"E. M. Hunt, M.D., Secretary State Board of Health, N. J.:

"DEAR SIR—The sample of kerosene received from you October 28th, and marked 'Kerosene Sample, Perry street, Trenton, N. J., gotten October 27th, explosive, reported October 24th,' has been tested by me, with the following results:

*Flashing point, 118° Fahr.*

*Fire test, 131° Fahr.*

"The oil is a safe oil for illuminating purposes, and quite up to the grades of oil, so far as I know, that are ordinarily used in lamps. I should, if such an oil were actually in use, ascribe any explosion to some accidental derangement of the lamp. I had to wait for some water to settle out of the oil which then was water white and clear."

In connection with our inquiries the past year into reported explosions, we have found that sometimes gasolene stoves and kerosene lamps are used by the same family. We have reason to believe that an occasional explosion occurs from mistake in using the wrong can. In one case, at least, we can account for the explosion in no other way, and we are informed by the agents of a large retail company that such accidents happen within their knowledge. This is all the easier because many of the five-gallon house cans now furnished have painted on them "either for gasolene or oil." We think that wherever gasolene and kerosene are sold to the same family that the law should require cans painted entirely differently or of different shape.

*The Laws as to Contagious Diseases of Animals* are carefully enforced. The work and the expense have been modified by the disappearance of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Bovine tuberculosis attracts much attention because of its relations both to man and beast. It has been the subject of careful report by this Board. Discussions in medical societies seem to show that this has been somewhat overlooked, probably because the law requires that our reports as to it and other animal diseases be sent to the State Board of Agriculture, and published in its transactions. These can be had on application.

Glanders, as it occurs among horses, often requires the enforcement of the law. Swine plague, which so much affects the pork supply, still remains without effective treatment, although less frequent in the State than formerly.



We notice in our reports to the Board of Agriculture the cultures used in swine plague, also the tuberculin for cattle tuberculosis and mallein for glanders as now being experimented with. (Circular 50 of this Board contains information as to the laws as to various animal diseases.)

A law as to the registry of cattle in cities, Chap. 207, Laws of 1893; a law limiting as to outfall of sewers, Chap. 277, Laws of 1890; a law as to filing of cemetery maps, Chap. 129, Laws of 1885, are among those to which this Board has direct or appellant relation.

Circular 60 refers to most of the laws up to 1892, and those since then, or reference thereto, will be found in the more recent annual Reports.

#### ADULTERATION OF FOODS AND DRUGS.

The law as to the adulteration of foods and drugs has altered much in breadth and import since its passage by the Legislature in 1881. This law was general and would have embraced within its scope all the subjects of special food legislation since.

As to one of these there seemed to be need of special law, and so in 1882, at the instance of the dairy interest, the first milk law was passed. The only relation of this Board thereto was in the appointment of the Dairy Commissioner and the chemists whom he might employ.

In 1886 the oleomargarine law was passed, which absorbed the milk law, and with its appropriation of \$10,000 gave to the Dairy Commissioner, appointed under this act, entire control as to whom he should employ and as to expenditures.

In 1887 an act was passed authorizing the Dairy Commissioner to aid in the act as to adulteration of foods and drugs and allowing him to expend moneys from the appropriation under the oleomargarine act.

These various laws so far changed the relation of this Board to the whole subject that it has not felt called upon to investigate commercial frauds as such, but has directly confined itself to those changes in foods and drinks which more directly affect the public health.

In our earlier duties under the general law there were fuller

investigations, which still stand as evidence, and most of which, in the judgment of this Board, did not need to be repeated in the interests of public health. In fact, changes in products, in coloring matter and in adulterations have greatly narrowed the extent of injurious falsifications of foods and drinks.

This year we have only investigated, to a limited extent, water-supplies and a few soda-water fountains. The former will be found in our article on Public Water-Supplies and the latter is hereto appended.

We shall continue under our small appropriation to make such investigations as the public health and the public interests may seem to require.

#### SODA-WATER AND SODA-WATER APPARATUS.

Soda water was originally a very weak solution of soda in water highly charged with carbonic acid. Soda-water sold, however, as a beverage is ordinarily nothing but common water highly charged with carbonic acid. It is true of this as of other beverages, that very much depends upon the purity of the water, and this in part upon the machinery used and the holders containing the beverage. It seems often to be forgotten that poor water if found in drinks, as in beer, soda-water or other water charged with gases, is not made pure by the admixture. Where it is manufactured or kept under pressure in tanks or delivered through faucets or fountains it is often subject, in addition, to metallic contamination.

Several years since we had a few inquiries made as to it which showed this to be the case. An examination made some time since by the Brooklyn Board of Health of the soda fountains in that city showed many of these contaminations. This was found especially true as to the first glasses of the day and in the fountains of second-rate stores.

Recently the London *Lancet* had a special analytical commission to experiment on mineral water machinery and metallic contamination. It furnished important illustration of the readiness with which "ordinary water containing an excess of carbonic acid gas is capable of taking into solution distinct quantities of lead, copper and zinc."

We have recently thought it wise to have a very few chemical examinations made of soda-water and syrups in Newark and Jersey City, as also an examination of the machinery used. Six samples were taken, those of the soda-water as coming from the fountain, and the samples of syrup as vended therewith. The samples of syrup were of raspberry, strawberry and lemon, as best illustrating possible contamination. The examinations, both ocular and chemical, were by August Drescher, Ph.G., of the New Jersey College of Pharmacy, Newark, N. J., and were as to the following points :

- (a) The pipe-connections, their nature, whether of tin or lead, etc.
- (b) What kind of fountains, and from whom bought.
- (c) Syrup-containers, being of zinc, lead, tin, glass or porcelain.
- (d) The water-supply for making the soda-water.
- (e) Name of manufacturer of apparatus, and date of manufacture of apparatus; manufacturer's name of soda-water; manufacturer's name of syrups.

The following table presents the results :

# SODA-WATER AND SODA-WATER APPARATUS. 27

<i>Name of Manufacturer of Fount and Pipes, Syrup-Containers, and When Made.</i>	<i>Name of Manufacturer of Soda Water from Whom Bought.</i>	<i>Condition of Apparatus and Pipes.</i>	<i>Condition of Syrup Tanks.</i>	<i>Water-Supply of Soda Water Manufacturer.</i>	<i>Name of Manufacturer of Syrup from Whom Bought.</i>	<i>Condition of Soda Water.</i>	<i>Condition of Syrup.</i>
No. 1. John Mathews, New York. Made long ago.	Thompson, Newark.	Lead pipe and copper fount, tin-lined.	Glass.	Well water.	Shenkers, New York.	No poisonous metals found.	None found.
No. 2. B. Hausling, Newark, N. J. Old apparatus.	Hausling, Newark.	Lead pipe, copper fount, lined with tin.	Glass.	Well water.	J. Lefcowitz, Cherry syrup, colored with caramel, no flavor noticeable.	Found traces of lead, or less than 1-16 grain per gallon.	Adulterated; made of caramel and other facitious material.
No. 3. John Mathews, New York. Recently manuf'd.	Mathews, New York.	Block-tin pipe and lined fount.	Glass.	Well water.	Self-made by seller; very good quality.	Pure.	Pure, good.
No. 4. John Mathews, New York. Recently manuf'd.	Self-made by seller.	Block-tin pipe and cast-iron fount.	Glass.	City water.	P. Garrigan; self-made; very good.	Pure.	Pure, good.
No. 5. A. D. Puffer, Boston. Old apparatus.	Hausling, Newark.	Lead pipes and tin-lined copper fount.	Glass.	Well water.	Hyman Wisenbaum; poor.	Copper found in appreciable quantity— $\frac{3}{8}$ grain per gallon.	No fruit flavor; adulterated with caramel.
No. 6. R. M. Green, Philadelphia. Old apparatus.	Hausling, Newark.	Copper fount, tin-lined and tin pipes.	No tanks; syrups kept in bottles.	Well water.	J. Lefcowitz. Raspberry adulterated.	Pure.	Adulterated with caramel and other foreign material.



Most of these samples were taken from parts of Newark where "low-grade" goods might have been expected, because of the unusually cheap price (two cents per glass). The "good samples," here analytically brought up, were from "good sources"—where five cents per glass is not deemed to be "too much"!

These results seem to indicate that sources of contamination exist. It is serious that in several cases city well-water was used. It is quite inexcusable, with the great improvements in holders and apparatus, that old, cheap or worn-out forms are so common. We shall make it a subject for further inquiry, and commend it also to the attention of all of our City Boards.

In reference to apparatus used we quote as follows from the report referred to:

"Copper, for various reasons, is, in fact, largely employed in the construction of aerated water machinery. According to our experiments, however, it would be better to employ tin, and then contamination of aerated water with injurious metals would be entirely avoided. But tin is not so workable as many other metals; it is too soft for some uses and too brittle for others; while it is very expensive. In spite of these drawbacks, however, we have recently inspected some soda-water machines in which it is impossible for the water to come in contact with any other metal than the purest tin, and tin is for all practical purposes as good as the noble metals gold, platinum and silver. Even the joints in these machines are thickly lined with tin, and all leading pipes are made of block tin. The condensers of these machines, in which the carbonated water is contained under pressure before being drawn off into bottle, are made of copper, thickly lined inside by a special and ingenious process with the purest grain tin. Larger condensers are made of best gun metal, in which case they are silvered. The water is conveyed into and from this condenser also through tin piping, the joints of which are of the same metal. We secured samples of the metal so used, and also a specimen of syphon heads, which was sent to *The Lancet* laboratory and examined. About the purity of the metal used for the lining process there can be no doubt whatever, for the mean result of several analyses gave the quantity of chemically pure tin as 99.90 per cent. Water saturated with  $\text{CO}_2$  was then placed in a copper cup similarly lined with tin and specially made for the purpose of these experiments, and left for several days. The metal showed no signs of deterioration, while the minutest test failed to indicate even the smallest quantity of metal in the liquid. The syphon head was found to consist also of tin, with a small proportion of antimony, the antimony being used in order

to make the heads durable; but it is important to add that neither lead nor copper was found in any single instance. It may be remarked that copper or other metal tinned in the ordinary manner is not satisfactory, and once the copper is exposed the solvent action proceeds with comparative rapidity.

"Soda-water machinery has been brought during recent years to a marvelous pitch of perfection, and it is doubtful whether any other industry has made such rapid strides in so short a time."

SANITARY EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

For the department of Hygiene and Sanitation authorized by the World's Columbian Exposition the various State Boards of Health were asked to furnish such specimens, diagrams, reports, models, charts and other illustrative material, such as should give an idea of the work being done and the methods adopted.

Inasmuch as the design of this was not for these Boards to exhibit house fixtures, apparatus, etc., the range was not large, but yet served to give valuable information as to the methods pursued by various boards.

This Board sent to the exhibit various blanks and reports showing the methods used in vital statistics, contour maps having relation to drainage and water supply, maps exhibiting lines of sewers of different construction in a few of our cities, spot maps for registering diseases and deaths as they occur, records of Asbury Park showing how Local Boards should have on hand for public use information as to the healthfulness of houses, and two hundred, or more, of food adulterations. These, not in an extended, but illustrative way, showed our conception of the work indicated to be done by State and Local Boards.

The exhibits of the whole department of Hygiene and Sanitation were well worthy of careful study, and received due attention from this Board.

That of Massachusetts was especially notable, since by its long experience and its appropriation for various sanitary work (about \$50,000), it has been able to do more than other Boards.

We notice among other things the model of the Lawrence Experiment Station of the State Board of Health, being the first of its kind established in America; the plans of the sand filters, designed by Engineer Mills for purifying the water supply of



Lawrence; photographs of sewage fields in operation, with plans of the principal filter beds thus far constructed. Also photographs of the Sewage Precipitation Works of Worcester, showing sewage disposal by chemical precipitation. These and many others inspire one with zeal in view of the great attainments already made, and yet cause some regret that most of the States are not alive to their great needs of larger provisions for health administration. Yet we can point to some advances in this State that are well worthy of attention and to structural arrangements in accord with advanced views.

#### OUR LIBRARY—CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

The Library of the State Board of Health now contains over one thousand volumes. In every department works by the best authorities are to be found. While no effort has been made to secure each book published, careful selection has been made, and the student of sanitary science and art will here not find himself without efficient aid. Besides volumes of societies and associations and many valuable exchanges, special treatises or papers are in hand on engineering, chemistry, architecture, water-supply, sewerage, inspection and various more general subjects. Because of our relation thereto under the laws, there are also many valuable books on social science, on charities and corrections and on the diseases of animals. The Bureau of Vital Statistics has most of the valuable reports and documents relating to statistical work. We have been able in all these departments to select and secure the most important books needed for present or future reference, with some as rare as they are valuable. The library is open to the use of all students of any of those subjects and of members of Health Boards. Where books are needed to be borrowed for study, for two weeks or more, special arrangements will be made for sending them. We have recently issued a new catalogue of the library, which can be had on application by postal.

## The Interest of the State to Conserve Its Streams.\*

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CARROL PH. BASSETT, C.E., PH.D.

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It is not the intention of this paper to present much that is novel. Its aim is rather to direct attention to facts comparatively well understood but insufficiently appreciated, and to draw some conclusions therefrom. We have all felt the charm of sylvan scenes—

“Where the woodland streamlets flow  
Gushing down a rocky bed,  
Where the tasseled alders grow  
Lightly meeting overhead.”

But it is not now proposed to praise the merits of pure streams of water—their beauty, their charm, their utility, or even their healthfulness. These features must for the time stand as accepted truths, as premises from which to look toward measures for their protection and conservation. With the Delaware forming the State's entire western boundary; with the Passaic and its fine tributaries flowing through the rich northern highlands; with the Hackensack, the Raritan, the Mullica, the Maurice, and the Great Egg Harbor rivers and Rancocas creek, widely separated throughout the State, there is no appreciable part of the entire population which is not interested directly in the care and protection of at least one neighboring stream.

A tabular statement compiled from the Geological Reports is here inserted showing the area, density of population and percentage of forest of the principal water-sheds within the State.

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\*Address of C. P. Bassett, C.E., as President New Jersey Sanitary Association, December, 1893.

Stream.	Sq. Miles.	Pop. per sq. Mile.	Percentage of Forest.
Passaic.....	949.1	338	.44
*Hackensack.....	201.6	216	.36
Delaware.....	2,344.8	129	.30
Raritan.....	1,105.3	105	.16
Maurice.....	386.4	72	.70
Rancocas.....	341.4	58	.61
Mullica.....	569.6	22	.90
Great Egg Harbor.....	337.7	21	.88

\* Exclusive of Jersey City and Hoboken.

Interesting questions growing out of the percentage of forest area on a water-shed, although of direct importance in connection with the conservation of streams, must be here passed over with mere mention and reference to the valuable paper presented earlier in the session by Prof. Smock. It is rather the intention of this paper to consider methods for protecting and conserving the original purity of the streams—it being assumed that such an aim is desirable.

The pollution of streams is more or less directly proportional to the population on the drainage areas. It is natural, therefore, that the main instances of stream pollution that have attracted most attention have occurred upon the Passaic water-shed. Population brings pollution, and yet population must be fostered and pollution prevented. These facts have been partially realized by the public, and scanty legislation has been attempted to regulate them.

The following amended act passed during the the present year practically supersedes all legislation in the State which aims to prevent stream pollution :

“1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That if any person or persons shall throw, cause or permit to be thrown into any reservoir, or into the waters of any creek, pond or brook of this state, which runs through or along the border of any city, town or borough of this state, or the waters of which are used to supply any aqueduct or reservoir for distribution for public use, any carcass of any dead animal, or any offal or offensive matter whatsoever calculated to render said waters impure, or to create noxious or offensive smells, or shall connect any water-closet with any sewer or other means whereby the contents thereof may be conveyed to and into such creek,



pond or brook, or shall so deposit or cause or permit to be deposited any such carcass, offal or other offensive matter that the washing or waste therefrom shall or may be conveyed to and into any such creek, pond, brook or reservoir, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both."

The law varies but slightly from its predecessors of 1876, 1878 and 1880, so that but little progress has been made since 1876 in the laws seeking to prevent the pollution of the streams of the State. After watching the results obtained under these laws, I am convinced of their entire inefficiency for the purpose proposed. It is my opinion that the principle of providing some supervisory authority to secure the enforcement of laws devised to prevent stream pollution, which is entirely lacking in our legislation, is practically essential, as has been shown by experience elsewhere and manifested in the results secured. Wherever active efforts have been made to preserve the purity of streams in the midst of dense populations this requirement has been considered uniformly essential. The River Pollution Commission and the various Conservancy Boards in Great Britain, similar Boards in France and Germany, the Massachusetts and New York State Boards of Health, to which are delegated powers similar to those exercised by the foreign Boards mentioned, have accomplished the results that can best be cited as marking progress in conserving streams. The essential feature in all these cases has been a Board with power to investigate the condition of streams and the character of liquids discharged into them, and vested with sufficient authority to summarily prevent injurious pollution. In cases, this has required supervision of works erected to purify factory waste or town sewage by the Board, and has necessitated the power to approve or reject plans proposed for the purpose. This Board then becomes the arbiter of standards of purity required in liquids entering various streams and different parts of the same stream; the conditions existing in each case determining the purity requisite in affluent liquids. Manifestly impure waters safely discharged into one stream should not be allowed to enter another. The uses of two streams may be different, or their ability to destroy filth—their digestive power—

may not be the same. Hence the objection to an arbitrary standard of purity involving no investigation or knowledge of the special conditions of each case.

Defendants of the law in this State as now framed may argue that if the statute forbids all stream pollution under sufficient penalties, it will be possible for any person or persons feeling themselves aggrieved by existing pollution to secure relief through the courts. Experience does not support this view. It is true that isolated cases exist where specific pollution has been prevented, but it is equally true that numerous cases of pollution exist along every stream of the State and pass unchallenged. Stream pollution is cumulative. The purity of a stream is generally endangered, as the moral tone of the community is assailed, by the accumulation of uninterrupted deteriorating influences. A stream has reached the danger limit at a given point, not perhaps so much on account of the pollution received from the last mill or hamlet passed as from the numerous other pollutions added in its course, any one of which would have made but a slight impression on its purity, but which, added at intervals, in the aggregate finally prevail over it. It is difficult to reach this scattered evil, and there is therefore great difficulty, as the recent cases in the courts of this State have abundantly shown, in practically preventing general pollution under the existing law.

We have witnessed within a few years a colossal movement in abandoning one of the State's principal streams for the purposes of water-supply, and giving it up to sewage pollution. Although the population of Jersey City, Harrison, Arlington and Kearney continue to drink the waters of the lower Passaic, they are hopelessly polluted, and other supplies seem to be an imperative necessity in the early future. Newark and some of its suburbs have secured an excellent water supply from the northern uplands at heavy expense, and it seems probable that other towns in the northern section of the State needing purer water must make terms with the combinations of capital that have laid a heavy hand upon the available surface-supply remaining. As has been mentioned, the water-shed of the Passaic is the most densely populated in the State, as it is practically the only one where means for preserving the purity of the stream have been seriously

considered. That the effort should have been abandoned offers little encouragement for a belief that other streams will long escape, unless measures other than those now existing be enforced. Elsewhere throughout the State measures for the protection of the existing water-supplies have an increasing interest. Sewerage systems are being built in many of the smaller towns, and there is a disposition to shirk the expense of sewage purification. The pollution of streams has everywhere occurred, and is increasing.

The cases where impure liquids may be safely discharged into streams have been used to justify in the popular mind wholly indefensible pollution. It was a wise as well as a witty saying of the English scientist that "What we want in water for potable purposes is innocence, not repentance." It is probable that water having received animal pollution is not in its early subsequent history in surface streams ever a wholly safe potable supply. The purifying power of streams has probably been largely overestimated; and yet our courts have taken an altogether different view of the matter. As illustrative of the most vigorous recent attempt to restrain the pollution of streams, we may cite the case in which the Newark Aqueduct Board sought to restrain the city of Passaic from discharging its sewage into the Passaic river four and one-half miles above its water-supply intake. It was confronted with a decision from the bench to the effect that there had been no evidence presented to the court that the discharge of sewage (which was admitted) would produce deaths in Newark, and therefore the court could not restrain the discharge. A quotation from the Chancellor's decision, sustained by the Court of Errors and Appeals, may be here made: "In the light of these circumstances it may be asked, why have not the dangerous qualities of the disease germs become manifested in Newark? Its experience seems to be a complete negation of the danger theory advanced in support of this application, or is sufficient at least to render doubtful whether the danger apprehended is more than chimerical." At the time of this decision the death rate in Newark and an analysis of the deaths showed an alarmingly large percentage of cases due to what is known as "preventable disease." With such a decision unchallenged, there can be but little incentive for individuals or municipalities



to bring action to prevent, under existing laws, the most grievous pollution of streams. It seems to us that the time is ripe for improvement in methods and results of stream conservation in the State.

If the evidence of the fatality of using water for potable purposes which is polluted with sewage is not complete, it seems high time, in the light of the full demonstration of the disease-germ theory of disease, that it were made so, and it would seem as though the State had sufficient at stake to secure such evidence, if need be, at the public expense. But what are some of the facts regarding this matter of proof that are available? The city of Chicago has experienced material reduction in its mortality from typhoid fever since its intake cribs were removed further from the shore. The facts concerning the epidemic of typhoid fever at Plymouth, Pa., are familiar to the public. Typhoid fever for years has been known to be excessive in Lowell and Lawrence, Mass.—supplied with water from the contaminated Merrimac river—as compared with other towns and cities of that State, and during the past year the State Board of Health has traced with remarkable certainty serious epidemics of the disease directly to the public water-supplies of both cities. A careless typhoid patient having polluted the Lowell supply, the epidemic there broke out and re-appeared at proper interval on the river below at Lawrence, due to the pollution from the Lowell sewers.

To show part, at least, of the effect of polluted water-supplies in the large cities of this State, I have secured the population of five of the larger cities from 1880 to 1890, and the record of deaths from enteric diseases as recorded by the report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and prepared the following table. Enteric diseases are ordinarily the most competent to show the effect of specific pollution in potable water.

	Trenton.	Camden.	Paterson.	Jersey City.	Newark.
Population 1880.....	29,910	41,659	51,031	120,722	136,508
Population 1890.....	58,488	58,274	78,358	163,987	181,518
Average pop. for decade.....	44,199	49,966	64,699	142,354	159,013
Total deaths from enteric diseases for 11 years....	163	541	302	1,121	1,061
Average number deaths, &c., for each year.....	14.8	49.1	27.4	102	96.3
Death rate per 1,000 from enteric diseases.....	.33	.91	.42	.72	.60

From this table it will be seen that Trenton, taking its water-supply from the Delaware above the city—almost entirely unpolluted by sewage—has the lowest death rate; it is closely followed by Paterson, which takes its water from the Passaic above the falls, and before serious pollution occurs; while Newark and Jersey City, both supplied from the lower Passaic, largely polluted by sewage, and Camden, supplied from the lower Delaware at a point affected by the sewage of Camden, Philadelphia and the entire population as far up the river as Trenton, all have abnormally high death rates. Had Newark's rate for the decade been no greater than Trenton's, a saving from enteric fever alone of 429 lives would have been effected among its people; and if Jersey City had the same rate, 553 persons would have been saved. Could figures be more convincing? It should be understood that these are not statistics collected in support of any preconceived theory, but are the official returns of the State Health Department, and, therefore, should be given the weight of unprejudiced authority.

But in the consideration of this subject there are other questions even than the pollution of water-supplies involved.

Suppose we abandon the use of a stream for potable purposes, are we to put no limit upon the contamination? Are we to permit the slow building up of a colossal nuisance similar to that existing on the Thames below London, where conditions exist of revolting enormity?

It is argued that these questions are for the consideration of impartial scientists and sanitarians rather than for the determination of lawyers and courts, confronted with expert evidence much of which may be bogus or prejudiced, and will, in any case, probably be conflicting.

It is further argued that where these evils exist they can better be removed by a thoroughly competent and unprejudiced board possessing scientific knowledge than by the uncertain, complicated and procrastinating channels of the courts.

Water companies should be supervised to see that the character of water supplied by them to their consumers is at least free from serious suspicion; sewage disposal works—their design, maintenance and results—should be examined to secure the requisite purity of effluent waters and freedom from nuisance;

towns should be prevented from permitting conditions resulting in the pollution by their sewage of their own water-supply. Several such cases have existed in the State and some uninterested external authority seems a necessity to prevent them. Such duties would be performed by the proposed board.

I am not sure but that the most satisfactory method of caring for the existing evil is to place the care of streams specifically in the hands of the State Board of Health or some department thereof, as is done in New York and Massachusetts. Such an arrangement would have numerous advantages, but it appears to me that under whatever auspices the control is secured the combined services of a sanitary engineer, skilled in the various hydraulic questions involved and familiar with processes available for sewage and filth purification, and the results attainable from each; a biologist competent to conduct the most recently perfected processes of investigation regarding disease transmission, and the recognition and isolation of various micro-organisms; and a chemist equipped with the latest knowledge and appliances for water analysis, should be secured to effect the results which science announces as essential to the well-being of the commonwealth.

In conclusion we may ask, How are the desired results to be secured? That is the practical question. The personal equation of each stream, its purifying power, and the degree of purity required in affluent waters, is a matter for scientific determination, and such supervision as has been suggested requires expenditures. How are we to expect from a Legislature, as ordinarily constituted, intelligent supervision for such work?

The education of the most intelligent portion of the public, coupled with such influences as this association may bring to bear upon our more thoughtful legislators, can, I believe, secure a radical improvement along the lines mentioned. Much has been done already in Massachusetts and even in New York. I believe at least as much may be accomplished in New Jersey.

# **Sewerage and Sewage Disposal at Freehold, N. J.**

BY GEO. E. WARING, JR., M. INST. C.E.

## **SEWERAGE.**

Freehold, the county seat of Monmouth county, is a village-like town of 3,500 inhabitants. Its sewerage was planned and executed in 1892, and the irrigation works for sewage disposal were constructed in 1893.

The system is what is known as the strictly separate system, from which all storm water is excluded and which is flushed by automatic flush-tanks (Waring's system).

The sewers are laid at a general depth of 7 feet. The system covers nearly the whole town, all that could be drained toward the north and east, except two or three new streets, on which there are as yet few buildings. These will be connected when necessary. Other small sections are to be cared for hereafter.

The work, as completed, comprises :

19,583 feet of	6-inch	sewers.
8,602	"	8-inch "
2,228	"	10-inch "
1,269	"	12-inch "
927	"	15-inch "

Total, 32,609 feet, being 6.18 miles.

103 hand-holes.

77 inspection pipes.

31 man-holes.

27 flush-tanks.

The contract prices for the work complete were as follows :



6-inch sewers.....	per foot, 41 cents ; branches, \$1.04
8 " " .....	" " 50 " " 1.38
10 " " .....	" " 64 " " 1.80
12 " " .....	" " 69 " " 1.96
15 " " .....	" " 84 " " 2.60
3 " tile drains.....	per foot, 3 cents.
Flush-tanks.....	\$66.00
Inspection pipes.....	9.00
Man-holes.....	38.00

The minimum grades established for the different sizes are as follows :

6-inch sewers.....	.40 per 100
8 " " .....	.24 " "
10 " " .....	.24 " "
12 " " .....	.24 " "
15 " " .....	.20 " "

Man-holes were placed at all junctions and, on the larger sizes, at all changes of grade. The inspection pipes are "T" branches of the size of the sewer, extended to within 10 inches of the surface, where they are covered with a cast-iron head, reaching to within 4 inches of the surface. They are placed on 6-inch and 8 inch sewers every 200 to 300 feet, according to local conditions. The hand-holes are simple T branches, with caps, set in the same manner as the inspections, but not carried higher. They are placed between the inspection pipes. A "Y" branch is placed at a point opposite every house and every vacant lot. The exact location of the branches and of the hand-holes and inspection pipes is carefully recorded, so that they may at any time be found by surface measurement.

Agricultural drain tiles, 3 inches in diameter, are laid in the ditch at the side of the sewer wherever it was thought that ground-water accumulated in wet weather. These have very materially improved the condition of the streets, as was shown in the spring of 1898.

At the head of each branch sewer there was placed a Rhoads-Williams automatic flush-tank, with a discharging capacity of 150 gallons, the discharge occupying about fifteen seconds.

The filling of the trenches was settled into place by flooding with water. They were very soft for a day or two after the flooding, but the filling then became compacted once for all.



There was no further settlement during the ensuing winter and spring.

The bids for this work were opened on the 18th of September and ground was broken on the 27th. The last pipe was laid on the 12th of December. The work was then tested by passing through the lines balls of a diameter somewhat less than that of the pipe. It was accepted on the 23th of December. Within less than three months something over six miles of sewer, with all the appurtenances of the system, were constructed in the best manner, at a total cost for material and labor of about sixty-four cents per foot, or \$3,366 per mile.

#### SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Freehold lies on the summit of the low elevation that divides the drainage between the ocean and the Delaware river. The water-courses of the region are unimportant, and in the dry season they have little or no flow. They are entirely unavailable for the discharge of sewage. It was evident at the outset that some such means of purification must be adopted as could be used throughout the whole year. The commissioners had recognized this condition, had investigated various methods of treatment and had determined that some form of application to land would be best suited to the local conditions.

When engaged to act as engineers, we could only confirm their judgment. After examining the various tracts available, we recommended the purchase of about fifteen acres of the Hudson Bennet property—selecting this, in spite of its somewhat unfavorable character, because it was the only tract near by that could be reached by gravity flow. Much of this land is peaty, with a surface of from six to twelve inches of bog-iron ore. The remainder is greensand marl and a clayey gravel soil, which is quite permeable. The section having the greatest depth of peat was in a depression and would need filling.

The soil is far from being an ideal one for sewage disposal, but its nearness to the town, the ability to reach it by gravity and the fact that it would require the purchase of only a few hundred feet of right of way made it seem the most available. Its advantages outweighed its disadvantages.

An attempt had been made to drain this tract by open ditches, cut at both sides of the upper field, with some cross-ditches. These had lowered the drainage level about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet at the upper end and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet at the lower; a few tile drains had been laid at a depth of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet. These had become more or less obstructed, and they were in any case too shallow to have much effect.

Permission was obtained to deepen the brook through the adjoining property, so as to secure a free outlet for the tile drains of the lower part of the tract. Work was begun late in March, 1893, the brook being lowered to about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet below the surface in order to get a free outlet for the tile drains 4 feet deep. No difficulty was encountered, save in two instances, where quicksand was found. Here the banks sloughed in and the bed had to be thrown out repeatedly. They now stand fairly well, but will need watching for some time. This ditch having been brought to grade, the upper tile lines were opened. At this time, April 11th, the field was so wet that it was impossible to drive onto it, and one could hardly cross it on foot without miring. The great effect of underdrainage will be appreciated when it is said that on the 20th of April between two and three inches of rain fell, and that on the next morning a team could be driven over all the underdrained portions of the land.

The tiles—3-inch—were laid on hemlock boards, 8 inches wide, a piece of board 3 feet long being laid under their butt joints to prevent settlement at either end. The joints of the tiles were wrapped with muslin, to exclude dirt which might follow the flow of water before the filling of the trench became fully compacted. This was very effective, for, when the trench was flooded with dirty water, the tile lines ran half full and perfectly clear. After the tiles were laid they were carefully covered with the best material from the bottom of the brook. This was continued to within less than a foot of the surface. The remainder of the filling was whatever came to hand.

As soon as the tile drain ditches were filled and flooded, the field was graded to a uniform surface from a borrow pit near the sewage tank. Owing to the unequal shrinkage of the peat after draining, some parts of the field had to be refilled several times. It is probable that slight depressions will still show themselves, and will require a little regrading.

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The general arrangement of the system is shown in Figure 1, which includes all the land purchased. The portion at present in use is that occupied by the parallel underdrains.

The outlet sewer from the town runs along the side of the sewage tank, entering it at the point of outlet, so that any deposits formed by the checking of the flow will lie in the full sweep of the current when the tank is discharged. The outlet from the tank runs along the upper side of the field, as indicated, and is discharged at will at the points shown. The irrigation field is divided into five sections, numbered I, II, III, IV and V respectively.

The main sewer from the town is 15 inches in diameter. It discharges over a horizontal screen, made in duplicate for removal for cleaning. This screen is handled by a differential pulley on a traveler. From the screen chamber the sewage passes into a large open tank, 50 feet square and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep, which is also provided with a vertical screen to arrest any coarse matter that might escape the horizontal screen and might obstruct the siphon by which the tank is discharged. This is a 6-inch automatic Rhoads-Williams siphon, and is now adjusted to give the tank a discharging capacity of about 22,000 gallons. It can be lengthened as occasion requires, increasing this capacity to about 50,000 gallons. As now arranged the tank is discharged in about 1 hour and 20 minutes.

Much less than 22,000 gallons of sewage per day is now produced, and, in order that it may not remain in the tank long enough to putrefy, a 12-inch water-gate, provided as a cleaning outlet, may be opened every day, until the regular daily inflow reaches the height needed to bring the siphon into action. When the flow is enough to discharge the tank once a day the siphon will take care of it.

The tank also has a high level outlet, with an 8-inch gate, through which to deliver sewage over a tract lying at a higher elevation than the rest of the field, and above the siphon outlet.

The carriers, through which the sewage flows from the tank to the different sections of the field, are 15-inch half-pipes, laid as open gutters on embankments, the bottom of the gutter being laid several inches higher than the adjoining surface of the field, so that it may drain out completely when not in use. The em-

bankments are carried 3 inches higher than the edges of the gutters, and are made wide enough for a foot-path on either side. They are drawn to true slopes, and should be solid. The gutter pipes are laid without cement, so that they will not be broken by frost. The slight leakage at their joints is of no consequence.

At intervals along the carriers branch openings have been provided, as shown in Figure 2. These are made of concrete. Light cast-iron gates are furnished which fit into grooves in the concrete. By a proper arrangement of these gates the stream may be let out at any point or at several points, or it may be caused to pass on to a more distant tract. At the end of each branch piece there is an area of broken stone to check the flow and prevent washing. Distributing wells are located at points where branch gutters leave the main lines, and these are provided with gates for diverting the stream.

For securing an even distribution of sewage over the land, the usual "catch-drains" are supplanted by barriers of porous material, laid on the smooth surface of the ground, sometimes on the contour and sometimes at a fixed inclination, according to the manner in which the sewage approaches them, whether at one end, or equally along their length.

These barriers are made of broken stone (macadam). They afford a sufficient obstacle to the flow to collect it and to transmit it with considerable uniformity. They may be placed at greater or less intervals, according to the slope of the land and of the volume to be treated. They have the great advantage over solid embankments or gutters that they cause no ponding of the sewage. Soon after the discharge ceases all has passed through the barrier, and the whole surface is exposed to the air. The slightest attention to the upper side of the barrier suffices to keep it in good order. In this work, the barriers are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide and 8 inches high to the top line. The cross section is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  square feet.

Figure 3, looking from the corner of Section IV toward the tank, shows the construction of the barrier of this section, and the location of those of Sections I, II and III.

Figure 4 shows the tank, its vertical screen and the arrangement for handling the horizontal screen, with the disposal ground beyond.

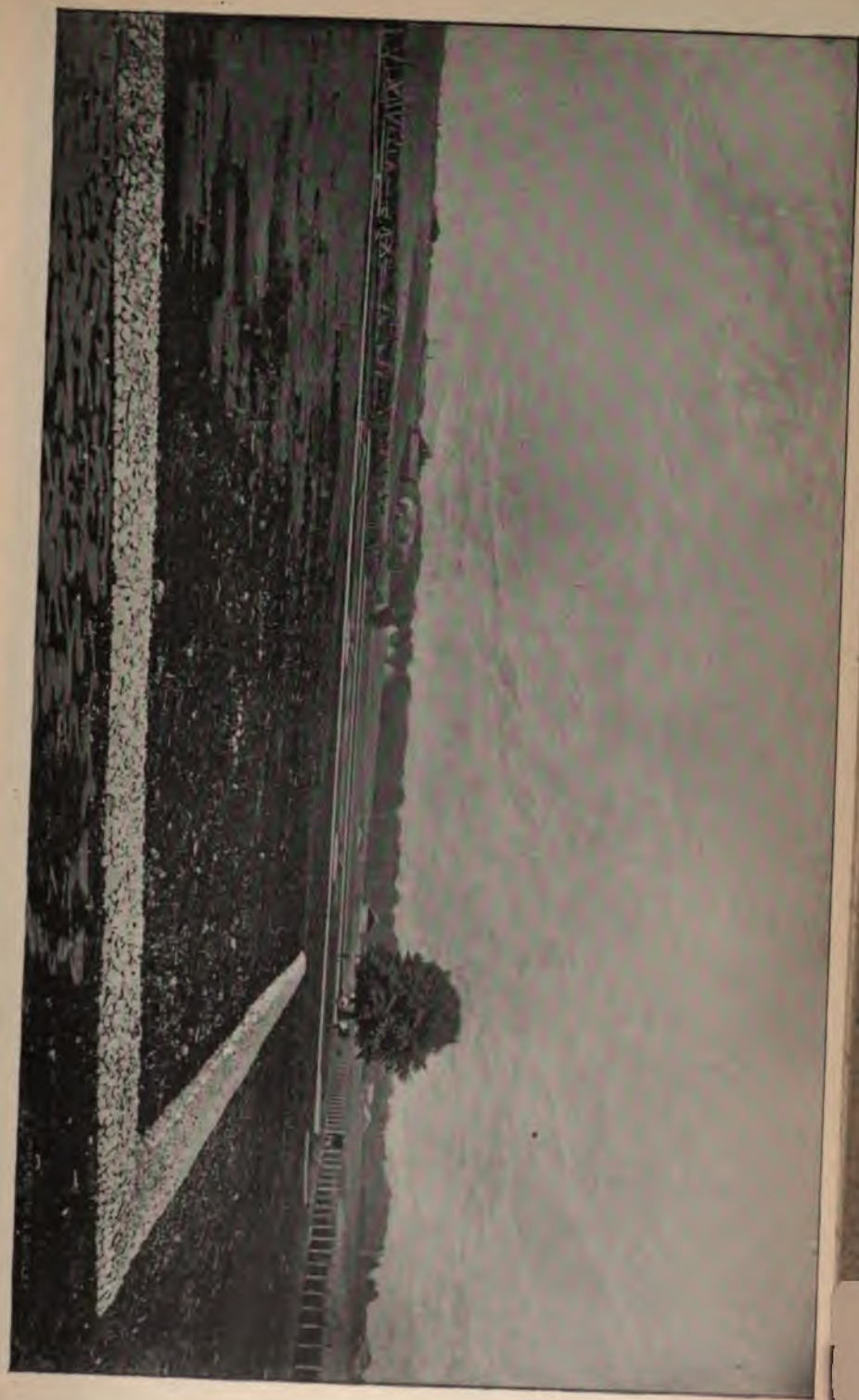




FIGURE 2.—Branch Opening with Gates for Directing the Flow, and with a Broken Stone Apron to Check Velocity.

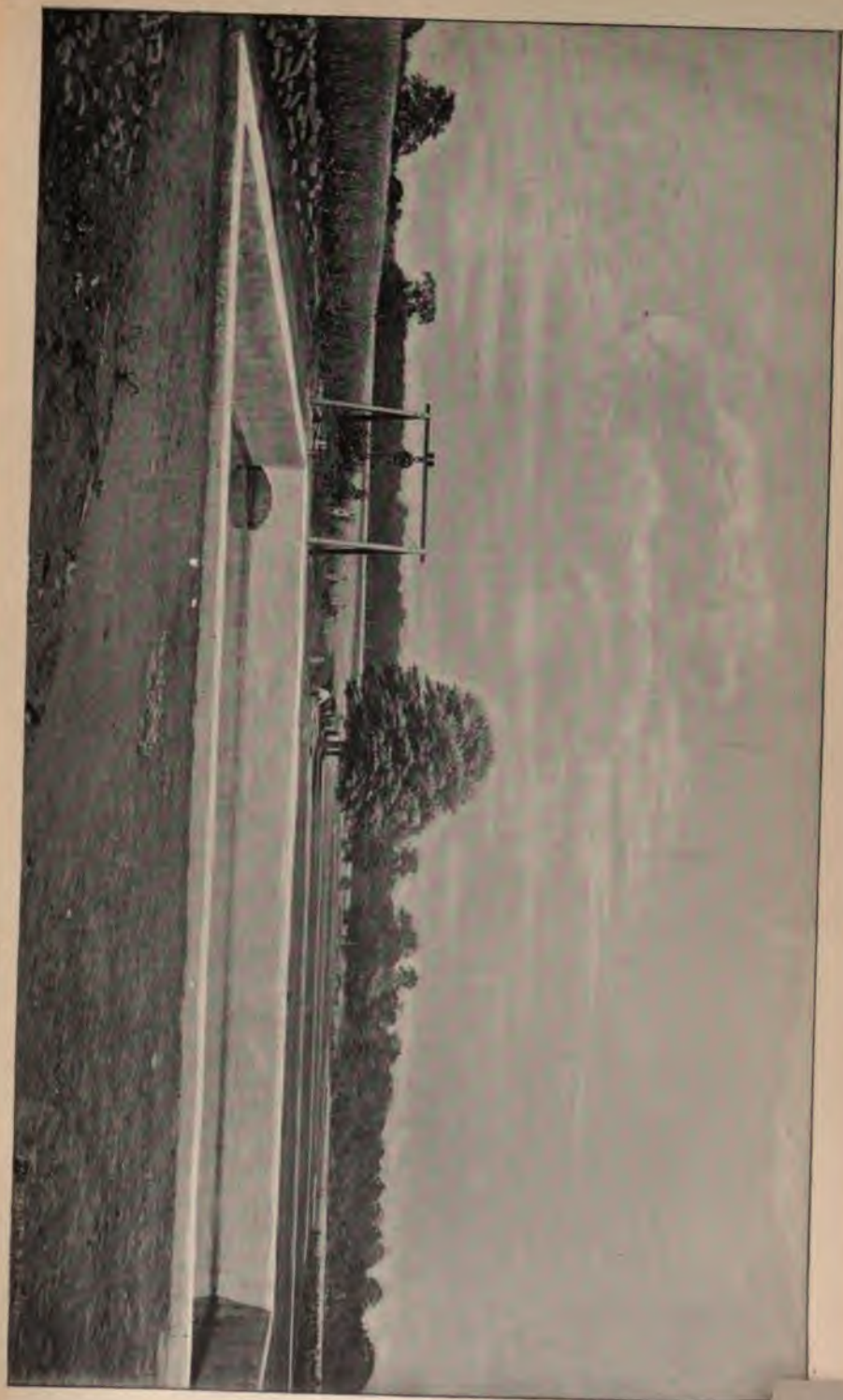


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The necessary minor equalization of the flow is effected by cutting very shallow V-shaped channels in the surface, after the manner of ordinary irrigation work. This field is, however, so nearly level, about 1 to 175, that little more will be needed than to maintain a smooth grade until the ground becomes fully settled.

The arrangement of the field, so far as now completed, is shown in Figure 1. On tracts I and II the barriers are laid to a grade, the sewage being delivered at their upper ends; as it flows down back of the barrier it leaches through, and flows evenly over the land below, being absorbed before it reaches the next barrier or embankment. On tract III the barrier is level, and the sewage reaches it from three gates of the cross gutter; openings are also provided for this tract from the main line. Tract IV is supplied from the main line only, and its distributing barrier is arranged according to the irregular slope of the land. Tract V is supplied through four openings, and the barrier is somewhat obstructed at the left end, where the field has little width, an increasing amount of sewage being allowed to pass where the reach is longer.

It is intended that each of these five tracts shall receive the sewage of one day, each being, that is to say, one day in use and four days at rest. This is a longer rest than is necessary; two days out of three will answer perfectly, and every other day will give good results for a considerable time. Therefore the provision of five tracts will make it easy to withdraw land from use whenever the condition of its crop requires it. There is a considerable area which has not yet been prepared for use, and which will suffice for a large future increase of population.

The lay of the land and its condition as to quality, contour and natural drainage conspired to make its development difficult and costly, much beyond what is usual; at the same time a most troublesome problem has been solved in a satisfactory and economical way, and a demonstration has been afforded of the value of methods of treatment, which may be more cheaply and more easily applied in a great majority of cases.

The sewerage system was built by contract, by Herbert Tate, of New York, for \$20,831.64; the sewage tank by contract, by Andrew MacDowell, of Freehold, for \$1,246; the preparation of



the field, connection with the flush-tank, fencing, etc., were done by days work, under the direction of N. J. Conover, of Freehold, at a total cost of \$6,206.50; the cost of engineering and superintendence was \$1,944.14, making the total cost of construction \$30,228.28. The cost of all of the land and of the right of way was \$4,120. Of this not more than \$2,000 is chargeable to the area actually prepared for use.

The entire work was carried out according to plans made by, and under the direction of, W. H. Chapman, of Waring, Chapman & Farquhar, Newport, R. I.

## Surface Examination of Water-Supplies.

BY DRS. CHARLES LEHLBACH, A. CLARK HUNT AND A. WOODWARD,  
WITH PREFATORY NOTE BY THE SECRETARY.

Much attention has been given the past year to the condition of our public water-supplies. Besides the possibilities of specific contamination, there is more and more evidence that water abounding in decomposing matter helps to prepare the system for invalidity, and often is the direct cause of acute disease.

Some of our sources of supply have been found so defective as to be abandoned, while others have been supplemented by driven wells or other temporary devices. The failure of New Jersey to adopt a comprehensive system of State water-supply, for which it is so admirably fitted, leaves it as a duty for each municipality to look carefully to its own interests. In so doing it is always better that the municipality control the supply, but in any and every case there must be responsibility and assurance as to the water-shed, the river, lake or other primary gathering source, the intake, reservoirs, pipes and house distribution. These must come directly within the frequent inspection of Health Boards, and not be left to stockholders, company officers or city officials.

We have repeated evidences that it is only the vigilance of independent Health Boards and of State authority, together with broad laws, that can secure protection.

Inquiry into surface pollutions of a few of our sources as detailed in this report prove the necessity of annual or semi-annual inspections, followed by vigorous action. We do not need either the chemist or the biologist to inform us that loads of filth, carcasses of dead animals and streams of discharging sewers should not pass into rivers within a few miles of the intakes of water-supplies.

With modern improvements for filtration and storage, it is inexcusable that muddy water, plant life and animal life should

find their way through public water-supply into houses. The time has come for the thorough enforcement of those State laws which protect public water-supplies, and for demanding of all public and private corporations security for their purity.

In villages, wells, too, should be subject to careful inspection, and we should not wait for typhoid fever, dysentery or other intestinal fluxes to inform us that there is death in the well.

In our last report we gave some data (page 83) valuable for reference as to the significance of chemical facts. We here add the following four analyses of public water-supplies, which we procured in September last, as illustrating variations.

We also add the following explanation of technical terms as usually given out from the Stevens Institute chemical laboratory when chemical examinations are made :

DEPARTMENT OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY,  
JOHN C. GREEN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE,  
COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY,  
October 4th, 1893.

DEAR SIR:

The samples of water received for examination from a large Trenton well September 22d, yielded the following results:

Per 100,000 Parts.

	Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Oxygen consumed.	Nitrogen in nitrates and nitrites.	Chlorine.	Hardness.	Total solids.
Well used by a large number.....	0.008	0.0098	0.10	0.057	.98	.....	24.5

Remarks.—Considerable yellowish *sediment*, of vegetable nature; unpleasant odor, especially on boiling; *nitrites* considerable.

This is distinctly a suspicious water—high *free ammonia*, much *organic matter* and *nitrites*—all point to drainage (sewage) contamination of some kind.

Very respectfully,

H. B. CORNWALL.

TRENTON WATER-SUPPLY.

OCTOBER 9th, 1893.

The samples of water received by me for examination October 9th, 1893, yielded the following results (sample drawn October 6th, according to label):



## EXAMINATION OF WATER-SUPPLIES.

49

Per 100,000 Parts.

	Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Oxygen consumed.	Nitrogen in nitrates and nitrites.	Chlorine.	Hardness.	Total solids.
Trenton city water from faucet.....	0.0045	0.0068	0.2	0	.25	.....	5.8

Remarks.—The water was colorless, odorless and showed very little sediment. The analysis showed it to be in a very satisfactory condition.

H. B. CORNWALL.

DEPARTMENT OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY,  
JOHN C GREEN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE,  
COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY,  
October 4th, 1893.

E. M. HUNT, M. D.,

*Secretary New Jersey State Board of Health :*

DEAR SIR—The sample of water received by me for examination, September 21st, yielded the following results:

Per 100,000 Parts.

SAMPLE.	Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Oxygen consumed.	Nitrogen in nitrates and nitrites.	Chlorine.	Hardness.	Total solids.
Jersey City reservoir.....	0.003	0.017	0.43	0.023	.57	.....	9.0

Remarks.—*Color*, yellowish; *sediment* (vegetable matter, Algæ), considerable; *odor*, slight and suggesting damp straw; no *nitrites*. The water is rather highly charged with organic matter; some chemists would call it "impure," on account of the large proportion of "*oxygen consumed*." The chlorine stands at a rather high figure for river water (I have found *chlorine* in Croton water .44, and in Schuylkill water .57), and there is a small amount of *nitrates*, which should not be present in pure river water. I regard the sample as unsatisfactory and not free from suspicion of sewage contamination.

Very respectfully,

H. B. CORNWALL.

The following is the analysis of a sample of water of unusual foulness, made because of serious and fatal cases of typhoid fever in a family at Tuckerton, N. J.

Per 100,000 Parts.

SAMPLE.	Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Oxygen consumed.	Nitrogen in nitrates and nitrites.	Chlorine.	Hardness.	Total solids.
Mr. M., Tuckerton.....	0 143	0 036	.....	10 33	13 5	....	104.6

Remarks.—The water was free from *nitrites*. It yielded considerable sediment, mostly earthy, but in part vegetable growth, with a few microscopic organisms, such as *infusoria*, but not having any especial bearing on the analysis. On boiling, the water yielded a peculiar *mouldy odor*. This water is one of the worst I have tested in many years. It contains a very great excess of *free ammonia*, *albuminoid ammonia*, *chlorine* and *nitrates*. I am certain that investigation will show it to be subject to sewage or household drainage contamination. It might very easily be the means of conveying infection, and in any case is entirely unfit for use. Boiling will help matters, but I should hesitate to use it in any case after such analysis.

Very respectfully,

H. B. CORNWALL.

HOBOKEN, N. J., September 29th, 1883.

## CERTIFICATE OF WATER ANALYSIS.\*

From whom received, No. 1864.

September 7th.

Source of sample, faucet, Hoboken, N. J.

Color, °0.5; taste, peaty; smell, none.

## Data Obtained by Analysis:

	Parts in 100,000	Grains per Gallon.
I. Free Ammonia.....	0.0045	.....
II. Albuminoid Ammonia .....	0.0145	.....
III. Oxygen Required to Oxidize Organic Matter.....	0.428	.....
IV. Nitrites.....	.....	.....
V. Nitrates.....	.....	.....
VI. Chlorine.....	0 525	.....
VII. Total Hardness.....	.....	.....
VIII. Permanent Hardness.....	.....	.....
IX. Temporary Hardness.....	5.5	.....
X. Total Solids.....	9.60	.....
XI. Mineral Matter.....	6.60	.....
XII. Organic and Volatile Matter.....	3 00	.....
XIII. Other Data, when required for judgment.		

Bacteria, 140 colonies per cubic centimeter.

Signed, ALBERT R. LEEDS,

Professor of Chemistry, Stevens Institute of Technology.

\* NOTE.—The U. S. Gallon is taken at 58,334.95 grains.

## EXAMINATION OF WATER-SUPPLIES.

51

HOBOKEN, N. J., September 29th, 1893.

## CERTIFICATE OF WATER ANALYSIS.\*

From whom received, No. 1868.

September 21st,

Source of sample, faucet of Jersey City Hospital.

Color, 0°5; taste, peaty; smell, musty.

*Data Obtained by Analysis:*

	Parts in 100,000.	Grains per Gallon.
I. Free Ammonia.....	0.005	0.0029
II. Albuminoid Ammonia.....	0.0215	0.012
III. Oxygen Required to Oxidize Organic Matter.....	0.464	0.27
IV. Nitrites.....	trace	trace
V. Nitrates.....	0.273	.....
VI. Chlorine.....	0.575	0.34
VII. Total Hardness.....	.....	.....
VIII. Permanent Hardness.....	.....	.....
IX. Temporary Hardness.....	4.25	2.48
X. Total Solids.....	10.40	6.06
XI. Mineral Matter.....	6.90	4.03
XII. Organic and Volatile Matter.....	3.50	2.03
XIII. Other Data, when required for judgment.		

Contains 1720 bacteria in the cubic centimeter.

Signed, ALBERT R. LEEDS, PH. D.,

*Professor of Chemistry, Stevens Institute of Technology.*

\* NOTE.—The U. S. Gallon is taken at 58,334.95 grains.

## EXPLANATION OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

COLOR.—1° of color is the same tint as *yellow*, as is struck by 0.01 part of ammonia in 100,000 parts of water when treated with the Nessler test.

FREE AMMONIA.—This is derived from decaying organic matter containing nitrogen, from sewage, or from surface rain-water.

ALBUMINOID AMMONIA.—This is the measure of that portion of the organic matter which contains nitrogen and which, while not as yet decomposed, is capable of undergoing putrefactive decomposition. In the course of this decomposition it yields ammonia.

OXYGEN REQUIRED TO OXIDIZE ORGANIC MATTER.—The amount of organic matter which is capable of undergoing decomposition is measured by the amount of oxygen required to effect its oxidation at 212°.

NITRITES AND NITRATES.—The former measure the nitrogenous organic matter, which has undergone, by natural process, *partial* oxidation; the latter, that which has undergone *complete* oxidation. In themselves they are harmless, but their determination is of service by way of indicating the amount of previous contamination. The nitrites are estimated as nitrous anhydride ( $N_2O_3$ ); the nitrates as nitric anhydride ( $N_2O_5$ ).



CHLORINE.—An excess of chlorine over the amounts regularly found in the good water of any particular locality indicates possible contamination by sewage.

HARDNESS.—Hard water will yield a lather with soap only when all the lime and magnesia salts present have been thrown down by the soap in the form of an insoluble compound. Hardness may be either *Temporary* or *Permanent*—the former is removed by boiling, the latter is not. No diminution of hardness occurs on boiling, when the amount of lime and magnesia present as *carbonates* is less than 1.75 grains per gallon, or when the lime and magnesia exist in the form of sulphates and chlorides. Hardness is measured in degrees, a degree standing for the hardness which would be given to water by one grain of carbonate of lime dissolved in one gallon. *Soft* water is water under 5° in hardness. The greatest hardness allowable in good water is 15°. October 15th, 1891, the Croton water was 3°.17, the Delaware water was 0°.86, the Passaic was 3°.50, the Hackensack 3°.94.

SOLIDS.—The total solids should not exceed 10 grains per gallon, on account of the hardness which usually results from excess of mineral matter. In river-water the organic and volatile matter should always be small in amount as compared with the mineral matter. In the Passaic water, as delivered in Newark and Jersey City, the ratio is about 1 to 3, which is already too high as compared with the same water in its unpolluted condition. In wells the ratio should be much smaller, and should not exceed 1 to 10. The total solids are determined after drying at 110° Centigrade, the organic and volatile matter after heating to low redness.

OTHER DATA, when required for judgment.—The twelve preceding data are particularly specified as being those which are essential to the formation of a sound judgment upon the potability of a water and its fitness for technical use. As a general rule their determination will be sufficient. But when such is not the case, the analyst will not restrict himself to their determination, but will add all other data essential to the settlement of every reasonable doubt. This, in many cases, requires a microscopic and biological analysis to determine the nature and amount of the living vegetable and animal forms that are present. The decision as to the character of the water involves a very grave responsibility, inasmuch as a hastily formed and inaccurate judgment may lead to widespread sickness among those drinking the water, or the introduction of a water into manufactories where it may impair the steam boilers, or deteriorate the quality of the goods in whose manufacture it is used.

While appreciating the value of chemical examinations and, in some cases, of microscopical and biological inquiry, much can practically be done by surface, sanitary patrol of water-courses and by examination of intake, reservoirs and modes of distribution. Some conditions of water-supply will be found to depend chiefly on imperfection of pipes, neglect of reservoirs, or where the pollution is chiefly vegetable, in the lack of proper facilities for sedimentation and filtration. Even where no serious risk might occur to health, most of our rivers during freshets or in

times of severe draught have much foreign matter, and water taken from them for family use should be settled, strained or filtered at the place of intake by methods now well understood and successful. The failure to do this is generally because it will make a slight difference in the percentage of dividends.

The patrol of rivers reveals many sources of contamination which ought not to exist. Some of these are readily abated when once the attention of the person permitting the pollution is drawn thereto. In other cases the law can easily be enforced. We urge upon all Boards of Health careful attention to this subject and are ready to aid by State inspection.

During the past year we have made a few of these examinations for the purpose of testing their feasibility and of satisfying ourselves as to actual conditions.

As specimens of this kind of work we give in part the examination of the Newark water supply as reported by Charles Lehlbach, M.D., the Medical Officer of Health, of Newark; that of Rahway river by Inspector A. C. Hunt, M.D., and that of the Delaware river from Trenton to Lambertville by A. Woodward, M.D. These and other such reports are then presented to Boards of Health whose cities derive supply from such sources.;

It is often best that some member of the Board accompany the State Inspector, and in many cases the Board itself may be able to take charge thereof.





## The Newark Water-Supply.

BY CHARLES LEHLBACH, M. D., MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
NEWARK, N. J.

At the regular May meeting of the Board of Health, of Newark, the Health Officer, in conjunction with an inspector of the State Board of Health, was instructed to visit the Pequannock watershed and ascertain the amount and kind of contamination of the reservoirs and streams and tributaries, and to devise means for the abatement of contaminating sources. On the 10th of May, 1893, Dr. A. Clark Hunt, Inspector of the State Board of Health, and your Health Officer, proceeded to New Foundland and on the following morning commenced a systematic inspection of the water-shed. The commencement was made at Macopin intake, and working up stream, each tributary and sub-tributary including the smallest rivulet was followed, so that at the completion of the inspection no possible contaminating source could have escaped detection. Four days were required to make the inspection.

*Summed up, the sources of contamination are as follows :*

### FIRST—PRIVIES.

Privies found built over stream.....	3
Sewer Drains connected with water-closets, and emptying directly into water.....	2

### *Privies (open surface.)*

1st. 15 feet or less from stream.....	7
2d. About 30 feet from stream.....	6
3d. About 50 feet from stream.....	2
4th. About 75 feet from stream.....	1
5th. About 100 feet from stream.....	5
Privies (open surface) 150 feet from stream .....	6
Privies (open surface) 200 feet from stream .....	7
Privies (open surface) 250 feet to 300 feet from stream.....	3

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*Privy vaults found.*—These mainly very shallow and not water tight. May also at any time be sources of direct contamination.

About 50 feet from stream.....	3
About 75 feet from stream.....	3
About 100 feet from stream.....	2
About 200 feet from stream.....	3
About 250 to 300 feet from stream.....	2
	<hr/>
	13
Number of vaults found within 150 feet, but exact distance not determined.....	10
Cesspool, with water-closet connections, 150 feet from stream..	1

The above gives a total of 66 privies found—direct and indirect sources of contamination. Of these, those 100 feet or less from the border of stream may be deemed as directly contaminating and number 26 (including those built on stream and those draining into water by means of sewer—five in all).

#### SECOND—BARNs.

Within 5 feet.....	1
Within 15 feet .....	2
Within 25 feet.....	2
Between 25 and 50 feet.....	2
Between 50 and 100 feet.....	2
Over 100 feet.....	6
	<hr/>
	16

Those given are such from which contamination takes place.

#### THIRD—PIG STYES.

Within 10 feet.....	4
Within 25 feet.....	6
About 50 feet.....	1
About 100 feet and over .....	4
	<hr/>
	15

From the above it will be seen that in all were found about 97 actual and possible sources of animal contamination. Among the worst sources of contamination were found the following: *Booth's Cullery Works privy*, below Stockholm. This was built directly over the stream, and used by 35 employes. It is said that since the inspection was made Mr. Booth has introduced an

earth-closet system, and abandoned the privy in question. The privy of Mr. Wise, New Foundland Post Office, is an open one, and within 10 feet of the Pequannock river. Rain flushes the contents into the river. This is a place to which people come from miles around, and in summer visitors from cities are received. Mr. Wise has signified his willingness to remove this objectionable source of danger, and provide a properly-constructed vault or cess-pool sufficiently removed from the stream to insure non-contamination.

Another privy, contents of which find their way directly into the Pequannock river, is one about a mile below Stockholm, and in a barn belonging to the East Jersey Water Co.

On the properties of Theodore Brown and M. P. Norman were found, respectively, a tile and iron drain, connected with water-closets in house.

Among the barns found there were a few in very close proximity to the water edge, and the drainage from these was directly into the stream.

From the foregoing, and by a perusal of the appended notes, it will be seen that the main reason why animal contamination is slight is because habitation in the area drained by the Pequannock river and its tributaries is so very small. In fact there is perhaps no other region in New Jersey covering the same number of inhabitable square miles in which so few people live. But the majority found, with few exceptions, drain directly or indirectly into streams from which Newark draws its water-supply.

It is self-evident that although the existing contamination is very small, measures should be at once adopted which will insure *absolute purity* of the water, and will *exclude any possibility of infection* from epidemic diseases. Under the present conditions should typhoid fever or cholera occur in the Pequannock region, the germs of these diseases might readily find their way into the water, and would in consequence prove a source of great danger to this community. Of as great importance as is the removal of existing nuisances, is the prevention of those which might occur, and *undoubtedly will* in the future. This region is open to increased settlement, and hand in hand with it will come increased pollution unless steps are taken to prevent it.



Already Cedar pond, which is one of the sources from which Clinton reservoir draws its water, has been bought by a Passaic company. They own about 2,500 acres, and intend to establish summer residences around this small but beautiful lake in the mountains. This may happen in other sections of the drainage area—*e. g.*, Hanks pond and Echo lake—or around the reservoir.

While it would be the wisest, and perhaps cheapest, course in the end for this community to acquire sufficient land adjoining all the reservoirs, streams and tributaries, to insure forever non-contamination by excluding habitation, the questions at present are, *how can the present nuisances be abated, and by what means can contamination in the future be prevented?* The answer to the first is:

The enforcement of the present laws, especially the law of 1893, Chapter 157, which makes it a misdemeanor to contaminate in any manner the water of any creek, stream, etc., used for drinking purposes. It may be added that it is clearly the duty of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners to take active steps in the prosecution of those who are at present in any way allowing filth of any kind, directly or indirectly, to flow into the streams or their tributaries in the Pequannock water-shed.

The future contamination of the water as long as the population remains limited, after all present nuisances have been abated, can be insured by the passage of laws which will give some body, preferably the State Board of Health, power to draw a sanitary code for any water-shed in this State, and appoint an inspector to see that the provisions of such code are carried out. One of the first and most important steps would be to regulate the construction of privies and cess-pools and provide for the proper building of manure pits. It should be mandatory that no privy or manure-pit be maintained within a distance of at least 200 feet of freshet mark, and constructed absolutely water-tight and in such a way that the contents can easily be removed and disinfected. Cess-pools should be built at least the same distance from the water, and in no case should water-closet connection be allowed with them. The use of the earth-closet system should be allowed, providing the disposition of the contents is satisfactory to some competent authority.

While some time may elapse before the necessary laws can be enacted to carry out the latter suggestions, much good work can



be done by vigorously prosecuting those who wantonly defile our water-supply, by the enforcement of our present laws. During the coming summer it would seem a good plan to have an inspector for that district appointed, to whom power to make examinations can be given by the State Board of Health, and who could report, from time to time, to the local authorities the conditions existing, and draw attention to any new source of danger which might occur.

At several points in the water-shed region the main pipe of the Standard Oil Co. was found exposed and unprotected. It was found crossing the Echo Lake brook about three or four hundred feet from Clinton reservoir, and several large stones resting upon it. As far as can be ascertained no large leaks have occurred in the last few years, but should this pipe break at this point, or at several others noticed, the escaping oil would find its way directly into the water, and might, if sufficient amount escaped, render it unpotable for a time. Wherever the pipe is found unprotected near streams, the Standard Oil Co. should be notified to take all possible precautions to prevent leaks from occurring by removing all rocks resting on the pipe or in danger of falling on it, and by building iron guards around it, and should institute more frequent inspections of the line than are at present being made.

It will be seen that in this report no note was made of vegetable contamination which may take place—the time of year being unfavorable for such an inspection.

*Note*—A full description of each contamination with notes, comments and photographs was also submitted, but the above is the condensed report.



## Examination of Rahway River.

BY A. CLARK HUNT, M.D.

The examination was started at the pumping station, situated outside of the thickly-settled portion of the city. The pumping capacity is three million gallons in twenty-four hours. Screens are used to retain floating materials and a sand-filter to clarify the water. At the time of inspection the filter was not in use and the water was being pumped directly into the mains.

Following up the stream about one-half a mile, we came to Bloodgood's mills, and found that the closet for the use of the operatives had been removed from the bank of the millpond to a point on the bluff, where there is little danger of contamination. The aniline dyes used in the establishment are emptied into an evaporating reservoir.

Above this mill is the pond, but no houses are near the river banks until we come to Vreeland's mill, which is one and one-half miles below Cranford. There is an ice-house on the pond at this point and Mr. Bunnell's house is on the road beyond the mill. Above this point, on the south side, the stream has a high bank, and on the north side there is woodland and swamp. The stream flows over a clean gravel-bed with swift current, and up as far as the Lehigh Valley R. R. bridge is shaded, and there are no dwellings near it.

After passing the Lehigh Valley R. R. bridge, the stream is still clear, and on either side there is woodland. Coming to a place on Walnut avenue, a brooklet enters from the west and receives the drainage from a house and a tenant-house. Above this point three houses, facing on Walnut avenue, have house-drains connected with the stream; closets are fairly well removed.

The next point reached was the upper mill (Bunnell's). Above the mill, on the east side, are two houses—one a new one, and

from the latter a new ditch has just been dug, presumably for use as a house-drain.

Above this, on the west side, is a house with a four-inch house-drain emptying into the river. From here to the Central R. R. bridge no contamination was noticed. Just beyond the bridge, on the east side, there is a twelve-inch pipe which has a constant flow of sewage and showing evidence of water-closet connection.

Above this, on the south and west sides of North avenue bridge, enters the eight-inch street-gutter, and on the west and north sides of the bridge a twelve-inch sewer from the Miller building, and also within a foot of this the outlet of the Irving sewer, which drains private houses.

From this point until we reach the limits of Cranford there were thirty-three connections of house-drains and sewers, the largest being a twelve-inch pipe. These various drains in Cranford are estimated as representing the waste from at least one hundred houses.

Above Cranford the stream becomes narrow and at points is not over 20 feet in width, and for a long distance no houses are near it. About one and one-half miles up the stream from Cranford there is a house on the left bank, with a water-closet only 25 feet from the river. We then come to the Union road bridge, then to the road below Meekers' mill and pond, then to the Morris avenue bridge, and 100 yards beyond this the stream divides into a northeast and a northwest branch.

#### THE NORTHEAST BRANCH.

Following up this branch we cross the Springfield road. Beyond this the stream turns toward the east, and about 100 yards from the road bridge is a house, with hog-pen on the bank of the stream, but water-closet well removed. Above this a small branch enters from the east.

The stream from this point runs parallel with Springfield avenue. It then crosses the road and is located back of the Riley Maplewood hotel; then through open meadow and parallel with the road leading from Springfield to South Orange. One hundred yards along this road there is a water-closet placed over a small rivulet which enters the stream. We then passed the



Maplewood mills, where there is a hog-pen and closet near the raceway. The stream is, above this, located between the road and the railroad, and the dark color of the water is very noticeable. We then follow to the railroad bridge, where the water is very black. The stream is now on the west side of the D., L. & W. Railroad and was being cleaned out. Just before we come to South Orange avenue there is a closet near the stream, and a foul-smelling ditch enters from the east side at a lumber yard, and the closet is only ten feet from the stream.

The next house to the avenue on the east side has a water-closet located on the bank.

After crossing the avenue 100 yards further up, there is a water-closet within 100 feet of the stream, and a brook enters it from the east, which we followed up under the railroad; and between the railroad and Scotland street there are five water-closets and three barns and a pig-pen on the banks, and the brook is stoned up. From this point to Strathan street no contamination was noticed. On the east side of this street, commencing at a milkman's house, there are four water-closets within fifty feet of the brook, and a little further up a house-drain, coming under South Orange avenue, empties into it. The brook then becomes very small and disappears in open meadows.

Returning to the river, opposite the athletic grounds, a slight brook enters. Beyond this, on the east bank (back of Mountain station), are two closets in the rear of greenhouses. From this point to Montrose avenue no contamination noted.

We then reach the new pumping station of the Orange sewers, and here for a long distance the stream is boarded up on both sides. Nothing further was noticed up to a bridge on Valley road, where the brook is divided—one branch coming from the east, in which the water was black, and one from the north, which was clear.

Following the north branch to Chestnut avenue we found six closets within fifty feet of it. Beyond the avenue there is a closet on the left bank.

Further up, on Mitchell street, on the east bank, are four houses within 125 feet of the stream with closets located on a side hill, so that during heavy rains the contents would naturally

enter the brook. The brook at this point is dry, and above this comes from open fields and from the mountain.

*The east branch*, running through Orange, is described as follows:

The brook bed from about 150 feet north of Tremont avenue to where it crosses Christopher street is abandoned, the water entering into the storm sewer at the last-named street. From Christopher to McChesney streets there are four privy vaults within ten feet of the brook. One house on McChesney street is built right over the brook, and all waste-water enters directly into it. From McChesney street to Nassau the brook is walled up on the east side. McChesney & Fisher's hat factory is on McChesney street, and the brook and all waste-water from sizing and dye shops, hundreds of gallons per day, flows into the brook. The lots on South Jefferson street between these streets abut on the easterly wall of the brook, and in this block nine drains from kitchen sinks lead into the brook, and eleven privy vaults are within six feet of it. At Nassau street two houses are built over the brook, and several drains from the neighboring cellars enter the brook here. The drainage from a butcher shop also finds its way into the water course here. The block between Nassau and Forrest streets is occupied by Austin & Drew's and Fr. Berg & Co.'s hat factories, while here all waste-water runs into the brook. A privy vault at Berg & Co.'s is also within three feet of the brook-wall. From Forrest to Freeman streets there are two tenement houses built over the brook. The rest of the block is occupied by Connett & Read's and Cummings & Matthews' hat shops. The privy vaults are away from the brook, but the waste-water enters the brook from both factories. Two drains enter the brook near Freeman street, to one of which the urinal of a saloon is attached. On the north side of Freeman street are six tenement-houses, and the cesspools and privy vaults are connected with the brook by a culvert. Then on to Mitchell street there are two privies at the No Name Hat Factory within eight feet of the brook, also the privies of three dwelling-houses. The west side of the brook here is in West Orange, and several cesspools leak into the brook from that side. Above Mitchell street to the point on Joyce street where both beds of the brook enter West Orange are the hat factories of McGall Bros. and William



Clover. In both the privy vaults are well away from the brook, but large quantities of waste water are discharged into the brook. Otherwise the brook is free from contamination.

The dye stuff used by hatters is logwood, fustic, madder, copperas and sulphuric acid.

Beyond the Orange City line, in West Orange township, the stream was examined but no contamination noted as it ends at a new street and a small branch enters from the mountain.

Returning to the point of division of the river below Millburn, the *Springfield Branch* was followed to the Springfield road where it divides; one branch coming from Millburn the other from Springfield and Short Hills.

The Springfield branch was not contaminated until after going through old mill-pond bottoms you reach the disposal works of Short Hills, where the effluent enters the brook. This effluent appeared fairly clear.

The branch coming from Millburn has entering it a stream which originally drained some of the ponds and has on it a paper-mill. At this point the water is somewhat discolored and there is a deposit on the bottom of the stream.

A closet near the mill is not over 10 feet from the brook.

Following up the main stream toward Millburn we came to a paper-mill and the same conditions were noticed as at the other one. Above this, opposite the Episcopal Church, on the main street there are four closets directly on the bank and one back of a store so located as to drain into the river.

Nothing further was noticed to Springfield avenue, leading from Millburn to Summit.

Between the avenue and the D., L. & W. R. R. there are on the west bank a closet and drain back of Mr. Mundy's store, both of which empty into the old tail-race, and there are also three closets within 75 feet of the main brook.

This brings us to the railroad, where the examination was discontinued.

As a result of the examination the facts as to contamination were laid before the Cranford Board of Health and they at once by vote of the people, ordered plans drawn for sewage disposal, and at Orange, as soon as possible, the portion of the stream so seriously contaminated will be filled up and the hat

factory workings, etc., will be carried to the Passaic river by the city sewer. When this is done the supply will represent a good sample of surface supplies. The result of such examinations of our streams used for public water-supplies cannot fail to awaken anxiety, and strenuous efforts should be put forth by cities and local authorities through whose territory the streams flow, to secure the enforcement of rigid laws controlling such contaminations.

**NOTE.**—We are indebted to Mr. William Schleur, the Assistant Health Officer of Orange, for valuable assistance rendered in securing data in reference to that portion of the stream which flows through Orange.



## Inspection of the Delaware River from Trenton to Lambertville, N. J.

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BY ABNER WOODWARD, M.D.

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Beginning on the Pennsylvania shore opposite the city of Trenton water-works, I found as follows: The general pitch of the land is from the river bank, which is from ten to twenty feet high, to a depression inland about three hundred yards from the river. The Pennsylvania canal, which runs nearly parallel with the river, receives the inflow except what percolates through the soil. This is of a sandy alluvial deposit mixed with small boulder stone and a few rocks; near New Hope the pitch is toward the river with high hills to the river edge. The general course of the river is northwest. It has a swift current and a depth of from three to ten feet, running over a bed of gravel, boulders and rocks. There is a rift or ledge of rocks from Canoe island to the Pennsylvania shore, one at Scudder's falls and another at Lambertville. Over all of them the water pours with much force and agitation. The distance to this point is about sixteen miles. There are three islands (see further on). The first stream entering the river is at Old Ferry, about one-quarter mile above the new bridge. It is quite a large stream in winter, but in summer it is small, sluggish and muddy; it cannot mix with the water taken for the city supply on account of the rapid current which carries it below the intake. Mill creek, at Yardley, is a stream ten or twelve miles long, draining farm lands and meadow. It is a filthy stream, with a number of water-closets, hog-pens and chicken-coops on its banks within a few feet of its outlet in the river. The flow would mostly be caught by the current on the Pennsylvania side. Puff creek, one mile beyond Yardley, is a small, clear stream running over a gravel bottom.

Goose creek, three miles from Yardley, is about twenty feet wide, ten miles in length, with a gravel bed and water clear.

Hough's creek, five miles from Yardley, is sixty-five feet wide at its mouth, it receives a large amount of surface drainage from cultivated farm land; there is a flour and feed mill at its mouth. It empties into the Pennsylvania canal.

There is an overflow of the canal near Hough's creek into the river. At Taylorsville there is one water-closet on the river bank and fifteen water-closets and stable-yards within fifty feet of the river. This is about nine miles from Trenton.

Lawlos creek is a small stream receiving the draining of farm land and swamp; it has clear water and a gravel bottom.

One mile beyond Brownsburgh is an outlet for the Pennsylvania canal. Neeley's creek with an overflow empties into the river three miles beyond Brownsburgh.

New Hope has a water frontage of one mile on the river and over one-half mile on Ingraham creek. Both are lined with water-closets, hog-pens, stables and chicken-coops. There is a paper-mill here that uses old rope and jute bagging for making paper. After the rope, etc., are ground and the dust and fine particles are sifted out, it is boiled in a strong solution of quick-lime for half a day. The lime is washed out, then it is put in a saturated solution of chlorate of lime and again washed. The water goes into the river. They use about fifteen bushels of lime and ten of chlorate of lime each day.

#### NEW JERSEY SIDE.

The river bank on the New Jersey side has an incline inland to a low marshy meadow running parallel with the river as far as Washington Crossing; then the highland comes to the river edge. The height of the bank is from ten to two hundred feet. There is much vegetable and other deposits on the bank and margin of the river. For about one-quarter of a mile from the upper bridge at Trenton is a flat, marshy strip of land, covered with a growth of willows and birch, which has been the means of gathering the floating weeds, grass, brush, wood, mud, etc., to a depth of several feet. All along the edge of the river is a



growth of small willows and trees. The soil is mostly clay and sand, mixed with rock.

There is an outlet from the feeder into the water-power, and an over-flow from the water-power directly opposite the inflow from the feeder. We get water from both canal and water-power only a few hundred feet above the city intake, with a very rapid current which carries the water directly over and into the intake. Only a few yards beyond is a stream which has its head in Ewing township, running through farm land, woods and meadows. This stream receives the sewerage of a water-closet and the wash-water of the Girls' Reform School, about one mile from its mouth. This branch runs to the west of the Park and under the canal through a culvert. The other branch receives the drainage of Hillcrest and the east side of the Park and runs under the canal culvert. The two branches form a junction below the canal, on the Park lands, and then runs through meadow, receiving the drainage from houses, water-closets and stables. It is discharged through a culvert under the water-power into the river about two hundred and fifty yards above the city intake. There are several sewers emptying into the water-power at Cadwalader Place about one mile above overflow. At Brooksville, two and a half miles above Trenton, there are two water-closets on the river bank, a stable and a pig-pen on a raceway which flows into the river.

At the State Insane Asylum, all the wash-water from the laundry and in the winter the water-closets from the main building is sewered into the feeder, which has an overflow just above the intake. At other seasons of the year, the cesspools, water-closets, hog-pens and stables are sewered into a large, open, cemented basin, located about twenty feet from the canal.

There are several leaks through the cemented wall and the filthy fluid runs over the towpath into the canal. This open cesspool is only sixty or seventy feet from the Belvidere Railroad. The stench from this basin is noticeable from the cars as the train passes it. On the east of the Asylum grounds there is a small stream which receives the rain water from the new asylum building, also a small basin at the mouth of this used as a place for dumping. At Gold run, near the Reading Railroad bridge, there are two water-closets emptying into it. The mouth of this

stream is opposite an overflow from the water-power. One-quarter of a mile beyond is a stream running through lands belonging to Mr. Keeler. It is a sluggish stream with water-closet, hen-house and stable on its bank emptying into the water-power three hundred yards above the overflow in the river. At Wilburtha hotel is a water-closet twenty feet from the river. At Somerset Junction, two miles above Wilburtha, there is a cow-yard about three hundred feet from the river and a stream of black, cow-yard water running from it into the river. A short distance above the junction is the mouth of Jacob's creek. It is a clear stream running through a deep valley, with wooded banks and cultivated farm lands. It is nine miles long and is discharged through a culvert under the canal into the river. There is a flour mill near its mouth. At Washington there is one water-closet five feet from the water. Half a mile east of Titusville there is a stream running over rocks and gravel—the water clear. At its mouth is a large amount of lodged vegetable matter. There is a small stream running through the centre of Titusville, dividing the cemetery in two equal parts. It is a very dirty stream and empties into the river. At the west end of the town is Fiddlers' creek, about three miles long. On its bank is located a canning factory which, in summer and autumn, empties all its refuse into the creek. A flour and feed mill is also located on the stream. Also a shoddy rubber mill, which uses five and sometimes more carboys of oil of vitriol each day to clean old rubber boots, shoes, hose, etc. The water flowing from this mill kills the fish in the stream. All these mills are within one hundred yards of the river and the water enters into it. There are nine water-closets and four horse-stables on the river bank. At Moore's station is the mouth of Moore's creek. This stream is eight miles long and is a clear, clean stream running over rocks with a very rapid current. It enters the river through a culvert. Between Moore's and Lambertville there are several mountain brooks with clear, clean water emptying in the canal. At Lambertville there are thirty water-closets, one of them used by two hundred and twenty-five men, which empty into the river. On Swan creek, which runs through the town, there are twenty-five water-closets and a number of hog-pens which empty into the river. Also a rubber mill and gas works. Also four paper mills, the waste from which empties into the feeder at the outlet of the canal in the river.



## INSPECTION OF THE DELAWARE RIVER. 71

There are many water-closets and stables which sewer into the feeder, and several mills and factories which ultimately sewer into the river.

With the exception of one man at Wilburtha, all seemed pleased that the State Board of Health was inquiring as to the surface and refuse drainage into the water-supply. Several assured me that they were willing to abate their part of the nuisance, though some corporations wished an official notice so that the objections could be laid before their Board of Directors.



## Thoughts for Sanitary Workers.

BY EZRA M. HUNT, M. D.

### I.—THE CAUSES AND QUALITIES OF DISEASE.

There are three factors that enter into the securing of a successful result in farming. They are right seed, right soil or surroundings and right ingathering. Disease, for its success, has very much a similar history. There must be some form of particle or contagium, a richness of soil and surroundings fitted for its germination or growth, and an individual capable of gathering up and utilizing the result. It is sometimes a difficult problem in nature to explain the different qualities of seed, or why this or that seed suddenly makes its appearance. It is also difficult to tell why this or that soil is always productive and another sterile. And it is even difficult to tell why this or that man is successful as an ingatherer, being able to appropriate and use what is acquired. How these difficulties multiply when we come to that which is abnormal and which we call disease! We try to analyze each of the three factors, and know that we must have them all. But how hard to define their power of presence (catalysis) or their proportionate influence and the details of their activities.

In one case the seed itself seems weak, in another rampant, in its germinating activity. In one case the soil and surroundings, made up of earth, air, locality and surroundings in general, is an intense fertilizer, and pushes the seed into malignant exuberance. In another case the individual is a wonderful utilizer and gathers in the entire evil crop. We have terms for all these, which help to describe but do not define. We call the seed or cause, efficient, powerful, malignant. We call the surroundings susceptible, or favorable, as when a seed falls into a muck-heap exactly fitted for its most prolific growth. We call the individual sus-

ceptible, or having a tendency, or diathesis, favorable to receptivity.

It is the duty of hygiene and preventive medicine, as far as possible, to define all these factors, and, by close observation and numbers of cases, to settle what constitutes the adaptation of seed and soil to surroundings and persons to disease in general, or to this or that disease in particular.

If studying the disease or germinal cause he asks, whence the seed, why its difference in vitality, is it a vital or a chemical result, does it change and become so modified by evolution as to be really a new thing? Does it hybridize or become a mongrel, and thus practically become a new disease? Does it have its hybrids or its sports, which become specialized? Do other combinations occur which are not vital, but which, either by chemical or mechanical results, cause a new disease or impart gravity to the old?

What makes the difference of soil or locality? Is it in the air, the earth or the water? Why does one filthy soil seem to cause no harm, while another is the hot-bed of disease? Why does one condition of atmosphere seem to cause some disease to spring out, as do mushrooms, in a night, while at other times apparently similar conditions produce no harm? Why does one person catch almost every disease, while another is resistful to the last degree?

These are but specimens of hundreds of questions that centre around every inquiry as to the causes of disease and the modes of their prevention. They are only to be answered by that knowledge which comes from closeness of study, from thoroughness of observation, from precise records of observed facts, by men who have become as skillful and competent as the instruments they use. It is slow work, it is plodding work. It is, in a sense, empirical and experimental, and takes a long time to result in experience. It is at best a science of probabilities. Nevertheless it is a science and art which technic methods in the laboratory, numerical methods in the statistical bureau, recorded methods in collective investigation and clinical methods at the bedside have shown to be competent and successful. Out of it comes an art as well as a science.

The past is full of encouragement for us to keep on investigating in all these directions.



Thus we add not only to the sum of human knowledge, but to that kind of knowledge which limits disease, which preserves life and which therefore belongs to the higher sphere of human benefaction.

## II.—SOME POSSIBLE SOURCES OF EPIDEMICS.

Notwithstanding all that biology is doing to apparently indicate to us the causes of epidemics, it must yet be admitted that there is much that is obscure or inexplicable. Now that the tendency is, to doubt the interposition of providence, to dispute all superstitious views and to believe that the discovery of all causes is within human reach, we are exposed to many vagrant tendencies. Experiment assumes as proven what has appeared only for a few times; hypothesis quickly dresses itself up in the garb of theory and then vaunts itself as if clad in the full armor of fact.

Yet how inexplicable are many occurrences of disease. Hydrophobia begins to be in a dog that never has been bitten. Hospital gangrene breaks forth in a new hospital and spreads from a single case that could not by any fair facts be shown to have derived it from another person. Cholera, like the plague, lights upon Hamburg and destroys its thousands, while it enters Paris, or Havre, or Antwerp and has only moderate prevalence. One series of ports has no quarantine and escapes, another series, similarly exposed, has both quarantine and cholera.

The twelve cases of cholera in New York in 1892 could not, by any fair summary of facts, be connected with foreign importation or quarantine.

We are to remember, first of all, that all spreading diseases cannot be traced to one class of causes. Koch says that rabies can scarcely be considered a bacterial disease. Malaria is spoken of as probably a protozoa, and cancer, etc., are by some suspected to be in this category. Most of the common eruptive diseases of childhood, as scarlet fever and measles, have as yet refused to yield up the mystery of their contagion. So it is with small-pox, and vaccination is still more inexplicable.

If many diseases represent a microscopic botany, we are yet far adrift as to classifications. Families may be the same, but it

is hard to locate classes, orders, genera and species, or to distinguish between those that are and those that are not allied.

Have we not hybrids, and crosses, and mongrel fertilizations, and sports, as in the higher orders of fauna and flora? Can we tell why one of these is fertile and another not? or why one, like the gentian, becomes fixed, while the other easily reverts to its norm?

It is now very certain that we cannot announce fixed rules as to development, or as to the mingling of different forms. Some departures are very transient; others, under rare circumstances, revert, while others in their evolution attain a permanency like that of an original form. It is sometimes difficult to determine which have spores and which not. As by cultivation some harmless plants become poisonous, so surroundings not only seem to give malignancy to disease, but impart a new and destructive vitality, so that we are compelled to give a new name.

The study of plant life in many diseases is yet in its infancy. It is premature to be dogmatic as to invariability of causation.

We believe it to be untenable to centre all contagious diseases about one class of causes. There are gases as well as particles. The distinct aromas that we get from cookery are not all bacterial. Of particles, all are not living, and too many are laden with possibilities of disease. We are to remember, too, that with the doctrine that the disease is not in the micro-organism itself, but in its products, we may have floating matter which is not living and yet which is infective. So the gases of certain kinds of decomposition may be sources of contagion without our deciding whether or not they have been produced through the agency of low forms of life.

It is wonderful, too, how in the great open, streams of such floating material may move through the atmosphere to great distances, lighting down on one place and not on another. The wind has been blowing heavily this morning after a light snow storm, which has laden the foliage of a wide-spreading pine with snow, yet the upper limbs were cleared before the lower ones. We have watched the process. It seems strange how the wind for time after time would strike the limbs thirty feet high and escape those twenty feet high. Was it not wonderful when, years ago, a reddish haze settled over the sky long before sunset? We



believe it was quite fully agreed to be owing to volcanic eruptions that had taken place months before in the Indian archipelago. The atmosphere has its gulf-stream and currents far less easily located. Sometimes the dust of disease may be whirled upward, and stay there until neutralized or precipitated by unseen influences. Sometimes it moves in streaks through the lower air like the little hot-air, or cold-air wave, met on a country road. Sometimes it seems to coat itself with a protective, just as now smoke particles are said sometimes to be filmed over with oil and to be kept in suspension without being dissipated. Many years since we visited a factory which rendered the sludge from petroleum in order to get back from it the sulphuric acid which had been used in refining. Strata of air from that factory would meet people here and there in an adjacent city. It was much worse on some days and at some corners or blocks. It was a variable and indefinable nuisance occurring at times and then again ceasing, and lighting upon distant villages now and then. While the factory was being alternately operated and closed under charge of a commission appointed by the Chancellor, we once on a snowy, damp day, with favoring wind, on a section of road with woods on each side, met a strata of that air twelve miles from its place of origin. We were fully able in this case, and in others, to verify the fact that, protected by oily particles, or in some other way, it had resisted the law of the diffusion of gases, so as to preserve its identity far afield. Had this been the product of some small-pox or typhus fever hospital, would we not have had what might fairly have been called an epidemic constitution of the atmosphere? If so, I would not the less quarantine a passenger from that hospital, or cleanse him, or isolate him, or keep him under observation, as the case might be. But I would not claim that the epidemic could arise only from such a person or his effects. It is a question of probabilities or possibilities, of certainties or uncertainties, greatly modified by facts and conditions.

An analogous remark can be made as to the spontaneity of disease. It generally depends upon a previous case. But such are the possibilities of change, both physiologically and pathologically, of the influence of climate and environment, of origin of species, of fixity or relapse, that we cannot say of most diseases that they never arise *de novo*.

There can be what is equivalent to this without any spontaneous generation. This infinite variety of nature has its analogue in the infinite variety of disease, except that while nature has its origin in creation, disease can far more be claimed as an artificiality. We have an immensity of learning, probably, yet to acquire as to the relation of persons and things to new developments of life, and as to the relation of life itself to developments from it that establish a totally distinct unity and character.

Our only way as to epidemics is to live up to the light we have, to adopt measures which have seemed and still seem to be effective, to rely upon the great principles of cleanliness, natural law and the use of remedies which give apparant relief. In the meantime we propound working hypotheses oftener than we adopt theories, and practice upon facts in evidence rather than upon a course of treatment which this or that doctrine would require. For instance, we do not drop the doctrine of heredity because apparently inconsistent with the doctrine of an inhaled or inoculated bacillus as an only cause. The physician and the sanitarian, while alive to all thought and intelligent guess-work, are more alive to that system of dealing with disease, or its prevention, which gives the best results and which shows administrative skill.

### III.—THEORIES AS TO DISEASE AND ITS ORIGIN COMPARED.

There has always been so much room for speculation as to the causes of disease that it is not wonderful that medical hypotheses are the besetting sin of leaders in medical thought. It seemed almost necessary that a Boerhaave should have a medical explanation of his own to support his fame and his successes; that Cullen should have his pet theory as to fevers and inflammations; and that Rush should found his active treatment on some original therapeutics of his own. The present age easily accounts for all these speculations by the real ignorance which existed as to physiology, pathology and therapeutics, and congratulates itself that the doctrines of the present era are founded on solid facts, logical reasoning and intelligent practice. But it well behooves us to remember that both knowledge and activity incline to speculation. In fact, medicine, both as a science and an art, was



never so speculative as now. It was never so full of theories and of working hypotheses which are too soon accepted as real knowledge. If we have not astrology and mysticism and superstition to deal with, we have rationalism mixed with our observations and empiricism cloaked under imperfect experiment and experience. Our physics gets easily mingled with metaphysics, and ever and anon the doctrines of this or that specialist obtains sway. This led Dr. W. Collins, in a recent address before the Abernethian Society of London, to say "that medical philosophers are few and far between, and the tendency of the present is to narrow rather than widen the basis of scientific culture in the profession."

A passing example of this variety of speculative belief, or of asserted doctrine is furnished by the neuro-humoral theory of Heine and Brücke, the cellular theory of Virchow and the vascular theory of Cohnheim as to the cause of inflammation. The neuro-humoral theory claims that the circulatory disturbance depends on the contraction of the afferent arteries of a part reflexly called forth by the excitation of sensory nerves or on a reflex relaxation and dilatation of the arteries. The vascular theory of Cohnheim, which is the more recent, explains the whole process of inflammation on the assumption of an alteration, a molecular change of the vessel walls. He claims that neither the blood, the vaso-motor nerves or the surrounding tissues are primarily at fault. His views are ably set forth in his pathological lectures, published by the New Sydenham Society, 1889, and are such as have commanded large attention: "The cellular theory of Virchow, which has long enjoyed such wide acceptance, teaches that the 'genuine central point of the entire process must be sought in the tissue cells of the affected part. These are supposed to swell and enlarge on exposure to the inflammatory irritant and then to give birth to the new cells, the pus-corpuscles.'" Although this theory is not so fully accepted as formerly, yet it is easy to see how it mingles with and controls newer theories. Recently Virchow, in an elaborate paper, has re-asserted its chief contention and maintains its most essential features.

As we turn to the more recent discoveries in medical biology, we have the Germ theory so far dominating all others as quite to

obscure them, except that it still fully recognizes the cell and specializes the *inflammatory irritant* which the theory of Virchow pre-supposes. But, with this last theory before us, it is worthy of note what rejection it has from the few, what modification it has by reason of its limitations and what different forms of speculative statement or positive assertion prevail among those who accept it in general. As an example of the first, we refer to "A History of Epidemics in Britain," by C. Creighton, M.D., M.A., Cambridge University Press, 1891.

A reviewer, not in sympathy with his views, speaks of it thus : "It is not only a monument of industry and erudition, but is marked throughout by a scientific discrimination strongly contrasting with the credulity of some previous workers in the same field. \* \* \* It is significant that from the first page to the last there is no mention of or allusion to bacteria. \* \* \*"

It would be a labor lost for us to enter here on a defence of bacterial pathology, but *fas est ab hoste doceri*, and we frankly admit that the author has brought forward much evidence from which the reader may learn to modify, or rather to perfect, his theories. Without bating one iota from our belief in the essential connection between bacteria or their products and disease, we may—indeed we must—with him, recognize evolution as a factor in the etiology of even the most specialized of these diseases, since the alternative hypothesis of their origin in separate creative acts is at once improbable and utterly unscientific. Reading thus between the lines, and interpreting "the gradual transition of one form of disease into another, with the rise of new diseases *appropriate* to new material and social conditions" as processes of evolution whereby bacteria acquire new characters under altered surroundings, we shall find his views on the relations of typhus fever and plague, of dysentery and yellow fever, and, though more speculative, of ecthyma and small-pox, in the highest degree suggestive and fraught with instruction.

As to leprosy our author ridicules the notion of its having been imported from the East, and "finds its origin in the use of coarse and unwholesome food ; especially of decomposing and ill-cured flesh or fish, together with 'misery' of every kind."

So, Dr. Creighton's theory of the origin of plague virus is, "that while filth and famine tend to generate spotted typhus fever,



the bubonic plague has constantly been associated with cadaveric pollution of the soil." He plainly shows that in "1667 it abruptly and unaccountably disappeared; certainly not in consequence of the Great Fire, since it has been far more severe in the out-parishes than in the city, and in some provincial towns than in the metropolis itself." He adduces also the sweating sickness, which first appeared in England in 1485 and vanished from the earth in 1551, as alike in its etiology and pathology inexplicable by any of the recent doctrines of causation.

As a specimen of modification of views we refer to another recent book, "History and Pathology of Vaccination," by Edgar M. Crookshank, M. B., Vol. I. and Vol. II; London, H. K. Lewis, 1889. Here we have a book by a learned authority which through all its pages gives evidence of most thorough and accurate research. Yet this distinguished professor of bacteriology throws no light upon the etiology of small-pox, and, although pursuing his subject according to the rules of scientific method, without regard to actual experience, arrives at the conclusion that there is no scientific support for vaccination which will ere long fall into neglect and into ultimate rejection. It may well be said as a fact resting on better proofs that "such statements are entirely opposed to universal experience; to experiences both of prevention of small-pox and of mitigation of its attacks; to experiences which belong to every quarter of the globe and which are far more to be trusted than the theories of comparative pathology, however suggestive, and however interesting these may be."

But we turn now to note what varied forms of speculative statements or assertion prevail among those of us who *accept* in general what is termed the germ theory of disease. This is so ably presented in the Croonian Lectures on the Progress of Discovery Relating to the Origin and Nature of Infectious Diseases, delivered at the Royal College of Physicians, London, by J. Burdon-Sanderson, M.D.Ed., F.R.S., etc., that we need only to give very briefly a few illustrative examples. From the view that contagium is particulate rather than chemical and from the old theory of zymosis we have advanced to the view that all inflammation is infective and that mycophytes are the efficient cause. Then we find that "ordinary saprophytes are not them-



selves topic, but act by the topical products to which they give rise in the soil in which they grow; if that soil is wanting the products cannot be developed." So what is biological in its beginning is chemical in its results, in other words "the proximate cause of inflammation is always chemical."

Then we have the important and more recent view that "living tissues and fluids of the human and animal body possess, in a greater or less degree, the power of arresting the development of certain disease-producing microphytes, and that certain chemical products of microphytic vegetation impair this protective power, and at the same time inhabit local inflammatory reaction." In the contention between the offices of the blood serum and the phagocyte, we are easily reminded of the humoralists and the solidists. Many new views too are asserting themselves as to the virulence of microphytes as affected by environment, so that such remarks as that filth, etc., never originates small-pox or scarlet fever, do not announce as a law that there is no such thing as a new disease dependent for its existence on surroundings.

Again, many are entertaining the view that different microphytes may produce the same disease, or that the same microphyte is subject to modification, in virulence and in its products, and that disease may be influenced by the quality as well as by the quantity of the invading irritant. Attenuation or mitigation with all its wonders has various shades of belief, and ranges strangely from insusceptibility or immunity to the production of modified forms of disease.

No longer is the microphyte looked upon as always our enemy, but there are wide fields of excursion in showing the necessity of such forms of life and multiplied cautions as to germicides lest in pulling up the tares we destroy the wheat, lest in our zeal to kill a specific microbe we also kill others in which was the life hope of the individual man. Then again, while spontaneous generation is no longer taught, we are not frightened as to the suspicion of scepticism by vindicating evolution as applied to the origins of disease and asserting that what are practically new diseases appear, or re-appear, to a degree independent of the characteristics of an original microphyte. The writer now finds views presented by him years since, and then regarded by most

as exceedingly imaginative, accepted as at least in the line of working hypotheses.

We may yet come to know that the flora and fauna perceptible to our senses have their analogies in this infinitesimal world; that there are sports, and hybrids, and mongrels, some very transient, some fertile for a time, and others becoming so specialized as to originate and maintain new diseases, or perhaps, after a long period, give way and cease to exist.

Thus we note a few specimens of the many hypotheses that here and there are springing up, many of which can not be set aside without further inquiry. They must serve as a caution to those who would speak of the germ theory as if it represented a confirmed doctrine, or who would put less value than formerly upon that experience which must ever constitute the real and successful practice of either medicine or hygiene.

Once again must we urge that we must not speak of doctrines as settled which are only strongly entertained. We must use what facts we have as the nucleus for very many related facts, for arrangement and analysis, and insist upon the rigid rules of evidence. Thus only will plausible hypotheses vanish and we secure the survival of the fittest, which means the survival of the truth.





## Summary of Reports From Local Boards,

AND LISTS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTORS, WITH  
ABSTRACTS FROM MOST OF THE REPORTS, AS SUM-  
MARIZED AND ARRANGED BY  
A. CLARK HUNT, M.D.

We furnish the usual summary of reports from Local Boards as sent to us about November 1st of each year. The following is the schedule :

### SUBJECTS FOR REPORTS.

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| A. Location, population and climate.              | N. Almshouses, hospitals and other charities.                   |
| B. Geology, topography and contour.               | O. Police and prisons.  |
| C. Water-supply.                                  | P. Fire-guards or escapes.                                      |
| D. Drainage and sewerage.                         | Q. Cemeteries and burial.                                       |
| E. Streets and public grounds.                    | R. Public health laws and regulations.                          |
| F. Houses and their tenancy.                      | S. Registration and vital statistics.                           |
| G. Modes of lighting.                             | T. Quarantine or care over contagious diseases and vaccination. |
| H. Refuse and excreta (how managed)               | U. Sanitary expenses.   |
| I. Markets.                                       | V. Heat and ventilation for dwellings.                          |
| J. Diseases of animals.                           | W. Prevalent diseases of the year.                              |
| K. Slaughter-houses and abattoirs.                |   |
| L. Manufactories and trades.                      |   |
| M. Schools and school and other public buildings. |   |

Other subjects may be named under X, Y, Z. The subjects may thus be referred to by the letters.

If the sheet provided is not sufficient, add others, marked with the letters which designate the topics treated.

Some of these subjects are so fully treated in former reports as not to need repetition. As to others there have been some changes or lack as to details. This Report is not mere formality. It should actually state facts and conditions. It should especially report what has been done the last year as to the prevention and abatement of nuisances, as to house-to-house inspection, water-supply, cesspool

management, garbage collection, plumbing oversight, examination of stations, schools, public buildings, separation of sick in Health Board hospitals, reports of disease and various other items.

The faithful inspector or member of a Health Board, if he will read this or the record of former years, will not fail to see the kind of work that good Health Boards attempt and secure and the failure of some others.

The Township Boards may not be so conspicuous as City Boards, but in dealing with special outbreaks of disease, with the houses and yards of village streets and with various other items, often have much to do or much to neglect. Instances are often before us of valuable service by these Boards.

While selecting with care from the large material furnished us, lack of space or the substance of former reports leads us often to publish only brief abstracts and place the rest on file for reference.

We urge upon all Local Boards promptness and care in these yearly returns.

We send with the October blanks a circular of directions, and from the returns received often can judge still more than before what is being done. We generally send the blank to the city health officer or assessor, because these are most in correspondence with the State Board. We are glad also to send a blank to the secretary or other member, where this is requested. We at least wish it to reach the one who will report to us the fullest statement and the real truth. We have passed the period of mere talk about the importance of hygiene and good advice.

It is now the period for definite and advanced methods of local sanitary administration. We earnestly urge upon our Boards an early spring meeting, a year of exact plans and executions and an annual report of just what has been done, of failures and of the most pressing needs. While the great work is thus local we are ever ready, by correspondence, by technical advice and by the visit of inspectors, to assist in this important work of preventing preventable disease and of moderating or checking its effects when it occurs.



REPORTS OF LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH BY  
TOWNSHIPS AND COUNTIES.

AS SUMMARIZED AND ARRANGED BY A. CLARK HUNT, M.D.

## ATLANTIC COUNTY.

## ABSECON TOWN.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Clayton L. Higbee, George B. Lutts, Japhat Adams, James B. Townsend, Tower Townsend, Elmer C. Bates; Sanitary Inspector, Dr. E. H. Madden; D. H. Bates, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Absecon.

Population of the town about 600. Water-supply is provided by wells of good quality. All cellars dry. No sewers. Houses have no basements. No tenement-houses; no slaughter-houses; no factories. The Board has passed ordinances.

FRANLLIN GARTON,  
Assessor.

## ATLANTIC CITY.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Josiah H. Borton, President; Julius Coty, Harry S. Scull, William G. Hoopes, Jr., William B. Loudenslager, Jacob H. Leedom, Treasurer; M. D. Youngman, M.D., Secretary; Alfred T. Glenn, Health Inspector; P. J. Hughes, Assistant Inspector; A. T. Glenn, Jr., Clerk. Post-office address of all, Atlantic City.

Water-supply, as heretofore reported upon, has been of ample quantity, and is unsurpassed in quality. The connections with our improved sewerage system have gone steadily forward, at the rate of 15 to 20 per month throughout the year.

Our streets have been the principal theme of public discussion the past year, the advisability of paving them, the material to be selected, etc., being discussed, *pro* and *con*, in a very interested manner by both residents and visitors. As a start, one avenue (Vermont) is now being macadamized. All streets are freshly graveled, spring and fall, and carefully swept and scraped throughout



the year. And many of our people are opposed to paving of any kind.

Houses have no basements or cellars below the surface of the ground. It is the rule here, now to build houses with brick foundation, walls of 6 to 10 feet high, so that a basement above the ground is secured. A great improvement has been manifest in the class and character, to say nothing of the expensiveness, of the buildings that have been erected within the past few years; many beautiful private residences, with all the latest sanitary appliances, have been among the number. The Board keeps at its office a record, open to the public, of the sanitary condition of all hotels and private houses.

There have been very few contagious diseases. Cases which occur are all carefully quarantined or held under surveillance, with prompt and effective disinfection of the premises.

The Board has gone on struggling with low lots, and alleys below grade, and has accomplished much. Titles in dispute, and non-residence of owners, in several instances, have added difficulty of procedure and vexation of spirit.

The Board again appointed, during the summer season, a special inspector of the ocean front, which gave general satisfaction.

During the year the Board has been greatly interested in the "garbage question," our present system having proved inadequate for the enormous growth of the population. The city council has, by ordinance, passed the matter over to the control of the Board, together with the appropriation, \$18,000, and the Board has visited several cities, among them New York, Philadelphia, Providence, R. I., and Washington, D. C., and investigated several improved systems of garbage destruction, utilization, cremation, etc.; among others, the Simonin, the National Sanitary Company, the Freusil Pan, the Engle, and Dowling furnaces. As yet nothing has been decided upon.

Meetings of the Board are held weekly during the months of May, June, July, August and September, and every two weeks during the remaining months. The meetings are always well attended, and many special meetings were held during the past year. The Board is an active power in the city, receiving the hearty support of the people. The office of the Board is open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., and is in charge of a clerk to attend to all affairs of the Board.

M. D. YOUNGMAN, M. D.,  
Secretary.

## BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Dominick Corsegia, Buena Vista; George B. Cake, Buena Vista; Douglas Reed, Buena Vista; William Chew, Buena vista; C. W. Jones, Assessor, Richland.

There is nothing to add to former report. The health of the township is generally good, no prevalent disease. Township Committee organized as a Board of Health.

C. W. JONES.

## EGG HARBOR CITY.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George F. Breder, William Mueller, Lawrence Berchtold, Henry G. Regensburg, Valentine P. Hofmann Secretary. Post-office address of all, Egg Harbor City.

For the more efficient drainage of the city, the Common Council passed, on July 1st, 1893, an ordinance to locate and construct a main sewer. Initiatory steps have been taken to condemn the necessary lands.

From October, 1892, to June, 1893, sixteen cases of diphtheria were reported, of which four died, and of eighteen cases of scarlatina, one died. The Board took the necessary precautions to isolate the cases.

Pursuant to the State Laws, the Board enacted an ordinance on June 26th last, requiring the registry of all cattle kept within the city limits, which has generally been complied with.

The public have met readily any demands which we have made upon them for the observance of any rules and the abatement of nuisances.

Regular meetings were held punctually, besides a number of special meetings.

V. P. HOFMANN,  
Secretary.

EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J. C. Fifield, Bakersville; J. G. Corson, Bargaintown; Samuel N. Smith, English Creek.

W. H. LEEDS,  
Assessor.

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GALLOWAY TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George Hanselmann, President, Cologne; Isaac Strickland, Oceanville; Joseph M. Collins, Port Republic; M. S. Lyon, medical member, Absecon; A. H. Higbee, Secretary, Leeds Point.

Water-supply from wells and cisterns. No public supply. No sewers. No known diseases. No slaughter-houses. Phosphate factory; no nuisance. Mumps have prevailed. The Board met for organization in March, and elected a medical member. Met in June to take action regarding a mad dog which had bitten several other dogs; said mad dog was killed and ordered buried by Board; also requested Township Clerk to issue proclamation concerning mad dogs, which was promptly done. All bitten dogs were killed and the disease stamped out.

A. H. HIGBEE,  
Secretary.

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HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

James M. Blaisdell, John V. Beckett, David Eberhardt, Mulford Hoover, Lewis Cranmer, H. C. James, M.D., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Mays Landing.

There has been a considerable increase in the population of Hamilton township since our last report. Two new manufactories have started—a shoe factory and a brick plant; large tracts of land have



been cleaned, streets laid out and new houses built. The Board of Health has been called upon several times during the last year to abate existing nuisances.

During the month of December scarlet fever broke out in public school, some twenty cases occurring. Most of the cases were of a mild form; two of the cases were of an unusually severe form, and both cases died.

The Board of Health acted promptly, closing the school and thoroughly fumigating and cleansing the building. June, July and August, a large number of cases of acute dysentery occurred in the adults and a large number gastro-intestinal troubles in children.

During the months of September and October whooping-cough was prevalent among children.

H. C. JAMES, M. D.,  
Health Inspector.

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#### HAMMONTON TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

C. S. Newcomb, President; A. J. Smith, Secretary; Edward North, M.D., Physician. Post-office address of all, Hammonton.

There is nothing new to report this year. The sanitary condition of the town is as good as possible. There has been no epidemic here in the last year, and we have not had as much sickness as for several years past. The town is thoroughly inspected several times during the year, and any nuisance or anything detrimental to health is immediately removed. There has been but one complaint to the Board this year. That was attended to and found to be without cause. Our people are nearly all intelligent and do everything in their power to carry out the advice of the Inspector.

EDWARD NORTH, M.D.,  
Health Inspector.

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#### LINWOOD BOROUGH.

Report not received in time for printing.

## MULLICA TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Reuben Brooker, Elwood; Charles Saalman, Egg Harbor City; George W. Huntsman, Nesco; Dr. H. W. Smith, Inspector and Physician, Elwood; John T. Irving, Secretary, Elwood.

Our Local Board of Health was organized May 27th, 1893, and is now in fairly good working order.

This (Mullica) township is located in Atlantic county, 20 miles northwest of Atlantic City, between the Great and Little Egg Harbor rivers, which gives us a natural drainage into these streams. The soil is porous and readily absorbs the rains, so that little stagnant water can be found here. The water-supply is entirely from wells and we have none but surface drainage. The largest village in the township is Elwood, with a population of 500. Pleasant Mills, Nesco, Weekstown, and the "Agricultural District" (population almost exclusively Germans) are the other settlements within the township borders. There are no slaughter-houses or regular markets. Fruit farming is the principal industry, although at Pleasant Mills there is a large paper manufactory, which employs 25 or 30 persons. The school-houses are frame buildings, well lighted and heated and kept in good sanitary condition. The dwellings are heated by wood and coal stoves. The Board of Health have a full and complete code of laws which will probably cover every emergency. We have no regular hospital or place to isolate contagious or infectious diseases, but in case of serious epidemic could probably secure such. Since the organization of the Board there have been seven cases of diphtheria, four of which (all children) proved fatal. The disease was confined to two families, who were closely related. The dwellings have been thoroughly fumigated and disinfected and no new cases have appeared since August. The first case was doubtless contracted in a town outside the township. The township has always been most remarkably free from epidemics and is considered one of the healthiest locations.

JOHN T. IRVING,  
Secretary.



## PLEASANTVILLE BOROUGH.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Isaac Andrews, Pleasantville; R. M. Sooy, Pleasantville; L. H. Barrett, Chairman, Pleasantville; Richard Risley, Pleasantville; R. I. Risley, Smith's Landing; Isaac Collins, Smith's Landing; Samuel Bartlett, Secretary, Pleasantville; R. M. Sooy, M.D., Health Inspector.

There has been in the past year very little or no variance in the subjects that have before been written about and published in the yearly report.

There has not been this year a single report of any contagious, infectious or miasmatic disease. While being free for years past from any epidemic or endemic of these diseases we have usually a few sporadic cases.

There was one complaint made to the Board of a nuisance being maintained in Egg Harbor township close to the borough line, caused by garbage compost. The case was reported to the Township Board of Health and was speedily and effectually abated without trouble. Some of the garbage made by Atlantic City is still used by some of the farmers. Their manner of using it now seems to give little or no trouble. It is brought daily in scows from the city and placed in trenches, then covered with salt hay, lime, marsh mud, then earth, and thus kept till cool weather, when it is taken out and used as a fertilizer. This manner of using it not only prevents noxious odors but the flies, besides keeping it nearly as free from decomposition as when placed there.

Our animals have also been free from disease this year.

The Board of Health holds regular meetings and all the members seem to be alive to their duty and their responsibility for the sanitary care of the place and people.

DR. R. M. SOOY,  
Health Inspector.

## BOROUGH OF SOMERS POINT.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

A. F. Kappella, Mark S. Somers, Job W. Steelman, Frederick Stuth, Wm. H. Keates, H. H. Vansant. Post-office address of all, Somers Point.



Somers Point, situated on the west side of Great Egg Harbor inlet, bay and river. Population, 400. Contains 1,600 acres. Water from springs, soft and clear. Drainage, surface. No malaria and no swamps near by. Houses with cellars used for storage, and they are in a fair sanitary condition. No tenement houses. Cesspools, half cement and half surface. No slaughter-houses. One school-house, with good sanitary condition. Canvass fire-escapes to hotels. Two cemeteries. No quarantine at present. Stoves and heaters for heating purposes. The Board has not passed any ordinances this year. Sanitary condition satisfactory, and in case of an epidemic the Board stands ready to protect the borough.

N. D. VAUGHAN,  
Clerk.

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WEYMOUTH TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

A. I. Parker, Sr., Tuckahoe; Anderson Campbell, Tuckahoe; Anderson Bourgeois, Estellville; W. H. Campbell, Assessor, Scullville.

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BERGEN COUNTY.

BERGEN TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Frederick Kohbertz, Chairman, Woodbridge; Adolph Kruger, Assessor, Secretary, Carlstadt; F. J. Feitner, Moonachir (P. O., Carlstadt); John McMahon, Wallington (P. O., Carlton Hill). A. Richter, M. D., Health Inspector, Carlstadt.

Bergen township was created by an act of the Legislature of 1893, and is a part of Lodi township, and contains about 3,100 acres. Population, about 3,000.

Water-supply is given to some parts of the township by the Hackensack Water Company, but the largest part has to rely on wells and cisterns. About 100 houses are supplied by the above-mentioned company. Water is good, and no complaints are made about quality or supply. There are a few wells, and the largest part of our people have cisterns.

We have no sewers, but cellars are generally dry. We have swamps near us, but are troubled very little with malaria.

Our houses are almost universally without basements. The cellars are used for storage of vegetables. No more than twenty tenement-houses with more than two families. We have no house inspection.

Of diseases, we have had but very little. A few sporadic cases of diphtheria have lately been reported to me.

We have no slaughter-houses, nor any new factories, and no nuisance from any such.

Our Board of Health has passed a code of ordinances.

Returns are received regularly, except from the part of our township called Wallington, which lays adjoining Passaic City, and the doctors and undertakers, etc., all residing in said city return their certificates to the Registrar of Vital Statistics there, and although I have several times requested said gentleman to send me the returns belonging to our township, he fails to do so.

Our Board, through its members and the Inspector, have been very attentive to all complaints received, and have had no trouble, as a notice to the owner of any house has been sufficient to have any nuisance existing therein abated.

We have monthly meetings of our Board, where we receive complaints, and attend to all routine matters.

Respectfully submitted,

ADOLPH KRUGER,  
Assessor.

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#### BOILING SPRINGS TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

William McKenzie, Rutherford; Jas. Van Roden, Rutherford; Jas. P. Edwards, Rutherford; William W. Vandyke; M. Tygert, M.D., Health Inspector.

The sanitary condition of the township has been excellent during the past year, with the exception of a slight epidemic of scarlet fever, which by strict quarantine we succeeded in keeping under control. There is nothing new to add to last year's report. The expenses for sanitary matters have been comparatively little.

M. TYGERT, M.D.,  
Health Inspector.



## ENGLEWOOD TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Oliver Drake Smith, President; M. E. Springer, Secretary; James Harris, Henry J. Brinkerhoff, Hardy M. Banks, M.D.; Hugh Smith, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Englewood, N. J.

Having carefully examined my report dated October 5th, 1892, in which the subjects named above were answered as fully as possible, I do not see that I can add anything thereto. There have been no changes or happenings that need to be mentioned in this report.

The general health has been good; the local board is trying to do its duty in looking after the public health, and the machinery works so smoothly that everybody is satisfied.

M. E. SPRINGER,  
Assessor and Secretary.

## FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Peter S. Winter, Wyckoff; Albert Lozier, Campgaw; George C. Demarest, Oakland; John W. Ackerman, Oakland, Assessor; E. W. Hamilton, M.D., Oakland, Health Inspector.

There is nothing new to report more than to say that the health of the township has been remarkably good for the past year. The Board has not been called out during the year. No factories or slaughter-houses that are a nuisance.

JOHN W. ACKERMAN,  
Assessor.

## HARRINGTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Jno. Lindemann, President, Closter; C. N. Duni, Secretary, Closter; Joseph F. Mount, Closter; R. B. Hearn, Tappan; L. B. Parsell, M.D., Closter.

One public school building; brick; two stories; three teachers. No large cemeteries in the township. Ordinances passed to second reading,



and will finally adopt on October, 13th, the Model Code furnished by your Department for Township Boards. Malaria in mild form and minor ailments have prevailed. It has been an unusually healthy year. Nothing has been done aside from the adoption of the Model Code, except routine business.

C. N. DURIE,  
Secretary.

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HACKENSACK.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J. S. C. Wells, President; B. B. Barkman, Treasurer; D. G. Jeffers, Secretary; C. F. Adams, M.D., F. H. White, M.D., L. Perrot, C. Conklin. Post-office addresses of all, Hackensack.

The healthfulness of Hackensack continues, and with the exception of a few sporadic cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria, we have been free from contagious diseases. The Board adopted measures to properly care for any probable cases of contagious diseases, and during the summer months the sanitary inspector was active in removing any probable causes of infection. The Board have held their regular meetings and have promptly dispatched all business requiring their attention. The plumbing inspector has continued his diligent supervision of the plumbing ordinance.

D. G. JEFFERS,  
Secretary.

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HOHOKUS TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles P. Young, Mahwah; William Wilson, Allendale; David F. Smith, Ramseys; William Thurston, Ramseys; Wm. H. Murray, assessor, Ramseys; D. S. Wanamaker, Ramseys.

• We have nothing to report.

C. P. DEYOE, M.D.

## LODI TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John Clausen, Little Ferry; Henry Lemmerman, Hasbrouck Heights; John Haggerty, Lodi; John Van Bussum, Hasbrouck Heights; Dr. Davenport, Garfield.

The village of Hasbrouck Heights is supplied by the Hackensack Water Company; quality of the water, fairly good. The river receives no sewerage above the point of supply. Other parts of the township depend on wells and cisterns.

There is no general drainage. Cellars are usually dry. Ditches have been opened in the meadow adjoining the New Jersey and New York Railroad.

Basements are the exception. Cellars used for storage. Houses generally occupied by one family. There is no yearly house-to-house inspection.

There is no general sewerage. Many of the houses have cesspools built with open bottoms, the contents used to fertilize the soil.

There has been no disease prevalent among animals. The Assessor in his annual visits does not inquire into the loss of animals nor into contagious diseases.

There are no slaughter-houses or abattoirs.

There are no new manufactories. One complaint has been made against a factory in the village of Lodi.

The Board of Health has made every effort to do its duty faithfully.

Returns, although sometimes slow, have been carefully forwarded.

The Board has kept a general supervision over the health of the township, trying to remove all known cause of disease and to prevent contagion when single cases of that character have occurred.

JOHN VAN BUSSUM,  
Secretary.

## MIDLAND TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John G. Zabriskie, Chairman, Rochelle Park; Nicholas R. Voorhis, Cherry Hill; Casper T. Zabriskie, Ridgewood; Nicholas G. Hopper, Secretary, Ridge wood; Herbert S. Jones, M.D., Oradell, Health Inspector.



The Board having organized early in the spring appointed a day for the hearing of complaints. A few complaints, of a trivial nature, were made and those were looked after immediately.

The Inspector has been called upon once during the year, in regard to a minor nuisance, which was adjusted at once.

The general health has been remarkably good. In other respects our report is similar to that of previous years.

NICHOLAS G. HOPPER,  
Assessor and Secretary.

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## NEW BARBADOES TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Andrew Diedrick, Richard P. Paulison, Edward Schmults, Fernando Vreeland, Assessor; E. Howard McFadden, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Hackensack.

Our Township Board of Health was re-organized April 11th, 1893, and up to this present time we have had no complaints of any kind. The health of the township has been very good; we have not had any epidemics and very few cases of contagious diseases. The two schools in our township are in very good sanitary condition, the attendance is good and the majority of the children have been successfully vaccinated.

FERNANDO VREELAND,  
Assessor.

E. HOWARD MCFADDEN,  
Medical Inspector.

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## ORVIL TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Dr. Charles W. Badeau, Allendale; O. W. Jennings, Saddle River; E. D. Leary, Hohokus; Henry L. Hopper, Waldwick; Dr. Badeau, Health Inspector.

I do not know of anything to report. The health of the people in the township has been very good the last year. No contagious disease among cattle. No complaint to Board of Health.

ABRAM N. ACKERMAN,  
Assessor.



## PALISADES TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J. H. Brinkerhoff, Bergenfields; D. D. Blauvelt, Assessor, Secretary, Schraalenburgh; Theo. L. MacIntyre, Tenaflly; J. B. Christie, Riveredge; J. B. W. Lansing, M. D., President and Inspector, Tenaflly.

No regular Sanitary Inspector, other than the Health Inspector, has been chosen in this township, which has only the one Board of Health.

The source of water-supply is the Hackensack river, and its tributaries. The plant is located at New Milford, and the mains reach us from Englewood, where a new pumping station has been erected during the past year. Mains were laid in our principal streets about three years ago. The plant is controlled by the Hackensack Water Co., a private corporation.

The water is usually regarded as satisfactory, and is uniform in its character. The pipes are blown off at quite regular intervals.

This Tenakill, a good-sized stream, which passes through Tenaflly, empties into the Hackensack river above the source of supply. It is a matter of serious regret that this stream, the Tenakill, is in a deplorable condition. Owing to a private dam across the stream at Demarest, which has existed for years, the water has become almost stagnant, and most of the time is foul-smelling, dark-colored and unfit for sanitary purposes. The natural fall or current of the stream which in former years was sufficient to keep it clear of deposit and decaying vegetable matter has, since the erection of said dam, been more and more interfered with year by year, until at present there is scarcely a perceptible flow to the water, which has been dammed back, forming acres of swamp land right in our town, where formerly the ground was capable of cultivation.

The bed of the stream contains large quantities of decayed vegetable matter from one to three feet deep, the accumulation of years. A greenish film is present much of the time on the water's surface, and at times a most disagreeable odor is present. The small tributaries are filling up, and require yearly expenditure of money for cleaning, which at best is only temporary, as the black, oozy, slimy sediment quickly backs up and obliterates all the work accomplished.

It is the sense of this Board that immediate measures should be introduced by the proper authorities, whether the water company, the State Board of Health, the Township Committee, or our Local Board of Health, to compel the lowering of said dam and the removal of all other obstructions to this stream, which forms so large an element of our water-supply, and an appropriation made to keep it in a good sanitary condition. A few instances have been reported where sewerage flows directly into this stream. The public health is jeopardized by the presence of such conditions as this stream presents.

Our citizens are becoming dissatisfied in yearly subscribing money to clear out a branch of this stream when, by permitting the dam to exist, our labor and money go for naught.

The majority of families depend on wells for drinking purposes. Cisterns are seldom used. The Board has no list of houses that do not use the Hackensack water.

There is no system of sewerage, except cesspools. Cellars, for the most part, are dry, except in the valley, where, after heavy rains, owing to the insufficient outlet along the Tenakill, they become temporarily flooded. The water level is sufficient if the fall of the stream were left natural and unobstructed. A certain number of swamps do exist, but could be drained by the Tenakill and its branches.

A large percentage of cesspools are not cemented, but walled up dry. They are emptied by private parties, and the contents used for fertilizing purposes.

We have been, happily, free from epidemics, and the general health of our community has been good. A few isolated cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria have occurred, but confined to the house of origin. In each case a semi-quarantine has been effectual.

We have no slaughter-houses or new manufactories.

Our Board of Health on August 5th, 1893, adopted the regular code recommended by the State Board of Health.

Our Board has been unusually active during the past summer. All reported nuisances have been carefully investigated and abated.

As long as it was deemed advisable, we held monthly meetings, but at our last meeting we adjourned subject to the call of the president.

J. B. W. LANSING, M. D.,  
President and Inspector.



## BOROUGH OF RIDGEFIELD.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

General Alexander Shaler, President; Samuel E. Stohr, Secretary; H. A. Wilson, Joseph Jaraczewski, A. Ertle.

The Borough of Ridgefield is located in the southern portion of Ridgefield township, Bergen county; area, 4 square miles; population about 500—about 4 per acre; climate similar to that of New York city. About one-half of the borough is salt marsh, balance upland. Sandstone, brown and gray predominate; some gravel and trap-rock. Eastern boundary is the Palisade Ridge; western, Hackensack valley; southern, Fairview, Ridgefield township; northern, Palisade Park. Residences are mainly located on the Ridge, which is a spur of the Palisade Ridge.

Water-supply introduced in 1882 by the Hackensack Water Company. Houses located on main and lateral lines use that water. About ten per cent. of the population depend upon wells, and a list of such is on file with the Board. The water is clear and seemingly pure—never discolored. No system of drainage other than that afforded by sewer. Cellars, generally. A private sewer is in the main avenue—8-inch glazed sewer-pipe, length about 2,000 feet; average fall 3 feet per 100 feet. Discharges into a creek which empties into the Hackensack river.

Streets macadamized, gravel and stone. No public grounds. Houses all private, except one which is arranged for three families. All have cellars, but no basements. House-to-house inspections have not yet been adopted. Springfield gas machines and kerosene oil lamps furnish light. About 17 houses are connected with the sewer. The others, 60, use cesspools, which are generally stoned and cemented sides and open bottoms. Emptied by owners and contents buried.

We have no market. No diseases of animals during the past year. No slaughter-houses or abattoirs. A fertilizer factory is within our limits, but not now in operation. One public school-building—no other public building. No alms-house, hospital nor other public charity. One constable. One prison in the borough. No fire guards or escapes. One cemetery, not incorporated. The Board has adopted a sanitary code. A record of vital statistics is kept. Reports and returns are promptly and regularly made to the Board. No provision



for quarantine nor the care of contagious diseases. The unvaccinated pupils (about 30) of the public school were recently vaccinated on the suggestion of the Board. No prevalent disease during past year.

The Board has during the past year caused a general cleansing of cesspools where found necessary, the removal of house drains from the public highway, also the removal of a house drain discharging into a fresh-water stream which empties into a pond, the source of ice supply to the community.

S. E. STOHR,  
Secretary.

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## RIDGEFIELD TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Albert Rerekes, Ridgefield Park ; Joseph Schlosser, Fort Lee ; Peter Spindler, Nordhoff ; Joseph Huger, Health Inspector, Fort Lee ; Thomas F. Mallon, Assessor, Fort Lee.

The conditions as to health have been during this year substantially the same as last. There have been some complaints made to the Board of Health, but upon notice to owners they have been abated.

There have been no local epidemics of any kind. But few contagious diseases, such as scarlet fever and diphtheria, in which cases the places were quarantined as soon as discovered.

THOMAS F. MALLON,  
Secretary.

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## RIDGEWOOD TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

E. Nickerson, President, Ridgewood ; Thomas Terheun, Secretary, Hohokus ; Abm. G. Hopper, Treasurer, Ridgewood ; H. W. Hales, Health Inspector, Ridgewood ; Dr. J. T. DeMund, Medical Inspector of Board of Health, Ridgewood.

The health of the township has been about the same as previous years. Few complaints have been made, all of which have been promptly looked after.

THOMAS TERHEUN,  
Secretary.

104      REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

BOROUGH OF RUTHERFORD.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

S. E. Armstrong, M.D., President; Charles Burrows, Secretary; J. C. Sares, Treasurer; H. H. Hollister, M.D.; W. E. Sturm; C. Collins, Inspector. Post-office address of all, Rutherford.

One thousand acres. Population, about three and one-half to the acre. City water supplied by the Hackensack Water Company, wells and cisterns. Main sewer outlet laid; some connections made, otherwise cesspools.

Three school-houses, five churches, two engine-houses, one club-house, one armory, all of which are in good sanitary condition.

Where feasible, connection with sewer system has been insisted upon.

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SADDLE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Richard T. Snyder, Paterson; Henry A. Hopper, Fair Lawn; Peter Alyea, Dundee Lake; Isaac A. Hopper, Fair Lawn; Dr. Moak Garfield, Health Inspector.

There is nothing to report from Saddle River township this year. The Board has met twice. Health of township excellent.

ISAAC A. HOPPER,  
Secretary.

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UNION TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

William Brandenburg, President, Kingsland; W. W. Taylor, Kingsland; Charles Harrington, Lyndhurst; Alex J. Davison, Secretary, Kingsland; William E. Trautwein, Health Inspector, Lyndhurst.

The water-supply is from wells and is very good. There is no system of drainage. The Hackensack salt meadows are near. Malaria has been very bad here this season. The houses here are

mostly two-story with cellars. There is a yearly house-to-house inspection. There have been no prevalent diseases this year. There are no slaughter-houses. We have three schools in good condition. There is one cemetery; it is kept in first-class condition. The public health is good. When any nuisance is complained of the Health Board orders it removed inside of twenty-four hours, or they have it done. The Health Board has had a meeting once a month this last year. There have been very few complaints this year and they were abated as soon as notified.

ALEX J. DAVISON,  
Secretary.

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WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John H. Ackerman, Woodcliff; Albert van Emburg, Westwood; Daniel O'Mara, President, Westwood; Dr. S. J. Zabriskie, Westwood; John G. H. Knoner, Assessor and Secretary, Westwood.

The general health of this township for the past year has been unusually good, and there have been only unimportant occasions for the Local Board to take action. In fact conditions, so far, are so very favorable that a good many people question the necessity of having an organized Board of Health at all, probably on the same principle that people having escaped fires question the wisdom of insuring their property. The Board held a meeting on April 18th, 1893, for the purpose of hearing complaints. Only one complaint was made about a stagnant pool of water at Etna. The owner has promptly remedied it. Another stagnant pool, near School No. 68, has been drained. The closets at School No. 20 have been removed to a proper distance, and the old ones cleaned and filled up. There is no further complaint about the closets at the railroad stations.

The returns of vital statistics are, in most cases, prompt and satisfactory. One undertaker and one or two ministers are inclined to be a little slack.

JOHN G. H. KNONER,  
Secretary.



BURLINGTON COUNTY.

BASS RIVER TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

C. Garrabrant, M.D.; Levi French, R. A. Mathis, M. W. Adams, Assessor.  
Post-office address of all, New Gretna.

No changes from last year, for which you have on file a complete report. The Board has done nothing above what they did last year. The people are healthy and there has been no prevalent disease.

M. W. ADAMS,  
Assessor.

BEVERLY TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles E. Russ, Beverly; Robert Stuart, Beverly; John G. Hippenstiel, Delanco; Jos. B. Carter, Delanco.

The Local Board of Health was organized in March of this year, but as the general health has been good, and no complaints having been made of any one violating the health ordinances, it has not been deemed necessary to hold any meetings since the organization.

JOS. B. CARTER,  
Assessor.

BEVERLY CITY.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Doctor J. J. Currie, Chairman; Dr. B. F. Sooy, Secretary; C. F. Richardson, Geo. A. Smith, Wm. K. Vansciver, Chas. H. Peast. C. F. Richardson, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Beverly, N. J.

The Board has held twenty-one meetings during the year, at fourteen of which a quorum was present, and regular business transacted. There seems to have been little complaint regarding the water-supply from the Delaware, and no cases of sickness directly tracable to it as a cause. Last fall and winter a few cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever were reported, and the same were duly quarantined, and no cases appeared to have resulted from such quarantined cases.

The Board has called the attention of parents to the advisability of attending to the vaccination of their children, as a large number attending school are said not to have been vaccinated. This was done as a precaution, although no cases have been reported in our vicinity.

The attention of City Council was called early in the spring to the necessity of some definite plan for removal and disposal of garbage. Proposals were invited, but the expense involved seemed to bar any definite action. It is hoped that the question will be solved before any disease is spread from such a source. At present it is either buried, burned in the kitchen stove or removed by some who call regularly at a stated price per week.

Complaints to the Board have been investigated, and, where found justified, have been promptly remedied. The question of sewage disposal is becoming more and more serious each year, as the number of dwellings increases, for where a public water-supply goes to a house, the drainage must be disposed of. The expense of a regular sewer system probably deters the authorities from seriously considering the subject, but some time soon it must be taken up and perfected. Beverly has an advantageous grade and locality for a sewer farm, as in some other places in the State, and it may be found cheaper ultimately than the present mode of local disposal on the premises of each house.

Several cases of typhoid fever in a group of houses has caused special cleansing, and fortunately there were no deaths therefrom. In one house, not very near the locality referred to, there have been four cases of fever of typhoid type, it is alleged, within three years. After the first case the house was thoroughly overhauled, and the plumbing improved. The fourth case is now under the physician's care. The premises will be thoroughly inspected, and the source of disease discovered, if possible.

In another house three cases occurred within the year, including one death, and every precaution was taken, apparently, to make the place in good sanitary order.

But few objections have been made against complying with the requests of the Board, and they have mainly resulted from the idea that the responsibility lay elsewhere.

The Board has endeavored to avoid all harshness in their acts, and the public generally has indorsed all their proceedings.

C. F. RICHARDSON,  
Inspector.



## BORDENTOWN CITY.

## NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Wm. H. Shipps, M.D.; Jos. L. Vansant, D. R. Brown, Fred. G. Wiese, L. D. Lebo, M.D.; I. D. Young, M.D.; H. N. Jobes, Inspector, Post-office address of all, Bordentown.

The water-supply is taken from Crosswicks Creek, near its entrance into the Delaware river, and conveyed to a reservoir, after being filtered; nearly all the houses use it, have very few wells, mostly on the back streets. There are several factories drained above where the water is pumped from, and one especially, Niedt's soap factory, is very offensive; there is always a white scum on the water for several miles from where they sewer. Our water is mostly free from discoloring matter.

The city is drained in part by a system of sewers, mostly only in the principal streets. Quite a good many cellars have water in them, especially in the spring of the year. We have a few swamps. Don't think malaria is very frequent.

Our sewers were introduced about five years ago. Our houses all have cellars. Very few tenement houses. I believe there is a yearly inspection of houses.

Majority of cesspools are cemented, and the contents are emptied by a local scavenger. The contents are generally taken to neighboring farms.

I don't think the assessor inquires into the losses of animals and contagious diseases. There is no record kept of persons keeping animals, with the exception of dogs.

Slaughter-houses are not to my knowledge inspected.

Springfield worsted mills is about the only new manufactory.

Report of contagious diseases for the year ending October 31st, 1893, as follows: Typhoid fever, 13; scarlet fever, 35; diphtheria, 20.

Sewers have been flushed twice weekly during the summer and fall months.

Health of the public better than during the year previous.

Largely through the efforts of the Board of Health the streets and gutters of the city are in better condition than in many years.

I have informed you about all that I know of the condition of the city.

CHARLES R. GARWOOD,  
City Recorder.



## CITY OF BURLINGTON.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Frank S. Carter, President; Dr. J. B. Cassidy, Treasurer; Dr. J. S. Adams, Secretary; A. H. McNeal, Esq.; Capt. Alfred Platt; Charles H. Stowell, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Burlington.

In my report of 1892 I stated that the Board was composed of almost entirely new men, and there never having been any minutes kept of the transactions of the Board prior to my coming into it, in September, 1892. Having no data to base our actions on, outside of the two or three printed copies of the code of the Board then in existence, it became our aim to inform ourselves as to the requirements appertaining to our several duties. The Board flatter themselves that they (with the approval and assistance of the citizens) have the city in as good sanitary condition as is possible under existing circumstances, notwithstanding many improvements may be made which will require time, money and hard work.

The city is without proper sewerage, all waste-water and excrements are run into cesspools or privy wells, which require considerable attention from our most efficient Sanitary Inspector and frequent cleaning by the owner, the work being done at the present time by night scavengers in the crude old-fashioned way of bailing out and carting away in box wagons. But at our next meeting, in December, an ordinance will be adopted to have all such work done after the most approved "odorless" manner.

Our shoe factories and other manufactories are all provided with the best sanitary arrangements. But our city officials, I must say, are very slow and neglectful as to all sanitary arrangements in and around all public buildings, more especially at the city hall and lock-up. The Board has been after them since September, 1892, with very little success, the cells being in such a vile and dilapidated condition that many a violator of the law has escaped just punishment on that account, the Mayor refusing to confine them for any length of time in such a place.

During the past year we have had but very few cases of contagious diseases reported, excepting during the month of October, when some thirty-five cases of scarlet fever were reported. Upon investigation we found it to be almost wholly confined to children attending St. Paul's

Roman Catholic school. Through the assistance of Rev. Father Griffin we were successful in preventing it, becoming epidemic.

There is one matter particularly interesting not only to the citizens of Burlington, but to every town or borough getting their water-supply from the Delaware river, and a matter seriously, or will in a very short time seriously, affect our water-supply from that source, and to which I wish to call your especial attention. That is, the running of all sewerage matter from the city of Trenton into the river. While we, at this point, use all means to prevent the pollution of the water, right at the fountain-head the city of Trenton is allowed to dump thousands of gallons of sewerage and filth every day into the very source from which thousands of people get their drinking-water supply.

The Board is composed of active business men, at all times ready and willing to give all the time and attention necessary for the health of the city. There has been held a meeting of the Board every month, with several extra meetings, for the past year. We have a regular printed code of excellent rules, which are rigidly enforced as far as practicable.

DR. J. S. ADAMS,  
Secretary.

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BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Thomas Upton, Ezra B. Marter, Thomas McFarland, Ellsworth Mount.  
Post-office address of all, Burlington.

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CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Samuel S. Dager, Chairman; John S. Rogers, Secretary; Joseph Stokes, M.D., Levi L. Lippincott, John B. Warrick, John R. Mason, Assesor and Inspector; Joseph Stokes, M.D., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Moorestown.

Our Board met and organized on April 12th, 1893, as before stated, and passed ordinances, and have met seven times at different intervals. There have been sixteen complaints made to the Inspector, all of which have been attended to promptly by the Inspector and the



Board. Our main trouble is from the citizens of the town draining out in the streets. A system of sewers is badly needed in town and the Board is doing what it can to press this matter. All the drainage is surface drainage and there are several places that need constant care or they soon become very offensive. We feel that much good work has been done and that the year has been a healthy one.

JOHN R. MASON,  
Inspector.

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## CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

T. W. Ridgway, Chesterfield; C. B. Holloway, Chesterfield; John F. Rogers, Crosswicks; George H. Warner, Chesterfield.

Water-supply entirely from wells. Drainage entirely by tile drains. Cellars mostly dry. No swamps. Few cases of malaria. Cellars, no basements. No houses with more than two families. No inspection except when called. All open cesspools. No prevalent disease. But two slaughter-houses, both clean. No new manufactories. No nuisance.

T. W. RIDGWAY,  
Chairman.

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## CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

James Hartley, Edward H. Ogden, Isaac Evaul, Timothy Morton, Assessor; Alexander Murry, Jr. Secretary acts as Inspector.

The year has been one of unusual healthfulness. There have been no epidemics, no typhoid fever, and very little malaria. The water-supply continues satisfactory and bountiful. The sewer answers its purpose admirably. The Board adopted a code of ordinances after those recommended by the State Board. As yet we have not had occasion to inflict any penalties for violation. Some of our principal roads have been improved by macadamizing and others by Telfordizing, through the agency of the State Road law. Nothing more of importance to report.

ALEX. MURRY, JR.,  
Secretary.



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DELRAN TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Martin Schlendwien, Thomas Fairbrother, Charles G. Robeson, Thomas S. Lippincott, M.D., Robert W. Babington, Assessor. Post-office address of all, Riverside.

There have been no epidemics in our township during the past year. We have nothing special to report excepting a few cases of typhoid of a mild form. The Board has had but little work to do, except to abate a few minor nuisances, which was promptly done as soon as they were notified of the same. A new school-house is building, with four rooms, appointed with complete warming and ventilation.

ROBT. W. BABINGTON,  
Assessor.

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EASTAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Richard L. Hall, Chairman, Smithville; William G. Dobbins, Secretary, Smithville; George W. Vandveer, Physician, Mt. Holly; Charles G. Hatcher, Smithville; Joseph G. Parker, Mt. Holly; W. G. Dobbins and Richard L. Hall, Health Inspectors, Smithville.

Our Board has held all meetings required by law and one to look after a reported nuisance. Our township has been in a very healthy condition. There has been no sickness in the village at all. We have kept the drainage in good condition and have put disinfectant in all out-houses, and have had all alleys cleaned once a week during the summer.

WILLIAM G. DOBBINS,  
Secretary.

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EVESHAM TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John J. Mitchel, Chairman, Evesboro; Richard H. Leeds, Marlton; Boman S. Lippincott, Marlton; P. V. B. Stroud, M. D., Marlton; William L. Brown, Assessor, Marlton.

The report of the Board of Health in Evesham township is much the same as of former years; nothing of any importance new to report. Families are supplied with water by wells; the water is generally good. Considerable underdraining to fit land for agricultural purposes, and yet some cellars in some localities have water in them in the spring of the year or unusual wet times. No swamps of any extent. The health of inhabitants of the township is good. Have not heard of any contagious diseases amongst animals. There are two slaughter-houses in the village of Marlton, which have been inspected. There has been no complaint made to Board as to there being a nuisance.

WILLIAM L. BROWN,  
Assessor.

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#### FLORENCE TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John Kale, John Peacock, Earl Gray, David Baird, Jr., M.D. Post-office address of all, Florence.

Location on Delaware river. Water-supply good. The laws are obeyed fairly well. No contagious diseases and no place to care for them. There has been no vaccination done in several years. Stoves and hot-air heaters are used. Prevailing diseases are malaria, bronchitis, German measles, phthisis. We have improved the drainage and put the privy vault in a better condition, and on a whole the town is fairly healthy.

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#### TOWNSHIP OF LUMBERTON.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Albert Middleton, Hainesport; Philip Haines, Lumberton; Edwin T. Crispin, Lumberton; William C. Parry, M.D., Hainesport; Edwin Rogers, Secretary, Masonville; Assessor Edwin Rogers, Health Inspector.

There has been no organization of the Board this year.

## TOWNSHIP OF MANSFIELD.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John R. Naylor, Albert N. Dobbins, George Block, D. G. Van Mater, M.D.,  
Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Columbus.

The water-supply here is by ordinary wells. There is no system of drainage. All the houses or a great majority have cellars; a great many are used for the storage of vegetables. There are no tenement houses of more than two families. There never has been a yearly house-to-house inspection. Refuse and excreta emptied in out-door water-closets, cleaned out occasionally and disinfected. Don't know of any disease that has prevailed this year among animals. The slaughter-houses are out of town, with one exception, which stands well back from the street and not very near any dwelling; it is kept clean, so that there is no complaint. Our Board has passed no ordinances. There has been no epidemic disease the past year that I recall, and we have not been called on officially.

D. G. VAN MATER.

## MEDFORD TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Bun Wilkins, Assessor; Elwood H. Kirkbride, Henry L. Garwood, J. Reeng,  
Physician to Board of Health. Post Office address of all, Medford.

Dry cellars except very wet season. No sewers, cesspools open bottoms. No epidemic; this year unusually healthy. Slaughter-houses looked after when necessary. No new factories. No ordinances passed. One nuisance inquired into and abated.

## MOUNT LAUREL TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles Andrews, Fellowship; Charles Sordon, Mount Laurel; Samuel B.  
Lippincott, Stanwick; Joseph K. Matlack, Assessor, Hartford.

The Board has no report to make.

JOSEPH K. MATLACK,  
Assessor.



## NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Lorenzo D. Woodward, Cookstown; Martin V. Pullen, Cookstown; William G. Johnson, Pointville; Benjamin Remine, Wrightstown; Amour D. Shaw, M.D., Health Inspector, Jacobstown.

We have nothing special to report, aside from the existence of hog-cholera during the year.

BENJAMIN REMINE,  
Secretary.

## NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Robert L. Nivon, Charles C. Cowperthwaite, Thos. W. Nippins, Richard H. Parson, M.D., Health Inspector; Isaac B. Huff, Secretary. Post-office address of all, Mount Holly.

We will call your attention to three special features: 1st. To our water-supply, which has been fully described to you before. We have added a new reservoir, with a capacity four times as great as the former one, which will give us a supply of clean water for family use. 2d. We are building a new public school, that will be second to none in the State from a sanitary view. 3d. We have also adopted and put into effect a new code to our ordinances, which compels all property-owners living adjacent to sewers to connect to same immediately, which has been done, with one or two exceptions.

The Board has met every week for the past six months, and have abated a large number of nuisances. Our slaughter-houses are in good condition, there being no complaints from them. Taken altogether, the town is in better sanitary condition than ever before.

ISAAC B. HUFF,  
Secretary.

## PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP.

Report not received in time for printing.

SHAMONG TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles Decon, Chairman, Tabernacle; George W. Haines, Treasurer, Tabernacle; Edward B. Stokes, Indian Mills. Winfield S. Haines, Assessor, Tabernacle.

We have no Inspector, nor a resident physician.

This township is situated on the Atsion river. Its population is about 1,000. Climate is good.

Good cellars, used for storing vegetables.

As good water as their is anywhere.

We have no ordinances passed by the Board.

The Board has ordered one dead horse buried. Aside from this no action has been necessary.

WINFIELD S. HAINES,  
Assessor.

SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John W. Haines, John C. Brown, M. D., Samuel F. Kelly, Chas. G. Naylor, Assessor, Chas. H. Rogers. Post-office address of all, Vincenttown, N. J.

The Board has organized and the township is in a healthy condition.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

David Stockton, Jobstown; I. H. King, Jacksonville; E. Newbold, Jobstown; Dr. Van Marter, Columbus; Albert B. Evans, Assessor, Springfield; A. B. Evans, Health Inspector.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Thomas K. Sooy, President, Green Bank; Albert S. Sooy, Green Bank; William Johnson, Lower Bank; A. E. Koster, Secretary, Green Bank; J. Ely Cary, M.D., Lower Bank; J. E. Cary, M.D., Health Inspector.



Only one meeting was held, to organize and elect officers. General good health prevails throughout the township.

A. E. KOSTER,  
Secretary.

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## WESTAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

C. Frank Gaskill, Chairman, R. Shannan Haines, both Rancocas; Firman Dubell, Mt. Holly; Wm. L. Martin, M.D., Physician, Rancocas; J. Barclay Hilyard, Assessor, Rancocas.

Bounded on south by Rancocas river; west, northwest and partly on north by Mill creek, a tributary of the Rancocas. Population is not far from 750.

Water is supplied by wells almost entirely; with a few instances in Timbuctoo, a colored settlement, using springs.

Cellars in the township are dry. There are no swamps near enough to dwellings in the township to cause danger from malaria. We have no use for public sewers.

Houses, with possibly a very few exceptions—in the colored settlement mentioned—all have cellars. Some farmers keep roots and vegetables in barn or crib-house cellars, but more perhaps keep them in the cellar under dwelling. Know of no tenement with more than one family.

There has been no inspection this year.

Gutters are generally allowed to carry slops from sink a safe distance from dwelling, then to be absorbed by the earth. Privies are cleaned out and contents carted away to be mixed with other fertilizers.

No prevalent diseases have come to our knowledge this year. We have received no instruction as to the other two particulars and consequently made no such inquiry.

No slaughter house in the township.

No manufactories.

No ordinances passed so far as I know.

Dwellings are heated by stoves, either wood or coal. Ventilation by doors or windows.



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WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Jacob H. Leeds, Rancocas; Oliver Parry, Beverly; S. E. Stokes, Beverly;  
Assessor, J. M. Stokes.

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WOODLAND TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Samuel Lee, Chatsworth; Charles Pitman, Brown's Mill; J. W. Thompson,  
South Park; Patrick Rowe, Assessor, Chatsworth.

There is nothing new to report.

PATRICK ROWE,  
Assessor.

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CAMDEN COUNTY.

CITY OF CAMDEN.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George R. Fortiner, M.D., President, 517 Cooper street; George F. Hammond, 18 South Third street; Charles Watson, 432 Federal street; Frank H. Burdsall, 411 North Fifth street; Allen C. Wood, 440 Line street; William S. Moslander, M.D., 837 Penn street; Benjamin S. Lewis, M.D., 701 Pine street; John D. Leckner, M.D., Health Inspector.

The water-supply is received from the Delaware river; plant owned by the city; fully five-sixth of the houses use city water; after heavy rains and high tides the water becomes discolored. The city has an aggregate length of 38 miles of sewers; as soon as a new sewer is completed all owners of properties abutting are compelled to connect to same within 60 days from and after completion of sewer. During the year ending October 1st, 1893, one thousand (1,000) houses have been thoroughly underdrained and separately connected to sewer; our records so showing. There has been no disease among animals during the past year. Slaughter-houses are inspected and are kept in good

condition. We have twenty public schools and several public buildings in city all in good sanitary condition. We have one hospital, two dispensaries and two homes for friendless children; all well managed institutions. During the year the Board has passed several amendments to ordinances regulating the sanitary and plumbing codes. All contagious diseases are under charge of the Medical Inspector and Sanitary Committee of the Board. Our city has had no serious outbreak of contagious disease during the year, except during the month of July last, when there were about twenty cases of malignant diphtheria in a radius of two blocks. The Board at once ordered all cases quarantined and placed special officers on guard both day and night, not permitting any one to enter or leave premises, which had the desired effect of stamping out the disease in short time; all clothing infected or coming in contact with the disease was at once taken away and destroyed and houses thoroughly fumigated. During the year there were six hundred and seventy-three (673) cases of contagious disease reported, two hundred and twenty-two (222) of typhoid fever, one hundred and thirty-six (136) of scarlet fever and three hundred and fifteen (315) of diphtheria; of the above number there were 19 deaths from typhoid fever, 10 from scarlet fever and 67 from diphtheria, making a total of 96 deaths in all from contagious disease.

The Board held regular meetings during the whole year and called specials whenever it was deemed necessary.

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#### CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John D. Glover, Mount Ephraim; Abram E. Rowand, Chew's Landing; Geo. H. Thomas, Snow Hill; John H. Jackson, Secretary, Magnolia; Wm. B. Jennings, M.D., Health Inspector, Haddonfield.

The condition of the health of the township for the past year has been unusually good. There have been no cases of typhoid fever that we know of. Measles and whooping cough have been moderately prevalent. Bronchial and pulmonary affections occurred during the winter and spring. All animals have been remarkably free from



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disease during the past year, so, as a whole, we can safely say that the sanitary condition throughout the township is excellent.

J. H. JACKSON,  
Secretary.

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DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John A. Meredith, Haddonfield; Wm. T. Lippincott, Moorestown; Samuel T. Matlack, Haddonfield; Wm. Graff, Ellisburg; W. B. Jennings, M.D., Health Inspector, Haddonfield.

There have been no complaints made to the Board during the year. The report is the same as last year, with the exception of prevalent diseases. There has been very little sickness, with the exception of an epidemic of measles which occurred during the months of May and June; there were no deaths therefrom. There have been no contagious diseases among animals.

W. B. JENNINGS,  
Secretary.

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GLOUCESTER CITY.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John Warner, President; Duncan W. Blake, H. M. Harley, E. J. Stur, J. C. Stinson, P. Mestay, Daniel F. Lane, Secretary; John J. Haley, Health Inspector, Post-office address of all, Gloucester City.

We have nothing new to report from last year, except that the general health of city has been better this year than what it generally has been. We are now using spring-water altogether from some ten wells sunk from depth of 75 to 200 feet, and also from reservoir that is supplied from springs.

DANIEL F. LANE,  
Secretary.

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GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George Brewer, Chew's Landing; Joshua B. Sickler, Chew's Landing; Charles Jenkins, Kirkwood; Robert Jaggard, Clementon; Dr. Joseph E. Hurff, M. D., Blackwood; Wm. J. Brown, Assessor, Kirkwood.



Our township during the past year has been in a healthy state, and no call has been made on the Board of Health to abate any nuisance. Our water-supply is mainly from wells, as it is an agricultural section, with few towns, and they small ones. The water facilities of the County Insane Asylum and Almshouse have been increased by new works, at a cost of \$10,000. So they now have an abundance of pure water for daily use, and also an ample supply in case of fire, a most necessary precaution, and one that has been too long delayed. Drainage by natural fall and streams, as the country is rolling. Houses mostly inhabited by owners. Excreta in the new towns is collected in sunk cemented cesspools. Among the farmers it is mixed with earth, and carted out and spread on the land. Malaria not prevalent, and there has been no epidemic of any contagious disease. But one slaughter-house, and there has been no complaint as to that.

WM. J. BROWN,  
Assessor.

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#### HADDONFIELD.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George D. Stuart, President; William H. Harrison, J. Morris Roberts, George T. Haines, John R. Stevenson, M.D., Secretary; William B. Jennings, M.D., Inspector. Post-office address of all, Haddonfield.

Haddonfield is located on the south side of the south branch of Cooper's creek, on an elevation of from 50 to 90 feet above the tide-water in the Delaware river, six miles distant. It has 700 acres within its borough limits, with a population of about 2,800. It is supplied with water, introduced in 1887, by a company, from a reservoir (old mill-pond) filled entirely from springs located in a circumscribed glen, on the north branch of Cooper's creek, a mile distant from the borough limit. The water is clear, soft, and free from any taste. No sewerage or surface drainage runs into it. The reservoir, holding two millions of gallons, is emptied and cleaned several times a year. The fire-plugs are opened twice a month to clean out the pipes and stand-pipe. The number of houses with public water is 366 out of a total of 557 dwellings; and all new houses have it introduced. The other houses obtain their water from wells.

The drainage of the town is superficial, into Cooper's creek, there being but two short sewers, or rather drains, each about 300 feet long, that carry off chiefly rain-fall and the kitchen-waste of half a dozen houses. No water-closet drains go into them. Kitchen drainage is mostly carried into receiving wells, but grease-traps, connected with subsoil drainage, is now being introduced, as most buildings are detached on lots varying from 50 to 100 feet front by 150 to 300 feet deep. Water-closets are not numerous, but their number is increasing, the flow from which is carried into separate receiving vaults constructed after the general directions of the State Board of Health. None of the houses have basements, are occupied by but a single family, and all have cellars, which are dry.

The cesspools, generally, are of regulation size and cemented, and their contents are cleaned out, under the ordinances of the Local Board of Health, and removed beyond the borough limits.

There are two slaughter-houses, which are properly supervised. There are only three factories here—a milk-cooler and a jewelry-box factory, and a pottery, from which there is no deleterious refuse.

During the past year there have been nine complaints of nuisances, which have been promptly abated. No epidemics of disease have occurred, but measles have been unusually prevalent. Ordinances have been passed.

JOHN R. STEVENSON,  
Secretary.

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#### TOWNSHIP OF HADDON.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTORS.

John Stoy, Haddonfield; Samuel Wood, Haddonfield; R. T. Collings, Collingwood; Geo. T. Hains, Haddonfield; Dr. W. B. Jennings, Haddonfield; Dr. W. B. Jennings, Health Inspector.

Water-supply. The water-supply is from wells, except in the borough of Collingswood, where a private company introduced water from an artesian well about two years ago, and about one-third of the houses take it. It had a peculiar taste at first, but that has disappeared. It is hard water.

Surface drainage is all that is used. The cellars throughout the township are generally dry, with few exceptions. No swampy land, and we have been comparatively free from malaria.



The houses have cellars, and many are used among the farmers for storing vegetables. No tenement house with more than two families. No yearly house-to-house inspection.

The prevalent diseases of the year have been measles in May and June, and a few cases of diphtheria and whooping cough.

The West Collingswood Land Co. are putting a system of sewage with flush tanks and all of the latest improvements under the charge of a civil engineer.

GEO. T. HAINES,  
Secretary.

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#### MERCHANTVILLE BOROUGH.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Dr. D. H. Bartine, President; Dr. J. W. Marcy, Medical Inspector; Arnold H. Moses, Plumbing Inspector; F. W. Kleinz, Sanitary Inspector; H. L. Perett, Sanitary Inspector; W. B. Stewart, Secretary and Treasurer.

In Pensauken township, Camden county; ninety-nine feet above high-water mark, lying upon a ridge of very porous or sandy soil, of an average of one mile in width, which gradually descends toward the Delaware river to the south and east to Cooper's Creek valley. Beneath this ridge runs a sub-stratum of marl at a depth of from twelve to twenty feet.

Some wells, with an average depth of sixteen feet. There are also a few cisterns, but the principal supply is from a reservoir of excellent spring-water at a distance of nearly two miles from the town, which is brought through pipes to our citizens. From biennial examination of reservoir water it has been found to be of excellent quality.

Sewerage runs into cesspools constructed according to Board of Health rules governing the same.

Dwellings are well separated with large surroundings, and mostly have but one family to a dwelling.

Principally gas and electricity used for lighting. Some little petroleum is used, which is gradually giving way to the former.

There are no public markets.

Several good general stores; well kept, clean and wholesome. No manufactories.

One public and two private schools, and two public halls. All are in good sanitary condition.



One day and two night policemen, and one jail.

One fire-escape to public halls, and front and rear exits.

The public health since last report up to October 1st, 1893, has been very good. No epidemics of contagious diseases have prevailed. In fact, there has been but five cases of scarlet fever up to October 1st, 1893; three cases of measles, one of typhoid and one case of diphtheria, which case proved fatal. So successfully has been the efforts of the Board, each case having been quarantined closely and thorough fumigation ordered, that no spread of the diseases have occurred.

The Board, in view of the possible visitation of cholera during the past summer, early took the precaution to have every property in the borough thoroughly inspected by a special agent, who was provided by the Board with a series of questions to propound to property owners, as well as to make personal inspection of drainage, plumbing, &c., and report in writing to the Board the exact condition of every property. By this it will readily be seen that a most thorough and decidedly satisfactory condition of affairs could be obtained, and where it was deemed essential peremptory orders were issued by the Board for the immediate correction or abatement of any possible nuisance that might exist, and the Sanitary Committee personally supervised the carrying out of the Board's orders in every instance.

The Board also issued a pamphlet circular which was mailed to the residents, detailing in as simple manner as possible the method of preventing disease by the free use of such disinfectants as prescribed, also with some cautionary advice relative to the proper care and diet of children.

The Board have reason to be highly gratified with the result of their labors during the season embraced in this report.

D. H. BARTINE, M. D.,  
President.

W. B. STEWART,  
Secretary.

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#### STOCKTON TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles W. Scott, Cramer Hill; David B. Ristine, Cramer Hill; Charles Isle, North Cramer Hill; Charles Pedigree, Cramer Hill; Dr. L. Reese, Cramer Hill; Charles Isle, Health Inspector.

The health of the township has been above the average, owing, no doubt, to ample supply of pure water being introduced from artesian wells.

No system of drainage or sewerage yet, although the subject is being agitated.

But few complaints were made to the Board, which were easily remedied.

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#### WATERFORD TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

B. W. Bennett, Berlin; Jacob L. Bate, Berlin; William Haines, Marlton.  
Crawford W. Githens, Assessor, Berlin.

We have not had any prevailing disease this year. This neighborhood is called a healthy one, as we are on the highest point between the Delaware river and the Atlantic ocean.

Our water-supply is from wells, and generally good; houses, frame, and mostly occupied by owners.

Cesspools are usually cleaned twice a year.

We have one slaughter-house, but in good condition.

Our school-houses are all new and in first-class condition.

\* Our Board has not been called out to abate any nuisance or for any other cause. Upon the whole we consider it very healthy.

CRAWFORD W. GITHENS,  
Assessor.

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#### WINSLOW TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Firman Peacock, Chairman, Wilton; Charles Albright, Elm; Enoch Cordrey, Elm; M. J. Burdsall, Wilton.

The general water-supply is by wells. As a rule, cellars are used for storage. There is no yearly house-inspection. Cesspools are usually open bottoms and sides, and contents used for fertilizers on land. There has been no prevalent disease in our township. The Board has passed ordinances. The township has been healthy. We have had no cases to investigate.



## CAPE MAY COUNTY.

## BOROUGH OF ANGLESEA.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles Ludlam, President *pro tem.*; George W. Dougherty, Secretary and Treasurer; Bernard Long, Thomas Hutchinson, George W. Dougherty, Secretary. Post Office address of all, Anglesea.

We ought to have an inspector on our island (Five-Mile Beach), who can act for our three towns, Anglesea, Wildwood and Holly Beach, in all about 800 population.

The Borough of Anglesea occupies a higher portion of the northern end of "Five-Mile Beach," and at Hereford Inlet. This island is beautifully wooded with pine, cedar, oak, sassafras, cherry, magnolia and gum, showing our climate to approximate towards a semi-tropical one. Climate is temperate; summers delightfully cool and winters mild.

Water-supply is chiefly cisterns or tanks of rain-water. Wells of surface water are found good and wholesome when kept clean and constantly in use. No springs are found except by drive wells, at a depth of about eighty feet.

Our drainage and sewerage is in a sad state of natural nothingness, although the fall is ample towards the meadow thoroughfares.

Streets regular, of good width; sidewalks mostly wooden curbs in built portions, with gravel surfaces.

Houses mostly two-story, of wood, and occupied by one tenant or family.

The borough Council fails to supply the Health Board with funds to have excreta and garbage removed.

No market-houses except general stores and hucksters from mainland.

One public school and *well* kept.

No prevailing diseases.

One lock-up. Two prisoners had to be taken from it and quartered at one of our hotels for comfort during the bitter cold of Sunday night, 19th, no fire being allowed in their cells, as no insurance was upon the borough hall in which these cells were.



Public health good. Regulations are difficult to make when, after repeated notices of meetings, I fail to get a meeting of the Board, no meeting since October, 1892, being held. Members take no interest.

Several deaths this year, two adults and two infants.

GEORGE W. DOUGHERTY,  
Secretary.

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#### CITY OF CAPE MAY.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Alonzo L. Leach, M.D., President; Walter S. Ware, Charles P. Foster, Lewis T. Stevens, Secretary; Thomas W. Millet, George Young, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Cape May.

Southern end of N. J., three miles north of Cape May. Population, 2,150. From five to ten degrees cooler in summer and from three to ten degrees warmer in winter than any other place in the State twenty miles north of the place. Water-supply from water works at the famous Cold Springs, three miles north of city, where water is pumped from wells in which these natural springs flow.

The surface of the town generally level; sandy soil, with gravel in main part about three feet from surface.

The town has perfect system of natural draining by Cape Island creek in the rear, which, during past year, has been thoroughly cleansed and planked on sides, made a free water-way for all refuse. All the sewers have been thoroughly cleaned and several new ones laid by suggestion of the Board of Health.

Streets and public grounds are clean.

Houses are all inspected, and those unoccupied during winter are all taken care of and there is no danger, as all have complied with new ordinances adopted the present year.

Streets are lighted by electricity. Public and private houses by gas and electricity.

Refuse hauled away to meadows and burned.

Markets are kept clean by ordinance compliance.

No slaughter-houses, manufactories, almshouse or hospitals in city.

Public schools are thoroughly heated, in perfect sanitary condition and well ventilated.

Charitable institutions (one, St. Margaret's House), only open in summer. Kept in best of order.

Police are efficient, and prison in fair condition, not excellent, might be better.

All larger buildings have fire escapes, by order of city authorities. No cemeteries in city.

A new code of health laws have been passed by Board in past year, which is very thorough.

The City Council provides the Board's expenses by appropriation. The Board has done much work in past year by usual routine services in repairing drains, sewers, water-ways, enforcing the regulation according to the new ordinances which were passed last March. About \$800.00 has been expended by Board alone for sanitary purposes, besides that spent by other bodies, which goes toward the better condition of the city.

There have been no prevailing diseases the past year.

The Recorder of the city collects the vital statistics of the city.

To sum up, the city is in better sanitary condition than for many years past.

LEWIS T. STEVENS,  
Secretary.

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#### DENNIS TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John F. Goff, President, East Creek ; George M. Post, South Seaville ; Edward W. James, Dennisville ; Morris Warwick, Secretary, Dennisville ; Eugene Way, M.D., Health Inspector, Dennisville.

There is little of importance to report this year, but we are happy to note the fact that the thorough work done by our Board last year has borne fruit, the suggestions made having been effectually carried out, and no complaints have reached us.

We report the sanitary condition of our township as very good.

An epidemic of whooping-cough has prevailed, a few cases terminating fatally.

Sporadic cases of scarlet fever have occurred, but by prompt quarantine and careful disinfection the disease has not spread.

EUGENE WAY, M.D.,  
Inspector.



## HOLLY BEACH.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Francis D. Rhodes, President; Joel C. Woodmansee, William Paul, Inspector; Henry Ludlam, Martin L. Harrison, Secretary. Post-office address of all, Holly Beach.

The Local Board of Holly Beach City has just been re-organized, and a little too late for any very effective work this year. They have re-adopted the code of ordinances that were in operation under the old Board. They have had four (4) low, marshy lots filled up, and have several more under way; have stopped the throwing of fish and fish refuse on the beach and in the surf, and have attended to a great many nuisances of minor importance. We are about to have all the children living in Holly Beach vaccinated through the co-operation of the School Trustees.

MARTIN L. HARRISON,  
Secretary.

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## LOWER TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George Dickerson, Jr., Chairman, Erma; William L. Cummings, Fishing Creek; W. A. Lake, Physician, Green Creek; William L. Ewing, Cold Spring; A. B. Walters, Cold Spring.

Cesspools and vaults are cleaned twice each year and contents used on farm.

Very few losses of animals this year.

WILLIAM L. EWING,  
Assessor.

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## MIDDLE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Andrew J. Tomlin, Goshen; V. N. Erricson, Dias Creek; T. W. Garretson, Cape May Court House; Julius Way, M.D., Cape May Court House; Stillwell H. Townsend, Burleigh; Julius Way, Health Inspector.



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A small percentage of the houses have cellars, in most cases they are used for storing vegetables. Ten houses with two families.

The health of the people of this township, in general, has been good. We have had no contagious diseases either in man or animal. The Board held a meeting in June and passed resolutions calling upon the people to dispose of all matter detrimental to health; they were obeyed very promptly with but very few exceptions.

STILLWELL H. TOWNSEND,  
Secretary.

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### OCEAN CITY.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J. S. Waggoner, M.D., President; W. Lake, Secretary; Jesse Conner, Inspector; Benjamin Newkirk, Jacob Steelman. Post-office address of all, Ocean City.

Location upon the seashore, at the mouth of Great Egg Harbor river, in Cape May county. An area of about 3,000 acres.

Cisterns, and artesian well 721 feet deep, good, pure and wholesome water.

Surface drainage of 20 feet per mile. Sewage drainage of 10 feet per mile.

Streets are covered with gravel, and one park. Streets and many houses are lighted with electricity.

Refuse gathered up daily and removed about one and a half miles from town.

One large school-house, with three teachers; scholars may be prepared to enter college.

Had all garbage gathered regularly each day, Sunday excepted, and removed about one and a half miles from town. All alleys cleaned up, &c.

Last spring we put in an electric road, two miles long, and carried over 40,000 people. Always looking not only after the general health but morals of the place.

W. LAKE,  
Secretary.

## SEA ISLE CITY.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles H. Clouting, James I. Scull, E. J. Reeves, J. D. Morcam, Thomas Whittington, L. J. Spear. Lawrence Cauffman, M. D., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Sea Isle City.

Location, latitude,  $39^{\circ} 15'$ ; longitude,  $74^{\circ} 45'$ .

Climate, temperate.

Number of acres, 1,310.

Resident population, 500 to 600.

Water-supply by brick cisterns.

Drainage natural.

Houses all frame, and of good build. Required to be three feet from grade.

Lighting by electricity.

One school-house, of modern style.

The Board has \$500 appropriated, and use it mostly in filling up ponds and low places about the island.

The Board has filled up a number of low lots, and have had a general overhauling of water-closets; have filled up under some of the large hotels, and cut the drainage from the surface.

There has been but few cases of sickness for the Board to notice. One of diphtheria, last March, was reported, and the Board took proper care of the patient; three cases of measles, and a few of whooping cough. But none have been carried from one house to another.

We have a banked meadow back of the town that the Board have had considerable trouble with, and, in their judgment, it should be well sluiced, and let the tide rise and fall in the ditches. But so far have been unable to do anything with it. The owner of the property seems to want to fight to keep it his way, but the Board will endeavor to have it put in better shape by another season.

C. H. CLOUTING,  
Assessor.

## UPPER TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Belford E. Smith, Tuckahoe; Reuben S. Robinson, Tuckahoe; James Smith-Petersburg; Albert Corson, Palermo; Randolph Marshall, M.D., Health Inspector, Tuckahoe.

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We have been particularly exempt the past year from epidemics.

The health of this community has been such as to require no action of the local Board.

RANDOLPH MARSHALL, M.D.

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WEST CAPE MAY BOROUGH.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Thomas H. Hughes, President; John Reeves, Secretary; Henry H. Eldridge, Livingston Eldridge, David Hughes. Post-office address of all, Cape May City,

The boundaries of this borough include a space of two miles square.

The population per acre is not known to me, but I think the entire population is 600.

The water-supply is obtained entirely from wells either driven or dug. The dug wells average a depth of 16 feet and the driven wells run from 24 to 30 feet in depth. We have no water company, each one having their own well. Sometimes after heavy rains the water in dug wells is discolored. In some dug wells, as a rule, the water is hard, in others soft. The water in driven wells is generally soft.

We have no system of drainage in the borough. The majority of the citizens can have dry cellars. We have considerable low ground which does not seem to cause malaria or any increase in other diseases.

Houses do not generally have cellars, and I do not know of a basement in the borough that is occupied. There is not a house occupied by more than two families and not more than six houses which have two families. Nearly all of the residents own their houses.

Our cesspools are dug about three feet deep, with the sides and ends of boards and no bottom. They are cleaned out about twice a year and the contents carted to different farms in the adjoining township.

We have had no prevalent diseases this year. The assessor does not inquire as to losses of animals and as to contagious diseases.

We have no slaughter-houses in the borough.

Our Board passed ordinances at the commencement of the present year and have strictly enforced them.

About the worst trouble our Board had to contend with in the past years was with hog-pens. Cape May City drives them all out during



the summer and they formerly would locate in West Cape May and Lower Township, adjoining us. The Board passed an ordinance last spring forbidding any non-resident placing hogs in the borough and not allowing residents to keep more than three in one pen, and compelling them to keep their pens in a good and clean condition. In former years the Board had from five to six or more complaints in regard to hog-pens and this summer we have not received any, so you will perceive we have not been asleep.

We have no almshouse, no police, no prison, no hospital, no cemetery.

For protection from fire we have ladders and buckets.

JOHN REEVES,  
Secretary.

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

### BRIDGETON.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

P. Kennedy Reeves, President; Theodore B. Woodruff, Secretary; Jesse C. Davis, Health Inspector; Charles F. Reeves, Plumbing Inspector; Theodore G. Davis, M.D., Physician; David R. Streets, M.D., Philip E. Souder, Isaiah F. Barnes, Alfred S. Sharp, Joseph H. Powell. Post-office address of all, Bridgeton.

Full particulars were given in our last report concerning location of our city, water-supply, etc., a repetition of which is unnecessary.

The past year has not been marked by anything unusual, unless the healthy condition of the city, shown by small number of cases of contagious diseases reported to the Board by local physicians, could be mentioned as unusual. There have been no epidemics of any kind, and an almost entire absence of even the ordinary diseases of children, such as whooping cough, measles, scarlet fever, etc.

Acting on the suggestions of the State Board, extraordinary efforts have been made to raise the sanitary condition of the city to a high standard. Circulars were left at every house notifying inmates to have their premises freed from all deposits of garbage, dirt, faecal matter, etc., by a certain time, under penalty, advising them that the Inspector would make a personal inspection by that time. These instructions were very generally obeyed, the delinquents being spurred

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to action by the Inspector. As a result, the city was in an excellent sanitary condition at the beginning of last summer. The members of the Board think it is no more than fair to ascribe the unprecedented small amount of contagious disease to their action in having the city thoroughly cleaned. The unusual energy of the Board in this direction was undoubtedly caused by the cholera scare, but the good results have been apparent.

Bridgeton was the healthiest city of its size in New Jersey last year, and the members of the Board will be much disappointed if it does not head the list again this year.

P. KENNEDY REEVES,  
President.

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### COMMERCIAL TOWNSHIP.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Seth Bowen, Mauricetown; Dr. Samuel Butcher, Mauricetown; Eph. J. Cook, Port Norris; Norton Lore, Mauricetown; Harry C. Mayhew, Mauricetown; David McElwee, Sr., Haleysville.

Water-supply obtained by wells.

Swamps and meadows near and in township. But little malaria.

Houses usually have cellars.

Slaughter-houses are inspected and kept clean.

Board has taken official action as to sanitary condition of township. The township has not had in it during year any malignant disease.

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### DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Elijah R. Parven, Deerfield street; Pierce A. Krespack, Rosenhayn; John S. Woodruff, Woodruff's Station; James Hand, Seeley; Charles C. Phillips, Deerfield street. Elijah R. Parven and Pierce A. Krespack, Health Inspectors.

As the time approaches to make a report to the State authorities, I find upon examining the records that there is nothing new, but as on previous occasions would report the health for the past year has been very good. There has been no epidemic, and there are no causes to

produce endemic diseases. Sickness has been less than in former years, and but few deaths, and those in elderly persons with chronic complaints.

The local Board of Health have had several meetings both in the village of Deerfield and in the Jewish colonies of Rosenhayn and Carmel. They have appointed two inspectors, one for the eastern and one for the western part of the township.

Besides, the whole Board has made a house-to-house inspection of the Jewish settlements, and we think that their condition is at least fifty per cent. better than one year ago.

One great trouble with the Jewish people is that they do not remain long in a place, but remove frequently without cleaning their surroundings, and those that take their places think it not their place to do it; but I think in time we will get them to see the necessity of good sanitary conditions for their own welfare as well as for that of their neighbors. We intend to keep a sharp lookout upon them.

The slaughter-houses and canning factory of the township are looked after and kept in as good condition as possible.

Upon the whole, we think that the sanitary condition of the township is second to no other in the State, and its death roll will be less than many other places more favorably situated.

CHARLES C. PHILLIPS, M.D.

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#### DOWNE TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Peter C. Henderson, Newport; Reuben H. Leaming, Newport; Nathaniel Lore, Dividing Creek; Sheppard Campbell, Assessor, Newport; Dr. A. P. Glanden, Newport; George E. Butcher, Clerk.

No epidemic or contagious diseases have prevailed in this township during the past year. The cessation of "Grip" and diseases following it have disappeared and the general health of the inhabitants is up to the highest standard. While the surface is quite level and surrounded by immense bodies of marsh, the drainage is sufficient to remove all surplus accumulations of water, and no malarial influences present to produce diseases.

GEORGE E. BUTCHER.



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FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

E. Coates Swing, E. O. Davis, Wm. M. Sheppard, John B. Thompson, W. D. Straughn, M.D., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Fairton.

Our Board held two meetings during the year. Passed no ordinances.

Special attention has been paid to improvement of our streets and roads.

No epidemic of any kind.

Vaccination is still neglected.

General condition of affairs as regards our Board and township remain much the same as at last report.

W. D. STRAUGHN, M.D.,  
Inspector.

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GREENWICH TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Samuel R. Mills, Chairman; John Tyler, Jr., William P. Test, John N. Glasspell, Secretary; Dr. S. M. Snyder, Inspector. Post-office address of all, Greenwich.

The township is in good healthy condition. The Board has not been called out during the year. There has been very little sickness.

There has been no epidemic.

What deaths have occurred have mostly been very aged people.

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HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

M. M. Johnson, Seeley; Cornelius Sharp, Bridgeton; J. F. Glaspey, Bridgeton; W. L. Minch, Seeley; Dr. J. G. Swinney, Shiloh.

## LANDIS TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J. L. Beck, M.D., President; Frank Bingham, William E. Biglow, O. F. Rex-roth, William W. Whiting, Secretary and Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Vineland.

The Local Board of the township has been active and watchful of all sanitary matters. All slaughter-houses, cesspools, and other dangerous places have been carefully watched. Our regular meetings are with the Township Committee, the first Monday in each month and at the call of the President. The general health of this township is good. There has been no epidemics of any kind this season. In June and July I visited every household in this township and a copy of the code of health laws was placed in the hands of the heads of each family.

All complaints have received the personal attention of the inspector and can with pleasure report township as healthy.

WILLIAM W. WHITING,  
Inspector.

## LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles G. Diamant, Peter Johnson, H. O. Newcomb, C. C. Foster, Assessor, H. S. Long, Clerk. Post-office address of all, Cedarville.

You have on file in your office, all the information under the schedule of subjects that I am able to give you. My predecessor in his several reports has fully covered the ground, and anything I might add would only be a repetition.

A revolution has taken place in the mode of heating our private houses. Many dwellings are now heated throughout with hot water from furnaces in the cellar. A new heating process has recently been introduced in the shape of an "oil gas burner," which quite a number of families are using. The burner is set in an ordinary stove or furnace, and supplied with the oil from a tank on the outside of the house. The gas in the burner is generated from ordinary illumi-

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nating oil. Those who have tested this arrangement speak in high terms of its ability to do all that is claimed for it.

The health of the township has been unusually good. We have no epidemics to record. Summer diseases, especially among children, quite rare, and easily managed. The death rate for the past year the lowest on record.

FRANK M. BATEMAN,  
Inspector.

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### MAURICE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J. W. B. Vanaman, Port Elizabeth; Thomas S. Shaw, Dorchester; Charles G. Carlisle, Delmont; Henry Reeves, Jr., Leesburg. S. M. Wilson, M.D., Health Inspector.

The general state of health during the season has been good, excepting with the advent of the autumn there has been an excess of malarial tendencies greater than for the past few years.

There have been no diseases prevailing epidemically among either horses or hogs.

The water-supply is generally of good quality, is mostly soft and is palatable and good for culinary purposes.

The public buildings, which consist almost exclusively of churches and school-houses, are in good condition.

There has been no cause for special action of the Board during the year.

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### MILLVILLE CITY.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Edwin Conover, President; Silas C. Smith, J. W. Simmons, R. B. Radcliffe, L. H. Hogate, Secretary; J. W. Wade, Physician. Frank Bullock, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Millville.

In reviewing the events of the past year we have abundant reason for believing that the existence of an active Board of Health in this city is appreciated by the people. The Board have been frequently congratulated upon the very evident results of their efforts towards



keeping the city clean, preventing contagious diseases and abating nuisances.

Our city of ten thousand and more, just about half way between Philadelphia and Cape May, on the West Jersey Railroad, seems to be out of the usual course of the destructive storms, and singularly free from the visitation of epidemics.

Our soil covers large deposits of clay, sandstone, glass sand and gravel.

Our present drinking-water is obtained from wells. We also have had since 1879 an abundant supply for all purposes from Union pond, at the head of Maurice river, owned by private company. Very few houses use city water exclusively. Some use both wells and cisterns. City water never discolored, except when main pipes are disturbed. Apparently same in quality all the year round. Stand-pipe cleaned regularly. The pond receives no sewage above point of supply.

Surface drainage is all that could be desired. Malaria unknown. Cellars generally dry. House-to-house yearly inspection. No tenements with more than two families.

The question of sewers has been agitated for years, and City Council have recently taken some action toward supplying the city with about ten miles of sewer-pipe.

Streets are in good condition, the city having recently laid thousands of feet of gutter-stone, paved the crossings and regraveled the principal thoroughfares. The gutters in central portion of city are flushed from the fire-plugs whenever occasion requires.

Houses built now are generally on high, solid ground, and ventilation is looked after. However, our city is sadly in need of a competent Building Inspector.

All houses have cellars, largely for storage of vegetables, etc.

All refuse and excreta is taken beyond the city limits and deposited in the woods. The removal of garbage has received a great deal of attention, and the Board has been considering plans for disposing of it in an economical and sanitary manner.

Grocers, hucksters and provision dealers supply all that the market affords. Fish peddlers are prohibited from throwing into the streets the heads, etc., of the fish they clean for customers.

Diseases of animals rare. Diligent inquiry fails to discover any particular malady worth recording.

Slaughter-houses are in excellent sanitary condition.

A new \$25,000 high school building is in course of erection, and will be supplied with all sanitary requirements.

The remains of a number of bodies buried many years ago in the old Presbyterian grounds were removed to Mount Pleasant cemetery to make room for the new school building.

The health of our city is generally good, and the death-rate low; yet, contrary to usual record, we suffered from an unusual amount of sickness during those long, cold months of last winter. "Winter cholera" was one of the complaints most frequently met with. During the warmer months and up to the present time a great many cases of illness have been characterized by gastro-intestinal disorders.

The collection of vital statistics is attended to by the City Recorder, who is also Secretary of the Board of Health.

Last spring the Board took a decided stand against the pollution of our city water-supply. For many years past hundreds of bathers habitually washed the filth from their diseased bodies in what is known as the Duck pond, a short distance above the supply pipes which carry the water directly to the stand-pipe, and from there into our homes. Upon discovering this, the Board at once placed a watchman on the premises, and placarded the trees and other conspicuous places. The scheme was successful beyond expectation.

We have been successful in preventing the spread of contagious diseases. The physicians promptly report all suspicious cases, and immediately our able Inspector (who is also a policeman, and whose uniform carries weight with his commands,) investigates and, if necessary, quarantines the premises. In all cases the Board's physician is consulted. The people are thus being gently interested and educated to the full importance of a proper sanitation.

JOHN W. WADE,  
Health Physician.

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#### STOW CREEK.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Edward H. Sheppard, Roadstown; James R. Raine, Shiloh; Lorenzo D. Horner, Roadstown; Ephraim Mulford, Assessor, Roadstown.

Water-supply by wells almost exclusively.

Many swamps in the township; very few cases of malaria, and cellars mostly dry.



Houses mostly have cellars, and largely used for storing of vegetables. Do not know of a single tenement house of more than two families. No house-to-house inspection.

Cesspools are not cemented; open bottom and sides. Contents used as fertilizer, and badly managed. No prevalent diseases. Nor does the assessor make inquiries. No slaughter-house in the township.

Board did nothing, as there has been no call; made no investigations or improvements.

EPHRAIM MULFORD,  
Assessor.

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## ESSEX COUNTY.

### BELLEVILLE.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Henry W. Underwood, President; Percy Jackson, George W. Williamson, Alfred Lintott, Jr., James Boylan, Daniel M. Skinner, M.D., William Connolly, Assessor; James Flanagan, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Belleville.

There has been no prevailing epidemic or endemic during the past year. The Board of Health has held regular meetings. A thorough inspection has been made, and diligent effort has been directed to abate all nuisances which have been found to exist as well as to avoid conditions which might lead to the formation of a nuisance. Beyond what has already been reported to the State Board of Health in accordance with the Schedule of Subjects there is nothing of importance to report.

D. M. KINNEY,  
Health Officer.

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### BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

James C. Beach, President, Bloomfield; Thomas Oakes, Bloomfield; G. Lee Stout, Bloomfield; Seymour P. Gilbert, Bloomfield; George Stober, Brookdale; A. J. Lockwood, Glen Ridge; Charles W. Powers, Bloomfield; Wm. B. Corby, Health Inspector; Wm. L. Johnson, Secretary.



142 REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

As township physician for the current year, I have to report an unusually healthy summer and fall. We have been free from all kinds of epidemics.

CHARLES H. BAILEY, M.D.

As township health inspector, I agree with the above statement of Dr. Bailey as to the general health in our township.

W. B. CORBY,  
Health Inspector.

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CALDWELL TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

R. S. Francisco, Chairman, Caldwell; C. B. Crane, Caldwell; M. H. Cranfield, Caldwell; Leslie Gilbert, Fairfield; Theo. Vincent, Fairfield.

There was no organization of our township Board of Health either in 1892 or 1893.

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CLINTON TOWNSHIP AND IRVINGTON VILLAGE.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Wm. C. Ward, President, Irvington; Dr. M. Osborn Christian, Inspector, Irvington; Wm. R. Ward, Newark; Jacob W. Fisher, Waverly Park; Merton B. Owen, Irvington; Lewis E. Voorhees, Irvington.

Our township adjoins Newark on the west and south, and was more fully described in a report of mine several years ago. The population has increased to nearly 5,000.

Water-supply as formerly, from wells.

Our streets, especially in the village of Irvington, are in very good condition, being constructed in most cases of crushed mountain stone.

Our township includes within its boundaries the village of Irvington, having a separate local Board of Health.

The village occupies about one-third the area, and contains about two-thirds or more of the population of the township.

The health of the community during the past year has been good. No epidemics, and but few cases of contagious or infectious diseases have occurred.

No epidemics of disease among cattle or horses have come to our notice within our limits.

Vaccinations have been insisted upon before admission of all pupils in the public schools, and the sanitary condition of the schools is good.

Very little slaughtering is done within our limits, and the places are inspected carefully.

The principal cause of nuisances is from the attempts of outsiders—scavengers and others—to deposit night-soil and other offensive material within our territory; this calls for more watchfulness than all other sources combined.

Our public school has had a large and commodious addition built during the past year so as to accommodate over six hundred pupils in the principal building, divided into ten classes. There are four smaller schools within the township, beside the parochial school which accommodates about fifty scholars.

The principal manufactories located here, employing numbers of hands, are the Irvington Smelting and Refining Co., The Alvin Silverware Manufacturing Co., and a new press manufacturing company which is to build printing and other presses.

In the smelting works everything possible is done to guard against poisoning by fumes, and for the last three years there has been scarcely any sickness from this source.

In the village of Irvington the trustees have inaugurated a system of garbage collection whereby garbage is collected three times weekly, deposited in low lands and covered with earth. I think this system has greatly improved the sanitary condition as well as the general appearance of the village.

The street lighting is done by electricity, while electricity, gas and kerosene are used for illuminating by the people.

The village Board of Health is composed as follows: Dr. M. Osborne Christian, President; John W. Wolf, Secretary; Ira Meeker, Treasurer; Wm. R. Adams, M. S. Drake, Dr. Joseph L. Wade, Sanitary Inspector. This Board holds regular monthly meetings.

Inclosed please find copy of township health ordinance.

M. OSBORNE CHRISTIAN.



## EAST ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

C. E. Joralemon, President; Francis Lang, W. T. Bowman, George Dorer, E. E. Bruen, F. Coyne, Jr., W. C. Schmidt, J. W. Ellor, R. Berry, T. A. Dates, Wallace Ouchtetra, I. L. Dodd, Giles Zimmerman, P. C. Williams, D. C. Whitman, W. F. Poucher, Assessors; F. R. Chambers, M.D., Town Physician, Secretary; Henry Blaurock, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, East Orange.

Our population is steadily increasing as is shown by the growth of the public school system. A new eight-room brick building, called the Columbian School, was opened in September. The Eastern School, an old building, has at an expense of \$4,500, had a system of warming and ventilation introduced which promises to prove satisfactory.

The new drain in the southerly part of the town has converted a swamp into a healthy region which is fast building up with a fine class of dwellings.

There was some cause for complaint by our neighbors, with our sewer disposal works, but with a proper outlay of judicious management and money, the system is working well and effectively. There is a limited demand for the sludge which it is expected will increase until it may become a source of revenue. The connections with the sewer system now numbers 1,939, and we hope by means of a new ordinance adopted August 12th, 1893, to gradually drive out of existence all cesspools and privy vaults in the township.

We have had an unusual number of scarlet fever cases since January 1st. The disease was not confined to any one locality, but has been reported from all parts of the town. During January there were 24 cases, 27 in February, 19 in March, 19 in April, 21 in May and 7 in June. There have been apparently a less number than usual of the other children's diseases.

On February 26th a woman came to our town sick and broke out with an eruption which was recognized as variola on the third day of the eruption, but not till several people had been exposed. This original case died as did four others who caught the disease from her. One adult and two children had varioloid, seven cases in all and all colored people. All suspects were vaccinated immediately, several times and quarantined. The disease was confined to its original



quarters and none had it except those infected in the original building. Six hundred poor were vaccinated free of charge by the town. Compulsory vaccination in the schools was insisted upon.

Our neighboring cities of Newark and Orange allowed us the use of their pest houses and our cases as fast as they broke out were transferred in a properly equipped conveyance.

The Board has been alert to the necessity of vigilance during the summer and all questions concerning health matters have been investigated and promptly disposed of.

TALBOT R. CHAMBERS,  
Secretary.

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#### FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

R. W. Booth, Nutley; Joseph Searles, Nutley; Adrain Vreeland, Nutley; R. J. M. Chase, Nutley; John H. White, Avondale; G. B. Philhower, M.D., Health Inspector, Nutley; Amzi Coeyman, Assessor, Nutley.

The Report of the Board of Health the same as for 1892.

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#### LIVINGSTON TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Burn W. Dickinson, Chairman, Chatham; Peter S. Meeker, Roseland; William Deicks, Jr., Livingston; Joseph Bear, Livingston; Jonathan Force, Livingston; George E. DeCamp, Assessor, Clerk; E. E. Peck, M.D., Health Inspector, Caldwell.

Lying on the west side of the Second Mountain; containing about 11,000 acres; population about 1,400.

Water-supply all from wells.

The drainage is natural and good, with the exception of the Passaic valley.

Cellars under all houses, and mostly used for storing vegetables.

No prevalent diseases.

But one complaint made to the Board, which was promptly attended to.

## MILLBURN.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

W. Fellows Morgan, Chairman; Mark T. Cox, George N. Reeve, John H. Schmidt, Daniel Hamilton, J. D. Polhemus, M.D., Health Inspector. Post office address of all, Milburn.

Milburn, located in southwest part of Essex county, on line of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

Water-supply from wells, and of very good quality. Abundant

Drainage good through gravelly soil, and has been improved by widening creek running through town. Have no sewerage.

Streets and public grounds are kept in good condition, and free from anything that would cause disease.

Mode of lighting by kerosene and gas.

Refuse and excreta thrown into vaults and carried away as often as necessary.

Public school in poor condition, and is not what it should be. Much sanitary improvement needed.

Almshouse has been improved, and is at present in good sanitary condition:

All contagious diseases are thoroughly quarantined under care of Inspector, and all necessary care taken to prevent spreading of any disease.

Sanitary expenses will not exceed \$150.

Prevalent disease (diphtheria) which occurred on or about October 5th, in Short Hills, but by careful quarantining, and assistance of persons in affected homes, did not find its way out of that part of township. Aggravated by removing much earth in and around the Short Hills District.

The Board of Health has done much work during the year—the incoming of a large number of Italians to work on the railroad improvements necessitated much vigilance on part of Inspector, and the Italian quarters have been kept in a fair sanitary condition, and no disease has found its way in the colony.

Several privy vaults have been built, and other slight sanitary improvements made as found necessary. Several carcasses of dogs buried, and all necessary work done to make the township as healthful as possible. Several houses inspected as to plumbing work



Water-supply tested by chemical analysis, and found as stated—good.

J. D. POLHEMUS, M.D.,  
Inspector and Secretary.

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## MONTCLAIR TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John H. Wilson, Chairman, Montclair; Decatur M. Sawyer, Montclair; Chas. N. Baker, Upper Montclair; Hugh Gallegher, Montclair; I. Seymour Crane, Montclair; Charles B. Morris, Clerk, Montclair; James S. Brown, M.D., Township Physician, Montclair; Richard P. Francis, M.D., Health Inspector, Montclair.

Work on the new sewerage system was begun early in the year and is progressing rapidly.

The buildings of the Mountainside Hospital have been enlarged, so that there are now accommodations for thirty patients.

Encouraged by the satisfactory results of last year's work, the Health Board again ordered a house-to-house inspection this year. The general sanitary condition of the town was found to be excellent; various nuisances that were reported were promptly abated.

During the summer a slight epidemic of dysentery occurred in Montclair and some of the surrounding towns. The type of the disease was not virulent and but a small per cent. of cases ended fatally. During the epidemic careful analyses of the water supplied to the town were made and showed that the cause of the disease could not be found there; a fact that was borne out by the occurrence of the disease in families that used well water as well as in families that used town water. It was the general opinion of the medical fraternity that the low level of the ground water, incident to a dry summer, was a factor in causing the epidemic.

R. P. FRANCIS, M.D.  
Health Inspector.

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## NEWARK CITY.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles M. Zeh, President; Moses Straus, Treasurer; H. C. H. Herold, M.D., David L. Wallace, M.D., F. B. Mandeville, M.D., Edward Dunn, William B. Guild, John Furman, John Bruenig, Charles Lehlbach, M.D., Medical Officer of Health and Secretary; H. B. Baldwin, Chemist; Chauncey G. Parker, Attorney; D. D. Chandler, Chief Inspector.



The force consists at this time of two plumbing inspectors, two meat inspectors, one milk inspector, and seventeen district inspectors. There are also ten physicians, who treat the poor in their respective districts, and assist the executive officer in cases of contagious disease.

During the year considerable paving and sewerage was done. The following figures show this :

Number of miles of unpaved streets.....	137.39
Number of miles of paved streets.....	59.26
The latter are classified as follows :	
Granite-block paving.....	14.30
Trap-block paving.....	8.63
Telford-block paving.....	10.69
Asphalt paving.....	3.87
Asphalt block.....	0.14
Cobble stone.....	21.63
Total paved streets.....	59.26
Paved this year :	
Granite-block paving.....	3.56
Trap-block paving.....	1.62
Asphalt paving.....	0.87
Cobble paving.....	0.51
	6.66
SEWERAGE.	
Length of sewers built in city to date :	
Brick sewers.....	52.09
Pipe sewers.....	59.34
Total.....	112.43
Length of sewers built this year :	
Brick sewers.....	0.29
Pipe sewers.....	8.05
Total.....	8.34

More sewers will be laid during the calendar year, and streets are now being paved which would augment the figures considerably.

The increase in tile pipe sewers is a step in the proper direction. In smaller lateral drains tile pipe should be used, as they are cleaner and more easily flushed than the brick sewer and are impervious.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.		
	Reported.	Deaths.
Scarlet fever.....	1,342	138
Diphtheria.....	486	140
Typhoid fever.....	162	68
Small-pox.....	7	1
Membranous croup.....	94	68
Total.....	2,091	415

Compared with last year there have been less cases, but the numbers are still proof that proper facilities of isolation and disinfection are not at the command of the department.

The disinfection station for which money was appropriated is no nearer completion than last year, mainly on account of two factors—politics and ignorance, there being more of the former, however, than of the latter in this case. Several good sites have been suggested by the Board of Health, but the above-mentioned factors have to this time stubbornly obstructed the commencement of building.

The cases of small-pox which occurred were all infected out of the city. Prompt isolation and disinfection by means of fire and chemical solutions prevented the spread of the disease. In no instance did the disease spread to others after the first case was isolated, and as all cases were brought to our attention during the papular or vesicular stage, it goes to show that the danger of infection during the first stages is slight. The experience of previous years corroborates this statement.

The new water which has been in use now over one and a half years is excellent. Chemical analyses have been systematically made by the chemist of this department, and the results show the water to be of excellent quality. A thorough inspection of the water-shed was ordered by the Board last spring. The result of this inspection made by Dr. A. C. Hunt and the writer was very satisfactory. The number of direct and indirect sources of contamination found were few. This, however, was owing to the sparse settlement in the Pequannock watershed, and not to any disposition on the part of the inhabitants to avoid contamination of various streams and their tributaries. The report of the inspection was transmitted to the proper authorities, and the passage of laws which will regulate the construction of all buildings and things through which pollution can take place will probably result.

Personally, the writer believes that the only way in which a water-supply of the size of the one on which Newark depends can be kept permanently free from pollution is by either the State or the municipality *owning sufficient land adjacent to the reservoirs and all the streams and tributaries to insure forever non-contamination.* In other words, to exclude habitation. Sanitary regulations may answer for a time in thinly-populated sections, but as human habitation increases these are no longer sufficient, for with increased population comes increased filth, and the latter must reach at some time in any given section what

may be called a point of saturation, and when that point is reached the surplus will find its way by natural means into the general drainage system of that section. Water-sheds should be free from human habitation and its accompanying filth, and in order to accomplish this State or municipal ownership of water-sheds is essential.

## WELLS.

Total number of wells inspected.....	165
Total number of wells analyzed.....	137

## RESULT OF ANALYSIS.

Very badly contaminated.....	26
Badly contaminated.....	26
Contaminated.....	26
Total.....	77
Very suspicious.....	20
Suspicious .....	18
Passable .....	21
Total.....	59

All those contaminated were closed. In all cases re-analyses are made from time to time. It is to be remarked that with the closing of wells in this city typhoid fever has decreased to an extent which clearly shows the connection between the two.

The following is a brief summary of the work done in the department during the year :

## Nuisances and Complaints—

Citizens' complaints made.....	1,682
Citizens' complaints verified .....	1 304
No cause.....	378
Total number of notices served for nuisances .....	3,752
Total number of notices served for defective drainage.....	1,628

## Abatements—

Total for nuisances.....	3 026
Total for defective drainage .....	1 514

## PLUMBING DEPARTMENT.

Number of permits to construct plumbing systems.....	974
Plans and specifications filed... ..	942
Plans and specifications rejected.....	113
Number of master plumbers registered.....	110



## ATTORNEY'S REPORT.

Orders received for prosecution.....	146
Attorney's notices issued.....	31
Civil suits commenced for violation of ordinances (San. Code).....	128
Civil suits commenced for other causes.....	3
Nuisances abated after commencement of suit.....	60
Suits discontinued—by Board (the defendant agreeing to comply with notice).....	80
Judgments for department—civil suits....	24
Judgments for defendant—civil suits.....	4
Papers drawn but no service, withdrawn by health officer.....	12
Civil suits now pending.....	19
Money collected and paid treasurer—civil suits.....	\$177.50

In many cases the fine was remitted after judgment had been obtained, the defendant agreeing to comply with the requirements of the notice.

## MEAT INSPECTION.

## Slaughter-houses—

Cattle .....	9,895
Calves.....	12,239
Sheep.....	13,231
Swine.....	3,732

Total.....	39,097
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Condemned cattle.....	14
Condemned calves.....	14
Condemned horses.....	8

Total.....	36
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## Meat inspection (markets, butcher shops, &amp;c.).....

Carcasses of beef.....	12,356
Carcasses of lamb and sheep.....	37,326
Carcasses of calves.....	116,219
Carcasses of swine.....	24,521
Carcasses of swine.....	10,888

Total.....	201,310
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## Condemned—

Bob-veal, carcasses.....	65
Bob-veal, pounds.....	200
Poultry, pounds.....	1,076
Pork, barrels.....	2
Beef, pounds.....	947

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Beef, hind-quarters.....	6
Mutton, carcasses.....	16
Mutton, quarters.....	200
Fruit and vegetables, wagon-loads.....	3
Bologna, pounds.....	100
Fish, pounds .....	250
Fish, barrels.....	2
Corned-beef, pounds.....	100
Veal, pounds .....	100

Milk inspection has been thoroughly enforced, and in general the milk supply of the city may be said to be very good.

Under the law passed last spring a thorough investigation of all cow stables within the city limits was made. Their inspection has just been completed, and it is impossible at this time to give a summary of the result. Appended is the form used in the investigation. The owners of stables were notified of any unsanitary condition found and compelled to remedy the same.

CHARLES LEHLBACH,  
Medical Officer of Health.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

NEWARK, N. J.,                      189

Report of inspection of stable or premises, No.                      St.

Owned by

Distance of stable from dwelling houses,

Is there room for pasturage or exercise?

Do the animals get out of stable, and during which months?

Water supply,

Method of drainage,

Size of stable.    Number of stories, and material built of,

Is the stable ventilated, and how?

Number of stalls,

Flooring,

What kind of fodder is used (be particular)?

How many cows are kept?  
What is their condition?  
Do neighbors complain of stables?  
How is milk disposed of?

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## CITY OF ORANGE.

## NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J. G. Gegenheimer, President; Michael Barry, John T. Platt, Louis Balbach, Stephen Collins, Augustus Eichhorn, James Brown, Health Commissioner; H. E. Matthews, M.D., Chief Health Inspector and Medical Officer; William Schluer, Assistant Health Inspector and Secretary; Thomas Shannon, Deputy Health Inspector; J. W. Stickler, M.D., Pathologist. Post-office address of all, Orange.

The condition of our water-works has been reported in previous years, and I can only add, that we use all endeavors to keep the water-supply as pure as possible. Throughout the city wells are being constantly abandoned and replaced by the public water-supply. During the past year the chemical examination of suspected well-water has been prosecuted, and a number of wells ordered closed as the result of our investigations.

The sewerage and drainage system, of which my predecessor reported, is still incomplete, and it will be some time before we can realize the benefits therefrom. Until then, we must depend upon cesspools and privy vaults for the reception of our filth. These are cleaned by licensed scavengers, and the contents removed to remote places outside of the city limits.

House-to-house inspections are being constantly made by our inspectors, and we have derived great benefit from this system. In the plumbing department much has been accomplished. With the improvements constantly taking place in plumbing, and with our present rules on this subject, this branch of the department has been very effective. Complaints of defective plumbing and drainage in old buildings reach this office frequently. The work of most of them was not constructed in accordance with any sanitary plan, and although it entails quite a heavy expense to owner, the majority are willing to make the necessary changes in the interests of public health. The number of permits granted to construct plumbing systems was 206;



master plumbers registered, 38 ; suits entered for violation of plumbing code, 3, in which judgment was obtained in all.

The whole number of contagious diseases during the year was 142, against 227 last year. They were as follows :

Diphtheria, 51, of which 7 proved fatal ; scarlet fever, 74, of which 4 proved fatal ; membranous croup, 9, of which 8 proved fatal ; small-pox, 8, of which 3 proved fatal.

One hundred and forty-two houses were fumigated.

There are no manufactories within the city limits that carry on a business which may become a nuisance. The main industry is the manufacture of soft felt hats. We have no slaughter-houses and but one wholesale meat concern, and this establishment is kept in a sanitary condition.

A supplement to the "Sanitary and Plumbing Code" was passed recently. This supplement regulates the keeping of cattle and their stables, and calls for the appointment of a veterinarian. A pathologist was also appointed, to carry on bacteriological work in case of the advent of cholera.

During the past year our inspectors have carefully looked into every nuisance that came under our observation ; the result has been that the city is, at present, in a better sanitary condition than in years, and with our sewerage system once complete we hope to successfully battle with any epidemic that may appear.

HARRY E. MATTHEWS,  
Chief Health Inspector,  
Per WM. SCHLIER.

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#### SOUTH ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Alexander Melville, South Orange ; Charles H. Beach, South Orange ; Clinton E. Brush, South Orange ; Hugh Conlon, South Orange ; John Diefenthaler, Vailsburg. Wm. J. Heberton, Health Inspector.

The health of the township has been good the last year, and only a few cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria reported.

There has been very little complaint of nuisance during the year, all of which have been remedied by direction of the Board.

THOS. C. BAKER,  
Secretary.

## SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

E. F. Church, President; C. E. Billgrist, F. A. Wright, W. McCoy, A. C. Babson. Wm. J. Chandler, M. D., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, South Orange.

No change from report of last year. But few nuisances to abate. Very few contagious diseases.

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## VERONA TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Malcom Hioms, Chairman; Austin G. Jacobus, Fillmore Condit, Gustave Cimmialter, Henry V. H. Jacobus, Dr. A. B. Whitehorn, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Verona.

CHARLES W. OUGNELSON.

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## TOWNSHIP OF WEST ORANGE.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John B. Lander, President, West Orange; Frederick Cummings, Treasurer, Orange Valley; Simeon H. Rollinson, Secretary, West Orange; Carl Fentzlaff, Pleasantdale; John Harrison, West Orange; John A. Brundage, West Orange; William M. Brien, M.D., West Orange; William M. Brien, M.D., Health Inspector.

The township of West Orange is located in Essex county; the population is about 4,500, and the climate is variable.

Minerals of various kinds are to be found in small quantities, but granite and sandstone abound in large quantities. The county is mountainous.

Water is supplied the residents of the township by the West Orange Water Company, who get their water from the Pequannock watershed. As the water has lately been introduced, not more than fifty families are using it at present, but the number is increasing.



We have no drainage or sewerage system, each house owner provides for his drainage by cesspool or other ways.

The streets and roads are in good condition—a majority of them made with crushed stone.

There are few houses that have more than three families, most of them only one. As a rule they are well built and healthful.

The highways are lighted by electricity.

Refuse and excreta are provided for by vaults, and are emptied when necessary.

There are no markets in the township.

We have had no epidemic among animals during the past year.

There is one slaughter-house, mostly for sheep and pigs, in proper sanitary condition.

Hatting is the principal industry. The improved ventilation in the factories, and the reduced amount of mercury under improved processes, has greatly increased the average life of men employed at this trade.

The school accommodations are ample and inferior to none of similar grade.

There is no hospital in the township.

One police station is located in the township.

Fire-guards and escapes are on some of the larger buildings.

There are two cemeteries well and properly managed.

The ordinances recommended by the State Board for townships were adopted September 20, 1892.

During the past year there have been of scarlet fever 28 cases—21 recoveries, 7 deaths; diptheria, 5 cases—4 recoveries, 1 death; membranous croup, 1 case—1 death.

SIMEON H. ROLLINSON,  
Secretary.

## GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

### CLAYTON BOROUGH.

#### NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Chas. H. Atkinson, President; A. G. Silver, D. W. Moore, Jr., H. J. Buckingham, Secretary and Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Clayton.



The health of Clayton borough has been good during the past year.

No epidemics during the summer or autumn. During the winter and spring there were fatal cases of diphtheria in three different families. The Board of Health was prompt to take precautions to prevent its spreading; and thorough cleansing of the houses was ordered, as well as the use of disinfectants.

The garbage from back yards and excreta from privies have been removed oftener than in previous years, and utilized as farm fertilizer.

A large number of school children have been vaccinated by order of the Trustees.

The manufacture of glass is the principal business of the town. The factories and yards are kept in good sanitary condition.

The drainage and sewerage of the borough is improving from year to year.

The Board of Health have been kindly aided and encouraged in their work by the co-operation of the Borough Council.

H. G. BUCKINGHAM, M.D.,  
Secretary and Health Inspector.

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#### DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

H. M. Leap, Chairman, Wenonah; Joseph Noblit, Wenonah; Joshua E. Cunard, Almonesson; William C. Cattell, Assessor and Secretary, Wenonah; Harry A. Stout, Township Physician, Wenonah.

The Board passed a supplement to the ordinance this year prohibiting the keeping of pigs in towns, as there was a pen of about eighty hogs kept in Woodbury park which were not properly cared for, causing very much annoyance to the place; being left in such a state as to greatly endanger the health of the persons living in that vicinity. Not until the Board had served the regular notice and brought the attention of the State Health Inspector to the nuisance did the proprietor very reluctantly remove them.

The sanitary arrangements and the health of the township are in a very good condition at present.

WM. C. CATTELL,  
Assessor.

**EAST GREENWICH TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

William Dawson, Mickleton; John Rambo, Jr., Paulsboro; E. H. Steward, Clarksboro; H. S. Haines, Clarksboro.

Water from wells. Dwellings occupied by one family. Whooping cough and measles have prevailed.

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**ELK TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

William H. Brown, Assessor, Hardingville; Damon Hitchner, Aura; Andrew J. Proud, Glassboro; Peter S. Scott, Ferrell.

Water is obtained by means of wells, with a few exceptions of springs. The water varies. In some wells it is soft, while in others it is hard. Greater care is taken of the wells than formerly, and almost every farmer has his well cleaned out every summer.

Drainage is done mostly by tile, but some open ditches are necessary where the stream is too large to be carried by means of tile.

Houses are large and commodious, well ventilated. But few are occupied by more than one family.

Refuse vegetables the farmers sometimes use as fertilizer. For example, rotten potatoes and all other refuse which can be used profitably is used in the same way. The remainder is buried.

No infectious disease has prevailed among the animals of township this year, and no special attention given to that subject.

We have but one slaughter-house, and that a small one, and kept clean and in good condition.

Factories are few, but trades or tradesmen are many. Basket factories constitute what are in the place.

Schools are in a thrifty condition. The school-houses and churches constitute what public buildings we have, which are in proper condition.

The cemeteries are not taken as much care of as they should be. The grounds are not kept trimmed properly, and the walks cleaned.

Heat is obtained by the use of stoves.

The Board has done but little the past year, as no contagious diseases have been among us, and no improvements have been made.

There is no resident physician in this township, and there is no medical member.

WILLIAM H. BROWN.

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## FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles D. Smith, President, Franklinville; Sam Lowden, Newfield; J. K. Richman, Malaga; Dr. A. A. Smith, Malaga; Joshua C. Richman, Assessor.

2,000 population. Very healthy for past year. Nothing to report. No school district with over 600 population.

We had one complaint about some Jew family living at Malaga. At one of the Committee sessions we went in a body and gave the premises a thorough inspection. Since that there has been no complaint.

JOSHUA C. RICHMAN.

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## GLASSBORO TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

W. H. Beckelt, M. J. Suffhazy, M.D., Secretary; Thomas Allen, J. Z. Stanger, Edward Munyan, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Glassboro.

Population 1.9 to the acre.

Water good.

No sewerage; surface-water drainage and good. Cellars generally dry.

Houses with cellars. No basement. The cellars used exclusively for the storage of vegetables, &c. No cesspools. Common water-closets used. Contents above ground and used for fertilizing purposes.

No loss of animals from contagious disease.

No slaughter-houses in town limits.

Canning factory outside of town limits; kept in good order.

Expenses for sanitary purposes amounting to \$94.00 for past year.



160      **REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.**

Prevalent diseases about the same as last year, except slight increase of typhoid fever. At present the health of township very good.

General inspection by Inspector.

**M. J. SUFFHASY, M.D.,**  
Secretary.

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**GREENWICH TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Francis Tracy, Chairman, Paulsboro; Eli B. Allen, Gibbstown; Charles E Paul, Paulsboro; Jacob Ballinger, Secretary, Paulsboro.

Open wells; water discolored in times of heavy storms; generally soft.

Surface drainage; no swamps.

No house-to-house inspection.

No sewers; cesspools, open bottom; cleaned once a year and taken out in the country on farms.

No slaughter-houses.

**JACOB BALLINGER,**  
Assessor.

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**HARRISON TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Jonathan Foster, President, Jefferson; Joseph Kirkbride, Richwood; James White, Mullica Hill; Eli Heritage, Secretary, Richwood.

Board met at Richwood station on complaint of the smell of manure being unloaded from cars. The Board notified the railroad company to have the grounds around the station cleaned up and the manure, which was about a foot deep, to be cleaned up and drainage opened, which they did. Our villages are small and there is not much to be seen after.

**ELI HERITAGE,**  
Secretary.

## LOGAN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Hance Helms, Repaupo; J. Clark Helms, Repaupo; Hewey McGlinsey, Bridgeport; Smith Shoemaker, Bridgeport; E. T. Oliphant, M.D., Bridgeport; E. T. Oliphant, M.D., Health Inspector.

Nothing special to report, except we have had no epidemics of any kind.

E. T. OLIPHANT, M.D.,  
Health Inspector.

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## MANTUA TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Alfred Carson, Mantua; Jos. Lodge, Pitman Grove; John Sharp, Barnsboro; P. P. Watson, Pitman Grove; Dr. E. Z. Hillegas, Health Inspector, Mantua.

Water-supply from wells. No discoloration of water, nor any bad taste. It is hard and good at all times.

No system of drainage. Cellars always dry. No swamps near by.

Our houses generally have cellars. Some few are used for the storage of vegetables. No tenement houses. No yearly house-to-house inspection.

We have no sewers. Our cess-pools are built with open bottom. The contents are carted away and used as fertilizer.

No prevalent diseases. The Assessor does not inquire as to losses of animals nor to contagious diseases.

Our slaughter-houses are inspected regularly.

No new manufactories.

Our Board has passed ordinances.

Our Board met on several occasions, all being present. We had a few complaints of existing nuisances, but they were promptly abated after being notified by the Local Board of Health.

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## MONROE TOWNSHIP AND WILLIAMSTOWN.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

D. S. Champion, Chairman; R. F. Tice, William F. Tweed, John W. McClure, Secretary; J. Gaunt Edwards, M. D., Medical Examiner. Post-office address of all, Williamstown.

The population of Williamstown is about 1,600, and the surrounding district about 500 more, chiefly whites and Americans. The surrounding country is exceedingly level, no hills of any importance being found for miles around. The town is situated upon a tableland or the watershed between the Delaware on the west and Atlantic on the east, no creeks, ponds or water being near the town. The water supply is wholly from the wells, which average a depth of fifteen to twenty feet; the quality of the water is hard but excellent. No system of drainage is to be had. Some of the dwellings have water during the wet season in their cellars.

The streets are in bad shape, and ill fitted for drainage. The town being unincorporated the lights are wholly private. The refuse and excreta are gathered by private parties and removed for fuel, &c.

The chief business interests are the glass manufacturing, three pickling and canning factories.

Two school-houses are used, the larger one of which in some of its apartments is very poorly arranged for ventilation, &c.

The police lock-up quarters are under ground and very damp.

Three cemeteries exist, two of which are in the midst of the town.

The Board adopted a rigid code of laws, and all efforts made to enforce them, and all nuisances and complaints promptly investigated.

No epidemics have existed since last winter, when diphtheria broke out, but by active sanitary methods adopted by the Board the disease was greatly restricted.

The Board of Health held several meetings early in the spring, and took active legal measures to prevent the unloading of car loads of manure in the vicinity of the town. One of the glass firms has built a gas producer for the purpose of melting glass, which at times threatens to be unpleasant and annoying from the gas and smoke emanating therefrom.

J. GAUNT EDWARDS, M.D.,  
Inspector.

J. W. McCLURE,  
Secretary.

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#### SOUTH HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Alfred Lippincott, Charles K. Horner, Jos. Cheesman, Amos T. Eastlack, Samuel F. Stanger, M.D., Secretary. Post-office address of all, Harrisonville.



The health of South Harrison has been unusually good, considering the fact that our water-supply has been very poor during most of the summer months. The source of our supply is from wells and cisterns, and much of the time they have been nearly or quite dry. And when the water is low it is quite offensive and unfit for use.

SAMUEL F. STANGER, M.D.,  
Secretary.

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## WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Evan Davis, Hurffville; B. Frank Allen, Hurffville; Alfred R. Randle, Hurffville; Cyrus B. Philips, M. D., Hurffville; Charles D. Nicholson, Turnerville.

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## WEST DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John C. Budd, John W. Leonard, Jas. M. Wilkins, Mark Clement. Dr. Wilson, Inspector. Post-office address of all, Woodbury.

There is very little to report from our township this year. The health of the township has been very good. No nuisances have been reported. The Board organized at the usual time. No meetings since.

MARK CLEMENT,  
Secretary.

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## WOODBURY CITY.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Warner Underwood, President; William M. Carter, Secretary; A. L. Terry, Treasurer; Dr. T. E. Parker, Inspector; Charles Walton, Dr. William C. Williams. Post-office address of all, Woodbury.

In early spring a house-to-house inspection was undertaken and all garbage ordered removed and water-closets cleaned. This order was promptly and generally obeyed and as a result there have been but few complaints made during the summer, and the city has remained in a good sanitary condition. At first the house-to-house visitation was

strenuously objected to in many cases, but by quiet persistence and a strict adherence to the code, the consensus of opinion has changed and praise taken the place of censure.

Water-closets, garbage and waste-water are our greatest trouble from want of sewerage. This question is receiving attention by Council and steps are being taken towards an early introduction of sewers. The health of the community has been good; no epidemics, a few mild but no fatal cases of typhoid fever.

We have plenty of good water and the city supply is growing into favor and wells are being abandoned and filled up. During the severe cold weather of last winter there was much complaint from the water having an unpleasant taste. A careful analysis was made, but nothing obnoxious was found. The distributing reservoirs had become completely closed over by a thick coat of ice, the removal of which purified the water, proving the advisability of open reservoirs.

There is no register made of horses or cows and the code forbids pigs in close proximity to houses.

New ordinances relative to the report of contagious diseases and separate ones for deaths from the same have been made, and care is taken to prevent the spread of such diseases by isolation and requesting members of infected families to remain from public gatherings, schools and workshops. Proprietors of factories show a willing co-operation and prefer to pay such employes full pay while they remain out rather than permit any possibility of contagion.

The Board of Health is receiving more support and is being looked upon as a necessary factor of good government.

T. E. PARKER, M.D.,  
Inspector.

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#### WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George Meley, President; James Batten, Alfred A. Bradshaw, Samuel Avis, Secretary; Benjamin F. Bazby, M. D. Post-office address of all, Swedesboro.

No diseases of animals.

No complaints of slaughter-house.

Public health laws and regulations were read at a public meeting of the Board.



There has been no prevalent or contagious diseases.

The Board has held six meetings the present year, chiefly on account of complaints by the residents of Swedesboro, near Raccoon creek, of the offensiveness of the landing and storage of manure on the wharves by the owners thereof during the warm weather.

The Board decided that the landing of the manure during the summer months was detrimental to the health and comfort of the citizens of the township residing near the landing, and notified all owners of wharves in Swedesboro that they would not be allowed to land any manure for storage from May 15th to September 15th, under the penalty for violation of section 3 of the code of ordinances for the preservation of the health of the township.

One wharf owner persisted in bringing manure, and was arrested and taken before a Justice of the Peace, who declared him guilty and liable for the penalty, but allowed him to appeal to the Circuit Court, where the case has not yet been decided.

The same wharf owner brought another boat load of manure to his wharf, but had an injunction from the Court of Chancery served on him prohibiting him from unloading it, which was subsequently modified, so far as that particular load was concerned, allowing him to unload it in wagons or carts and haul it away immediately without delay, but not to deposit any of it upon the wharf.

The case is still before the Court of Chancery awaiting a final hearing. And since the 15th of September the business has been resumed by all the wharf owners without objection.

Several other complaints of nuisances were attended to, and said nuisances abated at once without trouble.

SAMUEL AVIS,  
Secretary.

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## HUDSON COUNTY.

### HUDSON COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH REPORT.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

W. W. Varick, M.D., President; C. B. Converse, M.D., C. Holmes McNeil.  
Post-office address of all, Jersey City.



The Board took occasion, owing to certain complaints, to examine into the sanitary condition of a number of the schools of Jersey City. The findings of the Inspectors were duly forwarded to the Honorable the Board of Education of Jersey City.

Many complaints were received against the slaughter-house at Paterson Plank Road, at Homestead Station, North Bergen. It was declared a nuisance, and abated by the tearing down of the building.

By arrangement made with the United States Commissioner of Immigration the Board now receives promptly communications giving notice of arrival of any vessel at this port which may contain contagious disease, with lists of names and destination of passengers, when necessary. This renders it a comparatively easy task to keep under surveillance. Complaints were from time to time made of the garbage-encumbered condition of Railroad avenue, Jersey City. It was found to be in places much covered with filthy garbage. This condition of the street has since been much improved.

The section of Jersey City, in the neighborhood of Grand street and Pacific avenue, was being filled up by the L. V. R. R. and National Storage Company. By the action of the Board the whole was covered with clean earth and brought up to grade.

In Harrison a house-to-house inspection of Harrison avenue was ordered to determine if connected with the new sewer. Notices were sent out to those not connected, and a general compliance followed.

Complaint was received of cases of illness said to result from using the water of a well on Ocean avenue, Jersey City. The Board's chemist, Mr. Geo. W. C. Phillips, made an analysis and found the water to be bad. The Board ordered the well filled up. Some cases of typhoid fever were supposed to have arisen from the use of this water.

From January 1st, 1892, to November 21st, 1892, there were forty cases of small-pox treated at the contagious disease hospital at Snake Hill, of these five died.

At the outset of the small-pox outbreak much difficulty was placed in the way of the Board by the concealment of cases by certain of the Italian residents of Jersey City. They violently opposed removal. But after the persons (children) taken had returned home cured and reported the good care and treatment, the gratitude of these people was as marked as their previous hostility.

A very large amount of vaccination was done; fumigation and destruction of bedding, &c., was practiced, so that, though one hundred

and forty-nine cases were reported at this writing, the disease is under control and practically stamped out.

The dumping of garbage, night soil, &c., on Orient avenue, Jersey City, and adjacent lots was complained of. It was found that only good dry earth was used for filling. The ground is low and water settles there, however further filling was forbidden.

The new contagious-disease hospital is approaching completion.

The report of Dr. Converse of cases of small-pox treated by him at the hospital at Snake Hill showed that 60 cases had been received up to January 3d, 1893, of whom 12 had died.

The large number of piggeries and cow stables in Secaucus, North Bergen, were visited by Inspector Allen and H. W. Winfield, Esq., counsel; to the number of twenty-four they were found to be in a filthy condition, and the matter was to be brought to the attention of the grand jury.

C. J. ROONEY, JR.,  
Acting Clerk.

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#### CITY OF BAYONNE.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Hon. Wm. C. Farr, Mayor, President; John W. Goddard, President of Council; Wm. Burrows, First ward, removed to Fanwood; F. F. Martinez, Jr., Second ward; S. V. Morris, M.D., Third ward; James Brady, Fourth ward; George A. Schmidt, Fifth ward. Robert G. Nolan, M.D., Health Inspector; Caspar Schmidt, Deputy Inspector; Charles H. Hosford, Sanitary Inspector.

The year just passed has been a busy one for our Board. The results are apparent in the improved condition of the streets and the low death rate. We are still suffering from want of good drinking water, as the Montclair Water Company have made no move to supply us with water from their works, and we are forced to the use of "Passaic soup."

The sewer system is being extended slowly, insuring better drainage.

We have this year adopted a set of rules to govern the plumbing and sanitation of dwellings, and its good effects are apparent even at this early date.

About one thousand complaints were received and investigated.

An attempt was made to establish a fertilizer factory in the city, but, after considering the matter, this Board refused to grant a license.

F. F. MARTINEZ, JR.,  
Secretary.



## TOWN OF HARRISON.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR

Dr. M. F. Squier, President; William J. Davis, Vice-President; Florence T. Van Doren, Secretary; Dr. H. Allers, Dr. H. E. Roth, John Callaghan, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Harrison.

The Board of Health of the town of Harrison has labored with zeal, fidelity and success to promote the sanitary welfare of the town during the past year. Its operations embraced a close supervision of every possible source of foulness and ill health. It has accomplished numerous important reforms, abated many nuisances, and successfully grappled with all cases of contagious diseases. Since the publication and distribution of the sanitary code, adopted by the said Board in October, 1892, it has had the effect as desired; that is to say, in abating nuisances and causing nuisances that existed to be abated, and which prior to the adoption of said code, had existed. We receive our water-supply from the Jersey City Water Company, and the same is taken from the Passaic river. It is no worse than it has been, for the past year, but think it will soon be unfit for use, owing to the fact of so much drainage from the sewers into said river at Passaic, which is a short distance above the intake. This is a question to which I think great consideration will soon be given, and some definite action taken in relation to obtaining a more wholesome and better water-supply.

During the past year about one and a half miles of sewer has been built and nearly every property owner upon the line of the sewers that have been constructed have connected with the same. The Board does not allow any cesspools to be built where sewer connections can be had.

During the past year the Board has been very successful in having much of the low land whereon stagnant water has been, filled in with good soil. This has had the effect of preventing malaria. About two hundred water-closets and cesspools have been cleaned during the past year, and every nuisance reported to the Board and known to said Board to exist have been abated.

Very few cases of contagious disease have existed during the past year, and as soon as a case is reported to the Board a card is placed on



the house immediately, where such case of contagious disease exists, thereby preventing the disease from spreading, and as soon as the disease has passed the premises are disinfected.

In conclusion, the Board of Health of the town of Harrison takes great pleasure in reporting to the State Board of Health that the health of the town of Harrison is better than it has been during the past twenty years, and said Board will so continue to act as to keep the health up to that standard, so that it may be said that it is one of the healthiest towns in the State.

During the summer the Board meets twice a month, and during the winter one meeting is held each month.

FLORENCE T. VAN DOREN,  
Secretary.

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GUTTENBERG TOWNSHIP.

Report not received in time for printing.

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HOBOKEN.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Palmer Campbell, President; E. T. Steadman, M.D., L. V. Hengstler, L. S. Fugazzi, John Tallon, D. B. Pindar, Health Warden; F. L. Lavery, Clerk; Antonio Granelli, Health Inspector.

The water-supply for Hoboken is drawn from the Hackensack river, at New Milford. It is supplied by a private company, and is of excellent quality. All the houses in the city are supplied by it.

On our recommendation the Council has ordered plans drawn for a new system of sewerage, which we believe will benefit the city, especially the lower section, which is at present without proper sewerage. During the past summer we had the houses in the lower or tenement section of the city inspected by our inspectors, which resulted in the abatement of about 600 nuisances. During the past year we have had three cases of glanders, among horses; in each case the affected animal was destroyed and the stable disinfected.

170 REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

A "Plumbing Code" was passed during the year, by which we expect to improve the sanitary condition of all the houses in the city. We also passed an ordinance, regulating the registry of cows. An inspection is made of all cow stables every three months, and the physical condition of all cows is looked into at the same time by a regular veterinary surgeon.

All quarantine regulations are of the best. In small-pox cases, when it is impossible for us to isolate the patients in their homes, we remove them to the small-pox hospital at Snake Hill.

We have vaccinated 600 persons during the year, mostly school children.

The city appropriated \$2,500 to meet the expenses of the Board for the year 1893 and 1894.

There were 253 contagious disease cases reported during the year, as follows:

	Small Pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Membranous Group.	Total.
November, 1892.....	1	15	2	8	26	
December, 1892.....	23	8	1	6	38	
January, 1893.....	21	7	.....	2	30	
February, 1893.....	1	7	11	5	24	
March, 1893.....	1	9	12	3	25	
April, 1893.....	5	10	1	.....	16	
May, 1893.....	6	10	1	.....	17	
June, 1893.....	10	6	1	.....	17	
July, 1893.....	8	3	4	.....	15	
August, 1893.....	15	3	3	3	24	
September, 1893.....	5	.....	2	3	10	
October, 1893.....	5	4	2	.....	11	
Total.....	2	115	89	17	30	253

F. L. LAVERTY,  
Clerk.

## KEARNY TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

President, H. C. Green, Arlington ; Health Officer, J. A. Exton, M.D., Arlington ; Health Inspector, William Rarick, Kearny ; Clerk, J. N. Mathews, Arlington ; John F. Keymer, Kearny avenue, Kearny ; George G. Stillwell, Tapan street, Kearny ; Adam Gilbert, Harrison avenue, Harrison ; James M. Congleton, Beech street, Arlington.

All houses have cellars. Very few have basement kitchens, and very few are used for storage of vegetables, etc. There are, perhaps, not more than twenty houses in the township occupied by more than two families. A house-to-house inspection was made last year, but none so far this year.

According to the health ordinance, all houses which have the city water, and are on a line with the sewer, are obliged to connect with the sewer. The record of the street sewer system and water purveyor shows this. The cesspools are not, as a rule, connected, for the reason that they were in operation previous to the introduction of sewer system, or the organization of the Health Board, but ordinances are being framed by the Board which will control their future construction. They are emptied in the same way as water-closets, and the contents carried away to the country and used as fertilizer.

There has been a few sporadic cases of typhoid and scarlet fever occurring in the fall of the year mostly. There is a register kept by the assessor of all cows, horses, pigs, goats, etc., and persons are required to renew their permits to keep the same on the first day of June of each year.

Slaughter-houses are inspected twice a year or whenever in the judgment of the Health Inspector it may be deemed necessary.

The school buildings are the same in number as last year. One new one, to cost \$18,000, is to be erected in the spring, in a quarter of the township where, at present, there is none.

Our Board has passed all the ordinances suggested by the State Board in the formation of new Boards, and continues to pass new ones as the necessity for them seems to require.

The water-supply of this (Kearny) township is derived from the Passaic river at a point just north of the town of Belleville, where the large plant used in pumping water into the reservoir for Jersey City's



use is located. This source, the Passaic river, is constantly becoming more and more polluted by the different industries located upon its bank which discharge their debris into the river, to say nothing of the sewers from the cities of Newark, Woodside, Belleville, Orange, Bloomfield, Passaic and Paterson, which terminate at its convenient west bank.

In the township of Kearny about 5,000 houses make use of this water. It is discolored about one-half of the time, and has an iron taste; it is of that variety known as hard, and is especially bad in the spring and summer months. The reservoir has not been cleaned in many years.

A large number of the residents have cisterns which have acceptable filters and prove a healthful boon to the consumer. The Health Board have a list of those who do use the water-supply.

There is no special organized system, as the sewers and the natural level of the land is favorable to the requisite drainage. The flats, or meadows, as they are known throughout the State, lie adjacent to the whole east line of the township; but it cannot be said, with adherence to the truth, that these are productive of malarial diseases, as some of the oldest inhabitants have lived on this line all their lives and have never been sick.

With regard to sewers, Kearny township has eight miles of sewers; of this some four (4) miles is brick, 6 feet by 5 feet, and the balance pipe of the various sizes, according to the work intended for them to do. They are flushed only by the rains, and ventilated in the usual way, and have been in operation about two years. New sewers are being laid each year as the improvement of the township progresses.

The Board continues to congratulate itself upon the ready acquiescence of the people in obeying the health laws and regulations, and we can already see the good results accomplished by the steady enforcement of the same.

Some trouble has arisen in the past year with reference to the physicians sending in their reports, but a little persuasion and some threatening has brought about a good understanding.

By a special arrangement with the County Board the collection and collation of vital statistics is made by the latter Board, thus relieving us of a large amount of work, and having a headquarters, as it were, for such matters, free and convenient to the whole county.

With reference to the care of contagious diseases, and their quarantine, I would say, that all houses containing cases of contagious diseases are placarded at once, and this card is not allowed to be removed until the physician in charge reports the danger at an end.

Vaccination and re-vaccination is carried out to its utmost extent, and certificates to this effect are required of all school children.

The sanitary expenses for the past year were about \$800, including everything pertaining to the Health Board.

The Board have during the year had both chemical and bacteriological examinations made of the water from a number of wells in the township, with a view to ascertain more definitely the true constituency of the water of the town, as the subject of driven wells is now agitating the minds of the people, and the prospect of controlling our own water-supply will be the subject uppermost in our minds.

JAMES A. EXTON, M.D.,  
Health Officer.

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#### JERSEY CITY.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John Feeney, President; James E. Kelley, Benjamin Van Keuren, Dr. Hoffman. Daniel W. Benjamin, Inspector. Post-office address of all, Jersey City.

I herewith submit the following report of the business of this department for the year ending December 1st, 1893:

During the year we have visited 22,849 premises, finding 4,345 nuisances, and have been successful in securing the abatement of 5,443. Notices sent to owners and agents, 10,554.

What is needed most of all by this department is the enactment of such a code as will give more power to City Boards of Health in aiding them in the enforcement of ordinances and regulations thereto; also the co-operation of all citizens interested in the public welfare to aid us in our work of preventing sickness and death, and thus saving themselves trouble and the life, perhaps, of some member of their families.

The house-to-house inspection that was made during last summer accomplished valuable work, thereby practically proving the efficiency of the same.

174 REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

In view of the rapid growth of the city, coupled with the many and intelligent demands of the public, the city should compel the permanent establishment of a sanitary force throughout the year, believing that it will not only prove the means of securing the better preservation of the public health, but that it is a safer and far more expedient method of combating diseases.

During the late cholera invasion immediate steps were taken by this Board to combat the disease, and, though at no time it really asserted itself, recognizing that an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure, we at once, through the assistance of the President of the Board, secured the prompt and active co-operation of the State Board of Health, Health Department of New York city and the National authorities at Washington, D. C. While the said authorities rendered valuable aid and merited the heartfelt thanks of the entire community, it did not detract one iota from the efficiency of the local force, they at all times being untiring in their efforts to stamp out whatever cases might appear, and holding themselves ever in readiness in case the unexpected should happen.

NUMBER OF PREMISES VISITED.

	First Precinct.	Second Precinct.	Third Precinct.	Fourth Precinct.	Fifth Precinct.	Sixth Precinct.	Seventh Precinct.
December .....							
January .....							
February .....							
March .....	282	217	392	482	129	308	256
April .....	288	183	479	544	193	448	45
May .....	441	486	442	660	317	462	76
June .....	479	800	331	570	237	490	89
July .....	440	758	692	475	237	595	12
August .....	1,230	836	1,340	1,146	284	208	.....
September .....				7	29	1,401	1,498
October .....	10	15	5	9	3	12	10
November .....	63	49	71	83	122	290	110
	3,233	3,344	3,113	4,154	2,411	4,290	2,304

Total, 22,849.



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176 REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

	Membranous Croup.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Total.
December.....		9	4	2		25		40
January .....		2	5	2		26		35
February .....		5	6	1	3	20		35
March .....	1	6	2	1		23		32
April .....		5	2	1	2	12		22
May .....		5	6	1		12		24
June .....		4	2	2	1	3		12
July .....		5				6		11
August .....		2	1	10			7	20
September .....	1	2	10					13
October .....	1	10	2	3		1		16
November .....		14	2	1	2	2		21
	3	69	42	24	8	130	7	283

PERMITS GRANTED.

To clean privy vaults—

December .....	116
January .....	76
February .....	36
March .....	116
April .....	216
May .....	295
June .....	330
July .....	257
August .....	211
September .....	210
October .....	93
November .....	65
Total .....	2,221

Keep chickens.....	71
Rag pickers.....	65
Store rags.....	29
Hides and fat.....	7
Slaughter cattle and sheep.....	6
Slaughter chickens.....	1
To keep cows.....	146
To keep dogs.....	3,913

# LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

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To build privy vaults.....	48
To build manure vaults.....	71
Unloading vessels.....	89
Swill wagons.....	12
Bone wagons.....	11
To cart hog hair.....	2
Wool pulling.....	1

Premises disinfected, 202.

Receipts, \$9,902.25.

Expenses, \$7,739.33.

Dead animals removed, 1,646.

## VACCINATIONS.

December.....	391
January.....	590
February.....	510
March.....	481
April.....	325
May.....	10
July.....	25
August.....	6
September.....	30
October.....	123
November.....	169
Total.....	2,760

## NUMBER OF NOTICES SENT.

December.....	301
January.....	535
February.....	87
March.....	519
April.....	514
May.....	2,019
June.....	1,875
July.....	1,290
August.....	1,875
September.....	1,305
October.....	133
November.....	301
Total.....	10,554

D. W. BENJAMIN,  
Health Inspector.



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NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles Pinnell, New Durham; Abm. W. Duryee, New Durham; William Wilmington, New Durham; Romeo T. Churchill, New Durham; Edward Lussen, Fairview; George Bruce, Health Inspector, New Durham.

Northern part of Hudson county.    Population, nearly six thousand.  
Climate, temperate.

Water supply from the Hackensack Water Company and wells.

We have no sewers.

Roads are in good condition.

Most of the houses have cellars.

We have no markets.

No contagious diseases.

The slaughter-houses are inspected.

There are six cemeteries in the township. There were interred from the first day of November, 1892, to September 1st, 1893 (ten months), one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three (1,793) bodies; there were disinterred from November 1st, 1892, to May 1st, 1893, one hundred (100) bodies.

The Board passed a cemetery ordinance regulating interments and disinterments.

The physician of the Board, Dr. Kortright, reports the present condition of the township is very good. Have had a very healthy summer, there being only a few cases of contagious diseases, and all necessary precautions were taken to prevent the spread.

The Board has inspected all the factories, swill-boiling and fat-rendering places several times during the summer.

J. CHARLES ENGLE,  
Secretary.

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TOWN OF UNION.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Henry Cohlmeier, Henry Gottlieb, John Merritt, Adam Miller, Assessor.  
Post-office address of all, Town of Union.

The above compose the Health Committee of the township.

## TOWN OF UNION.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Ord Darling, William Schmidt, Jacob Reihl, Francis Ryan, William Waller, Thomas F. Curry, Assessor. Post-office address of all, Guttenburg.

Population, 2,800.  
Drainage imperfect.  
Heating by stoves.  
Water-supply from private company.

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## TOWN OF WEST HOBOKEN.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

William H. Richter, William H. Traune, John Tanner, John Traue, Henry Schwaider, Clerk; Edward McDermott, Assessor; Dr. Meisgeier, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, West Hoboken.

Water-supply by Hackensack Water Co., and is excellent.

Good sewerage system. About one-half of town drained, and being rapidly extended. The balance of town natural drainage.

About twenty-five miles of streets; mostly curbed; guttered; with macadam road-bed, and good sidewalks.

About 2,350 houses, majority frame cottages, with some three-story frame and some three-story brick tenement houses.

Refuse removed twice a week outside of town limits, and excreta by sewers where possible, otherwise by scavenger.

Vaccination compulsory in schools and factories.

Inspection and abatement of nuisances; enforcement of sanitary regulations, and quarantine; removing refuse twice a week in place of once; general compliance with sanitary regulations in tenements, and drainage of sunken lots.

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## WEEHAWKEN TOWNSHIP.

Report not received in time for printing.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

ALEXANDRIA TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George W. Weller, Chairman, Mt. Pleasant; E. H. Opdyke, Everittstown;  
David Phillips, Little York; M. D. Knight, Township Physician, Little York;  
Joseph P. Stout, Assessor, Everittstown.

Water-supply from wells and cisterns.

No prevalent diseases for this year. Health of the township usually good.

JOSEPH P. STOUT,  
Assessor.

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BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

A. L. Shrope, Chairman, Junction; Stewart Rodenbaugh, Norton; J. V. Willever, Bloomsbury; G. A. Hackett, Secretary, Bloomsbury; E. L. Reigel, M.D., Bloomsbury.

We have had but one complaint to come before the Board this year, that was in connection with the L. V. R. R. Co. for dumping garbage along the railroad bank, which nuisance is now abated.

No contagious diseases in the township in the past year.

The Board has held two meetings since last year, the last one on September 30th.

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TOWN OF CLINTON.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Eras. Runyan, President; E. O. Howell, Inspector; Wm. Knight, M.D., Physician; Charles Crampton, Secretary; Joseph Berry. Post-office address of all, Clinton.

The Board report the same as last year. No prevalent disease during the year. Very little of interest has come before the Board, as no occasion has required it.



## CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles Case, Hamden; Luther Hoffman, Lebanon; George Cregar, Annandale; Bergen B. Berkaw, Annandale; W. E. Berkaw, Annandale.

No public water-supply in the township. Wells, cisterns and natural springs are the only means of water-supply.

Drainage is directed by the general contour of the surface.

Cellars are mostly dry.

"Malaria" is not at all frequent in this township.

No sewers constructed in the township.

Houses, generally, have cellars, a small proportion being built with basements. Cellars are largely used for the storage of vegetables during the winter time.

No tenement houses in township, and no yearly house-to-house inspection.

Cesspools—a few are cemented, but the greater per cent. of them are built with open bottom or sides. Some are emptied, and the contents acted upon by lime, and spread upon the surface of the ground; but more frequently, when filled, they are covered with earth, and a new cesspool dug in the ground.

Diseases have during the past year been only those such as are usually seen; no severe fevers or contagious diseases.

No complaints against slaughter-houses have been received during the past year.

No new manufactories built during year.

The Board have passed no ordinances during the year; but have had an understanding that, if necessary, prompt action would be taken.

The Board met in March, 1893, and organized.

One meeting was had during the summer upon complaint against the proximity of hog-pens to dwelling-houses in the village of Lebanon. The Board directed extreme care in reference to keeping the pen clean, and directed the person offending to cease keeping hogs after removing those in the pen.

B. B. BERKAW,  
Secretary.

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DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Isaac Lake, J. H. Holcombe, George N. Best, Joseph Servis, Reading M. Dilts.  
Post-office address of all, Lambertville.

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EAST AMWELL TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Ira Higgins, Wertsville; Theodore Y. Craft, Wertsville; Andrew Blackwell, Jr., Ringoes; P. C. Young, M.D, Health Inspector.

My previous annual reports to you from this township have always been very favorable and at this time and for the past year I cannot report any material change.

The sanitary condition of the township is very good.

No invasion of any zymotic diseases.

No house-to-house inspection of the village or township has been made, as I did not deem it necessary.

We shall conform strictly to the law and act promptly in any case of emergency.

P. C. YOUNG,  
Health Inspector.

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FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Jno. Van Kirrey, Sidney; A. C. Ward, Croton; Dr. Q. E. Snyder, Quakertown; E. B. Suydam, Quakertown; George W. Snyder, Quakertown.

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MERCER COUNTY.

EWING TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Samuel T. Atchley, President, Ewingville; James F. Herbert, Trenton Junction; Horace G. Hough, Trenton, Box 356; John Stockton Hough, Trenton; Harry L. Cornell, Clerk, Ewingville.

## LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

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*(Hunterdon County Continued.)*

### FRENCHTOWN.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

A. B. Nash, M.D., Geo. F. Bloom, Wm. P. Loper, Health Inspector; Robt. McIntyre, O. R. Kugler. Post-office address of all, Frenchtown.

Our report does not vary in any particular from last year.

O. R. KUGLER,  
Secretary.

### HIGH BRIDGE TOWNSHIP.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

David M. Sharp, Chairman, Annandale; T. F. Budlong, High Bridge; J. N. Miller, Califon; L. W. Dorland, Secretary, High Bridge; W. C. Alpaugh, Health Inspector, High Bridge.

There has not been any epidemic during the year, and health has been universally good. The Health Board urged the importance that nothing rotten or offensive be left in the cellars. Hogs are allowed to be kept in the village. The Board has complaints from time to time of the filthy condition and bad odor from these pens. The owners are required to lay floors and use plenty of dry litter for absorbent.

The water-supply is mostly from wells. There is need of a more thorough system to prevent the accumulation of garbage and refuse in back yards and streets.

L. W. DORLAND,  
Secretary.

### HOLLAND TOWNSHIP.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

David Stern, President, Milford; Theodore Winters, Finesville; Ervin D. Huff, Warren Paper Mill; Dr. Charles R. Darnell, Milford; Matthias Wean, Assessor, Mount Pleasant.

No epidemic among our animals. One slaughter-house in the village of Milford, the only one in township, and is kept in good order. School-houses all right. No public buildings. Our poor are kept among their friends. Public health very good. Board has done nothing except to organize. No complaint has been made to the Board this year.



1826 REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

*(Hnnterdon Coun'ty Continued.)*

KINGWOOD TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

A. B. Chamberlain, President; George E. Dalrymple, Secretary; George Striker, Wesley Johnson, E. D. Leidy, M.D., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Baptisttown.

The report of this year is nearly the same as last year, except that we had an epidemic of whooping-cough during the past spring; also measles have been prevalent in the early part of the year. At present we have several cases of scarlet fever in a mild form.

E. D. LEIDY.

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LAMBERTVILLE.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Gervas Ely, President; W. H. Wilmot, Clerk; John L. Coryell, William A. Cole, G. L. Swallow, J. A. Horn, Dr. Peter McGill. Post-office address of all, Lambertville.

No sewers as yet, but there is a commission working upon a plan. No house-to-house inspection this year. Between \$75 and \$80 expended. Thirty-one cases of scarlet fever and sixteen cases of diphtheria. We have carefully watched all the cases of contagious diseases to see that a proper quarantine was preserved, and in case of death that no exposure of the body was made. The cleansing of cesspools and water-closets has been going on all the year.

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LEBANON TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

I. J. Eyears, Glen Gardner; Joseph Fritts, Glen Gardner; Andrew C. Cregar, Califon; A. S. Banghart, Secretary, Glen Gardner; Theodore B. Fulper, M.D., Health Inspector, Glen Gardner.

Our water-supply comes principally from wells; a few cisterns and springs. The water is pure and mostly hard. We are having water put in our town from a large spring, being done by a private company.

We have no system of drainage. No swamps to mention. Malaria infrequent. Houses have cellars; most of them are dry and used for storage for vegetables. No tenement-houses. No yearly house-to-house inspection. We have no sewers. Cesspools are built with open bottoms and sides. Contents are either buried or used as fertilizer.

No prevalent diseases of animals. The Assessor does not inquire as to losses of animals and as to contagious diseases. Slaughter-houses,

*(Hunterdon County Continued.)*

as a rule, are in good condition. The burials are performed in conformity to the law. The cemeteries are in good condition. Schools and public buildings are kept in first-class sanitary condition. Our township poor home is in excellent sanitary condition. Our Board has passed ordinances. The collections of vital statistics are reported monthly. Vaccination seems to have been almost entirely neglected.

Our dwellings are chiefly heated with stoves; some few heaters. Ventilation is good. There has been no prevalent diseases during the year. Have had few cases of typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever. Proper precautions were taken to prevent spread of diseases.

Our Board has done very little during the year. Had one meeting, and inspected a nuisance in the shape of stagnant water, produced by draining, so that it accumulated in one place, and no way being made to carry it away. No action has been taken in the matter, except notifying proper parties.

THEO. B. FULPER, M.D.

## RARITAN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

William Thatcher, President; Wilson B. Moore, E. S. Wyckoff, Andrew J. Green, Secretary; John H. Ewing, M.D., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Flemington.

The children attending the public school at Flemington were vaccinated during summer vacation by order of the School Trustees.

The expenses of the Board for the past year were about \$150. There were as many as seventy-five (75) cases of diphtheria in Flemington and township last winter and spring. No other epidemic. The commissioners of Flemington ordered a survey of the town for the purpose of building sewers. The question was submitted to the citizens and was rejected. The Board has inspected and abated a number of minor nuisances. There has been no improvement in the drainage of the town of Flemington during the past year.

ANDREW J. GREEN,  
Secretary.

## READINGTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Cyrus A. Conover, White House Station; W. W. Pursell, M.D., White House Station; John V. F. Schomp, White House Station; David T. Stryker, White House Station; Wm. D. Emsoll, White House Station; Wm. M. Dalley, Three Bridges.

There has been but little sickness in our township during the past year. We had a few cases of scarlet fever, brought in here from one of lower counties, but it was confined to the one family. The Board has met three times on receiving complaints.

D. T. STRYKER,  
Secretary.



182d      REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

*(Hunterdon County Continued.)*

TEWKSHURY TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Benjamin W. Backer, Chairman, Califon; David C. Farley, Secretary, Mountainville; Francis A. Apgar, M.D., Health Inspector, New Germantown; Austin Clark, New Germantown; Abram A. Alpaugh, Cokesbury.

The above Board met at the hotel, in New Germantown, on April 1st, 1893, and adopted a code of ordinances, and posted the same throughout the township. The Board has not met since April 1st. There has been two complaints made, which have been looked after promptly by the Chairman and Secretary. The health of our township has never been better than it has been the past year.

DAVID C. FARLEY,  
Secretary.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George Frace, Norton; Jas. H. Exton, High Bridge; Sylvester Taylor, Chairman, Pittstown; N. B. Bolieau, M.D., Health Inspector, Jutland; Morris Stockton, Clerk, Pattenburg.

The medical member of the Board states that the health of the township is at present good. No contagious disease. Our Board is well organized. No cases of any kind have been laid before the Board during the year. Our last meeting was held on October 21st, 1893.

MORRIS STOCKTON.

WEST AMWELL TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J. B. Drake, President, Lambertville; R. H. Fisher, Lambertville; Joseph K. Leigh, Lambertville; Geo. E. Van Buskirk, Secretary, Health Inspector, Lambertville; William Radcliffe, M.D., Woodville, Mercer county.

West Amwell township is situated in the extreme southern part of Hunterdon county. Its drainage is generally good. The health of the township is good, as a rule. Last December there were six cases of diphtheria in one family, of which three died. The Board of Health took action in the case and furnished medical attendance and nurse, and had the clothing of the family burned and the house cleaned. The Board of Health organized and passed a code of ordinances for the preservation of the health of the township, said code of ordinances being passed February 25th, 1893.

GEORGE E. VAN BUSKIRK,  
Secretary.



Houses generally have cellars and are used for the storage of vegetables. No tenements with more than one family. No house-to-house inspection.

Hog-cholera in three herds and about thirty-five hogs of which died. All three herds were fed on kitchen garbage. The Assessor has not thus far made any inquiry as to the loss of animals and as to contagious diseases, but has been instructed to make inquiry in this direction when making next assessment.

The Hemacite knob works moved in the township and manufacture knobs from blood and sawdust. The neighboring households, in the month of July, petitioned the Board of Health to investigate and abate the nuisance, arising from decomposing blood. The Board met at the works and instructed the superintendent to abate the nuisance at once.

New cemetery, to be known as the Ewing Cemetery Association.

We have no practitioner of medicine in this township.

There were several cases of diphtheria in Frazier street in the fall of 1892, two of which died. Also another family in which there were five cases of diphtheria, three of which died. No other cases of contagious diseases have been known to exist in the township.

SAMUEL T. ATCHLEY,  
President.

#### EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

D. H. Cunningham, Jasper Hutchinson. Post-office address of all, Hightstown.

We have not had any complaints to the Township Board.

Borough of Hightstown has done the work in the township of East Windsor.

ADOLPHUS MESSLOE,  
Assessor.

#### HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Dr. Geo. R. Robbins, Hamilton Square; David Lee, Hamilton Square; Thomas Applegate, Allentown; Benedict Kuser, Trenton; Wm. A. Blake, Allentown.

We have had no meetings during the year to adjust any nuisances, as no complaints have been made.

The Board have formed and adopted a code of laws during the year, said laws being adopted in order to prevent prevailing nuisances that existed in the township.

WM. A. BLAKE,  
Secretary.

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HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Jno. P. Hart, Pennington ; N. Stout Voorhees, Woodsville ; T. R. Voorhees, President, Harbourton ; Wm. D. Hill, Secretary, Glenmoore ; Wm. M. Radcliffe, Health Inspector, Woodsville.

Board met February 15th, 1893 ; formed a code of ordinances by which to be governed. A notice of said meeting and its object in full, including resolutions passed and ordinances agreed upon, were issued in the *Hopewell Herald* for two weeks.

March 1st, 1893, attention of the Board was called to sickness existing in a tenement house situate near the Raymond Rubber Works, Titusville, N. J., which proved to be typhoid fever of a low type. The premises, also those adjoining, were placed under strict quarantine until all danger of further trouble was over. Five patients were found, two women and three men ; one of each succumbed to the disease ; were interred privately during the night. The premises throughout were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

The quarantine was raised and occupants released on March 18th. From facts obtained by this Board the impression was that germs of said disease were carried from New York city by a Scotchman who secured accommodations in said house, where over-crowding and filth existed.

The water from a well situate on said premises and used by its occupants, on examination, showed animal matter in great quantities, which was at once condemned and the well ordered cleaned thoroughly, which order, after some delay (through obstinacy), was executed.

The attention of this Board has not been called to any other contagious diseases.



The borough of Hopewell has a Health Board organized about August, 1893.

The borough of Pennington has none.

WM. D. HILL,  
Secretary.

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LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Clark Flock, Lawrence Station; William C. Brearley, Trenton; Samuel H. VanCleve, Lawrenceville; Isaac B. Baker, Lawrence Station; Edmond DeWitt, M.D., Lawrenceville.

We met the last Saturday in each month during the past year. Have had no nuisances of any kind, and the township is in an excellent sanitary condition. There were no complaints of any kind, and the township is in better health than it has been for several years past.

ISAAC B. BAKER,  
Secretary.

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BOROUGH OF PRINCETON.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Dr. E. H. Bergen, President; Prof. H. B. Cornwall, Thos. R. Hartpence, A. L. Rowland, W. B. Harris, H. H. Farr, Secretary; Jared D. Woolf, Sr., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Princeton.

Population, about 4,000.

City water works—artesian wells and small number of ordinary wells.

Good drainage; sewer undergoing construction.

Streets, about two-thirds macadamized, and curbed; the balance is hard bottom, and fair condition; lighted mainly by electricity (arc).

Garbage carried off by persons employed for the purpose—both by private and public moneys.

No epidemics.

Regular meetings on the first Monday of each month. Special meetings at call of President or Inspector.



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All nuisances are promptly looked after, and abated in all cases as far as possible.

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PRINCETON TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Dr. E. H. Bergen, President, Princeton; W. M. Wright, Secretary, Princeton; H. B. Bayles, Princeton; H. L. Robinson, Princeton; B. F. Gulick, Kingston; Dr. E. H. Bergen, Health Inspector.

The Township Board meets monthly from April to October, and everything is closely looked after.

The Borough Board meets monthly and for full report of above questions see their annual report, as they take in the largest part of our township.

WILLIAM M. WRIGHT,  
Secretary.

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CITY OF TRENTON.

NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

G. D. W. Vroom, President; Dr. Cornelius Shepherd, Thomas P Chambers, Samuel Walker, Jr., George W. McGuire, Dr. Charles P. Britton, Dr. Wm. McD. Struble. Wm. Cloke, Secretary; Wm. H. Mickel, Health Inspector; Daniel Freal and Harry Huff, Assistant Inspectors; Joseph Schaefer, Inspector of Plumbing. Post-office address of all, Trenton.

The most important work done by the Trenton Board of Health during the past year was the adoption of an ordinance to regulate the plumbing and drainage of buildings. The model ordinance prepared under the auspices of the State Board of Health was adopted as the basis, although a large number of other ordinances, including those of Asbury Park, Newark, Paterson, Washington, D. C., New York and other cities were studied and some of their best features incorporated. The ordinance has been in effect since July and is being energetically enforced by the Inspector of Plumbing, Mr. Schaefer.

The Board has been considering the subject of garbage disposal, in connection with a committee of conference appointed by Common Council. Several systems were examined, joint committees of the Board and Common Council having visited Richmond and Norfolk,

Va., to examine the Engle crematories in operation in those cities. It was the unanimous and enthusiastic testimony of the health authorities and other city officials of both places that the system was efficient and satisfactory in every way. It creates no nuisance, consumes the garbage completely and is economical. The Board also gave hearings to the representatives of several other crematory companies. But inasmuch as the destruction of garbage in this way is new, and rapid improvements are being made in the systems employed, it was deemed wise to go slow and wait a little before adopting a costly plant that might soon be rendered obsolete by improved systems.

The construction of sewers under the Hering plan is making rapid progress. The annual report of Mr. J. R. Fell, the engineer of sewers, shows that there had been built up to the close of the last fiscal year 65,978 feet of sewers. Since that time 20,539 feet more have been built, a total of 86,517 feet, or sixteen and two-fifths miles. The contract has also been awarded for a large brick sewer, 4,000 feet in length, on Clinton avenue. This is intended as an outlet sewer for all East Trenton, that will be shut off from sewerage until this outlet is provided.

The general sanitary supervision of the city by the Health Inspector and his assistants has been thorough and efficient. The city is in good sanitary condition. A careful oversight of the almshouse, hospitals, police stations and other institutions has been maintained, and all are well conducted and in excellent condition.

There is some uneasiness in regard to the water-supply. Investigations made by the State Board show that the source of supply is somewhat tainted by streams that flow into the river above the city's jurisdiction.

The Board has taken special action in compelling sewer connections and prohibiting sewerage into the streets. It has also shut off all private drainage into water-ways, and has looked after the cleaning of alleys, yards and premises generally.

During the year 54 cases of typhoid have been reported to the Board, 84 of scarlet fever, 11 of scarlatina, 5 of measles, 109 of diphtheria, 1 of diphtheritic croup, 2 of laryngitis, 1 of enteric fever, 2 of varioloid and one of small-pox.

WILLIAM CLOKE,  
Secretary.



WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Forman Hutchinson, Windsor; Harrison Yard, Robbinsville; George Ford, Allentown; James P. Hutchinson, Secretary, Windsor; George A. Silver, M.D., Health Inspector.

Houses are all in good shape.

Water-closets outside of houses regularly cleaned.

Nothing has been done during the year.

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WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Jacob R. Wyckoff, Dutch Neck; Jasper H. Allen, Dutch Neck; David D. Bergen, Dutch Neck; S. Judson Allen, Lawrence Station; G. H. Franklin, Hightstown.

We have no organized Board of Health, therefore no report to make.

S. JUDSON ALLEN,  
Assessor.

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BOROUGH OF WILBUR.

The following letter has been received from the Borough Clerk:

E. M. HUNT, Esq.,

*Secretary State Board of Health,*

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 19th inst. received, also previous communications regarding Board of Health reports, which have been brought up before the Borough Council, and referred to committee, but no action having been taken at present towards organizing a Board of Health in the borough, I waived a reply till I could hear from the committee.

I would say that we have no report to make other than that the general health of the borough is good. The names of the borough officials are, respectively:

Mayor—Harry E. Barlow; residence, Greenwood avenue.



Councilmen—Fred Dawson, East State street; A. E. Carnagy, East State street; J. E. Stevenson, East State street; C. H. Christopher, Olden avenue.

Hoping the above may meet your requirements, I remain,

Yours very truly,

C. ERNEST FOX,  
*Borough Clerk.*

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## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

### CRANBURY TOWNSHIP.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John M. Chamberlin, W. Elmer Bergen, Abram Voorhees, Frank A. Brown, Henry C. Symmes, M.D. Post-office address of all, Cranbury.

The Board has passed several ordinances during the last year in accordance with law, and have been active in their attention to the removal of all that might be detrimental to health. The township has been very free of epidemics.

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### EAST BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John O. Cozzens, Spottswood; John H. Perdun, Milltown; Conrad Kohlhepp, Milltown; George Roeder, Assessor, Milltown; S. M. Disbrow, M.D., Old Bridge.

The water-supply is from wells and cisterns for the most part. A few residences are supplied from the small streams or ponds of water near them. The borough of Helmetta is supplied from the pond of the George W. Helme Company in the borough.

The drainage is mostly natural and is good for the most part. There is very little sewerage in the township at present.

The most of the houses are occupied by one family only, and in most cases are owned by the occupants.

190      REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The health of the inhabitants of the township for the past year has been generally good.

There have been very few cases of contagious diseases. Animals have been free from contagious diseases, also; and the Board of Health and its officers have not had many meetings, but have been at all times watching over the welfare and health of the whole township.

The town of Washington, which is within the limits of the township of East Brunswick, has its own Board of Health.

GEORGE ROEDER,  
Assessor.

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BOROUGH OF LITTLE WASHINGTON.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Dr. Thompson, President; David Serviss, Secretary; Henry Herman, Charles Whitehead, A. C. Price. Post-office address of all, Washington.

No meetings during the year. No special organization. Have passed ordinances.

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MADISON.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Cornelius Burlew, James Fountain, John C. Dill, S. M. Disbrow, D. H. Brown, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Old Bridge.

In its infancy our Board of Health has exercised every effort to watch over the health of the people of the township.

Six school-houses are situated in our township; all are in good condition.

Good water is obtained from wells and cisterns. There is no system of drainage but natural.

Small-pox is the only contagious disease that has been in our township, of which we have had five cases; of these one proved fatal; but by diligent efforts on the part of the Board of Health it was soon abated. The township at present is in good condition.

D. H. BROWN,  
Secretary.

## MONROE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Samuel Butcher, Hightstown; Samuel Perrine, Jamesburg; Charles A. Stults, Jamesburg; Charles Edwards, Jamesburg; C. G. Hoffman, Assessor, Jamesburg.

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## CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Henry R. Baldwin, M.D., C. H. Voorhees, M.D., H. Brewster Willis, P. A. Shannon, M.D., George Litterest, H. B. Tindel, and A. V. N. Baldwin, M.D., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, New Brunswick.

We have nothing of special interest to communicate to your honorable body, as the careful supervision of health matters of our city has placed the general health of our city beyond that of the past years.

The Board had a plan of separate pipe sewerage carefully prepared, embracing all that portion of the city not heretofore sewered under the supervision of the Commissioner of Streets and Sewers, which plan was approved by the Mayor and Common Council. The outlet for many blocks through Burnet street to the Raritan river, has been completed, and two mains therefrom, running up New and Oliver streets respectively, are now under way. This work has been done according to the aforesaid plan, under the control of the Common Council, and the money required therefor has been cheerfully appropriated by the citizens at the annual spring election. The illy-fitted, inadequate and unfortunately located City Hospital has been sold, and the proceeds, together with an appropriation of \$1,500, expended in the erection of a most approved pest-house, on the poor-farm outside the city limits.

This plan was prepared by the Board, and approved by the Mayor and Common Council. The building is sixty by thirty feet, and is well calculated for the purpose intended.

Hundreds of written complaints of the existence of nuisances have been received during the year, and in every instance has the nuisance complained of been removed or abated, to the satisfaction of the



Board, without any legal difficulty. The work of the Board is being more and more appreciated by our citizens.

The health report of the city for the year is of necessity very short and unusually good.

No epidemic has visited us, and the number of contagious diseases has been smaller than in any year in which the Board has kept a record. There have been fifteen cases of diphtheria reported, with seven deaths. Scarlet fever, ten cases reported and two deaths. Typhoid fever, four cases and three deaths. Measles, seven cases reported and no deaths. Small-pox, two cases and one death.

In March a case of small-pox appeared in the city, having been contracted somewhere near Princeton. Quarantining and all precautionary measures were adopted, and with the exception of another case in the same house, the disease was stamped out. The Board of Health has continued the same system of disinfection of streets as before reported, and we can only still further endorse the good effect of the method.

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#### NORTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John N. Bodine, President, New Brunswick; Harry Dennison, New Brunswick; Charles Hoddapp, Milltown; Edwin Allen, Secretary, New Brunswick; F. E. Riva, M.D., Inspector, Milltown.

Water-supply by wells.

Drainage—No system, except by owners of dwellings; pipes are laid to carry off the surface waters and cellars are dry. There is very little malaria in the neighborhood.

Houses occupied by their owners, although two families are found in one house occasionally.

Refuse is looked after by the Board of Health whenever necessary. Most country houses have their "dumping grounds." The refuse in the borough of Milltown is carted away from the first of May to the first of November.

There has been no disease among animals.

Slaughter-houses are suspected and also the "tannery." This last has been a great annoyance to the neighbors as well as to the Board

of Health. A few weeks ago it was destroyed by fire, and all nuisance abated.

The schools are frame buildings heated by stoves and well ventilated as far as the building will allow it. There are no ventilators in any of the schools but the rooms are large enough to prevent the deterioration of air, as the rooms are not overcrowded.

The New Brunswick poor-farm is located in North Brunswick township, and this is the only building of its nature in the township.

There are five cemeteries in the township.

The public health has been good. There have been no ordinances passed by the Board of Health.

Vaccination is compulsory in the schools, and contagious diseases are quarantined.

There has been no sanitary expense by the Board, only in case of small-pox, which occurred in one family, then the Board of Health took the necessary steps to control the disease.

Remittent fevers, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, have prevailed.

The Borough Commission of Milltown is within the township and is an organized body.

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#### CITY OF PERTH AMBOY.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Patrick Convery, President; Herbert Dayton, Louis Fade, St. George Kempson, James V. Langan, William E. Ramsay, W. Guy Weaver. F. W. Kitchel, Secretary; W. A. McCarthy, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Perth Amboy.

The number of acres in this city is 2,700.

The water-supply is taken from Sennent's brook, Madison township. It is brought to the city under the Raritan river through eighteen-inch iron pipe. Its capacity is 3,000,000 gallons per every twenty-four hours; consumption, 900,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. It is perfectly clear and healthy, as the following analysis will show: Appearances, clear; odor, none; traction, neutral; the samples contained small traces of chlorine; small traces of sulphuric acid; very small traces of ammonia; very small traces of organic bodies; it was found



to be perfectly free from nitric acid and nitrous acid. In a one-thousandth part the sample contained--

Total solids.....	0.03675
Volatile matter.....	0 01500
Mineral solids .....	0.02175

The solids consisted of—

Silica.....	0.0059
Oxide of iron.....	0.01109
Lime (oxide calcium).....	0.0017

There were no traces of magnesia found. According to the results of the above analysis, I regard the water perfectly healthy and good and fit for all domestic purposes, and on account of its very low degree of hardness also very well fitted for all technical purposes, boiler filling, &c. About one-third, or five hundred and twenty-five houses, take it and they are putting it into the other houses at the rate of two taps a day. After a heavy shower it is slightly discolored for about five or six hours.

The brook receives no sewage. The Board of Health has no list of houses not using it.

We have sewers; no swamps; no malaria.

Previous to last July the sewers were not flushed, except when it rained, as the water was scarce. Since then they have been flushed regularly twice a week, as we have an abundance of water now.

The houses are about equally divided as to basements and cellars. Those having basements in most cases use them for kitchen and dining rooms, and in all cases are neat and dry. Those having cellars use them for furnaces and storage rooms, viz., for coal and wood, potatoes, turnips and apples, and in mostly all cases are dry and clean. Two-thirds of the houses have two families or more. We make a house-to-house inspection every winter.

About seven-eighths of the houses are connected with the sewers. We have no record.

We have about six cesspools in the city, they are cemented on the sides, bottom open. They are emptied at night, the same as privies, carted about a mile out of the city, mixed with stable manure and clay and used as a compost for the land.

In the past year we have had 121 cases of contagious diseases, as follows: Diphtheria, 66; scarlet fever, 51; measles, 4. At no time was it epidemic.



We have two slaughter-houses, which are kept in very good order and well watched.

We have three new terra cotta factories ; no nuisances.

There is no record kept of persons keeping animals.

The Board has accomplished a great deal this past year. They have recommended and had built the extension of Fayette street sewer, which drains all that part of the city known as the Paterson tract and Dublin, and it receives all the surface water from Hatch's lane to Smith street and to within two hundred feet of Sohman's ravine at Eaglewood. They also have had Railroad avenue, Catalpa avenue, Hartford, Cortlandt and Charles streets sewers built the past year and have others under way. They have built an emergency hospital that will accommodate twenty patients. They have recommended and had appointed by the Government a Health Officer for this port, who is also a member of the Board. They have also added a new committee to their standing committees, known as Committee on Sanitation, which is very important.

The president has had the well and cistern waters in different parts of the city analyzed where there has been more than two cases of contagious diseases at one time and found it perfectly free from anything connecting them with those diseases.

There were five hundred and thirty-five nuisances abated the past year, viz., privy vaults, cesspools, filthy cellars, stable overflows, &c.

W. A. MCCARTHY,  
Inspector.

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• PISCATAWAY.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Noah Gray, Dunellen ; S. R. Dayton, New Market ; A. S. Conell, New Market ; W. L. Smalley, New Brunswick ; M. J. Whitford, M.D., New Market.

One nuisance, occasioned by dumpage of garbage from Plainfield over the line into our township, has been abated. There has been no other cause for action in this respect. The borough of Dunellen has a separate Health Board.

Malarial diseases have been especially present, but from climatic causes rather than from local conditions of an unsanitary nature.

There have been no diseases of an epidemic nature.

W. J. WHITFORD, M.D.

## RARITAN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

E. J. McGann, Luther H. Teppen, William McAdams, A. Clark Hunt, M.D., Theodore A. Wood, Secretary, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Metuchen.

Two dwellings disinfected for diphtheria. A general inspection of cesspools and drains. Private drains from dwellings to streets have been closed up, and cesspools constructed.

## SAYREVILLE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J. M. Blair, President, Sayreville; Leferts Smith, South River; J. H. Beekman, Secretary, Sayreville; Conrad Albert, Sayreville; John Heston, South Amboy.

Nothing special to report.

Two nuisances reported and promptly abated.

J. H. BEEKMAN,  
Secretary.

## SOUTH AMBOY BOROUGH.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Hon. D. C. Chase, President; James H. Gordon, Stephen Martin, Cornelius McGonigle, Ward C. Perrine, Michael Welsh, William Birmingham, Secretary; P. J. Walsh, Health Physician; Edward McDonough, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, South Amboy Borough.

Population, about 5,000.

Water-pipes for the introduction of water have been laid and it is only a question of time when we will have sewerage.

This borough is growing fast. Side-walks are being laid, streets opened and graded, low and swampy parts are being filled in. Everything possible has been done by the Board of Health to add to sanitary conditions.



There has been no epidemic of any contagious diseases. A few families have suffered severely from diphtheria, but the disease has been promptly arrested and proper disinfectants applied.

The Board of Councilmen have just completed a home for the indigent poor of this borough, and it reflects great credit on the generosity of the people as well as the Borough Council, and especially to the committee which has had the immediate charge of it.

P. J. WALSH,  
Health Officer.

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## SOUTH BRUNSWICK.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

D. C. Griggs, Chairman, Dayton; J. G. Wilson, Deans; D. G. Rowland, Dayton; G. D. Van Derver, Dayton; Edgar Carroll, Physician, Dayton; F. G. Stevenson, Assessor, Dayton.

Our local board held a meeting on May 26th, notice of the meeting having been posted at all the prominent places in the township. There was no complaint made at the meeting. There has been but one complaint in our township, and that of a dead animal. The party was promptly notified by the Secretary to have the same buried at once, which was done. The general health of the township for the year has been excellent.

F. G. STEVENSON,  
Secretary.

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## WOODBIDGE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Albert D. Brown, South Woodbridge; Franklin Moore, South Woodbridge; Arthur E. Berry, South Woodbridge; Samuel E. Freeman, South Woodbridge; C. P. Christie, Sewaren; S. E. Freeman, M.D., Health Inspector.

The population of township about 5,000. Its location on Staten Island Sound and the Raritan river.

The soil is of a clay nature; land level.

The supply of water is mostly obtained from wells—except in the village of Sewaren they have water-works.

The towns depend on surface drainage.



The township is largely a farming community, with common country roads. In the township, Woodbridge is the largest town.

In the towns the houses are largely owned by those that inhabit them. What tenant houses there are are in fair condition.

The town is lighted by kerosene lamps.

The refuse and excreta is collected in cesspools and carted on farm land.

There are no regular markets. The inhabitants depend on stores.

There is no slaughter-house in the township; the meat comes from the West.

The school-houses are large and in good order. We have an almshouse. No hospital. No regular police is maintained. No prison.

The health protection is under the direction of this Board of Health acting under the State law.

The dwellings are mostly heated by furnaces and stoves. The township has been generally healthy. In December, 1892, there was an outbreak of diphtheria that resulted in five deaths. A thorough examination was made by the Health Board in the house where it originated. The family was removed. An examination of the premises revealed a foul drain in the cellar, from which arose a foul odor. The house was thoroughly fumigated, the beds and bedding burned, as was also the clothing used in the house, and no new cases occurred. In June, 1893, a case of small pox was reported at Cartaret. The house was placed under care of officers, and no communication allowed; the disease was confined to one house; there were at the time the disease appeared nine persons boarding at this house; they were immediately vaccinated, and all escaped except one, a light case of varioloid. After the recovery of the patients the house was fumigated, and all the goods and clothing destroyed. The township has been unusually healthy.

No especial improvement has been done during the last year. The Board has caused the drains to be kept clear, the privies and cesspools to be emptied and cleansed.

## MONMOUTH COUNTY.

## BOROUGH OF ASBURY PARK.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Henry Mitchell, M.D., President; James A. Bradley, N. E. Buchanan, D. Harvey, Jr., M. L. Bamman, John Rockefeller, Theodore H. Beringer, Randolph Ross, Treasurer; D. C. Bowen, Clerk. Post-office address of all, Asbury Park.

When the Board of Health of Asbury Park was established, June, 1880, it began operations by making a record of conditions affecting health, which were found by inspection to exist on each of the premises in the borough. During the past thirteen years this service has been continued, and it has become the distinguishing feature of the local sanitary administration. Each building, and all its belongings, has been repeatedly inspected, and all facts relating to its sanitary status have been recorded, and the records have been from time to time corrected, thus creating a history of the hygienic merits and defects of every dwelling in the borough. This record is growing more valuable with each succeeding year, and in course of time every house-owner will become interested to learn how his property is rated concerning its healthfulness, for these records will in the future have an important relation to the renting and selling value of dwellings. They will be consulted by would-be tenants and purchasers, and by persons who are selecting a stopping-place for the summer, and imperfections which have been reported and recorded will weigh against the desirability of the house, while the meritorious qualities will assist in finding tenants and buyers and boarders.

These records guide the Board of Health in its work. Dangers to the public health can be arranged in groups, and all cases belonging to each class can be attacked simultaneously and in the order of their importance.

*Garbage.*

Until within a few years the collection of garbage was conducted by the commissioners through the committee on streets. The wagons were owned by the borough, and the men and teams were employed by the day or week. Volunteer collectors were allowed to assist



whenever they chose to engage in the business. The service was not uniform, and the cost was believed to be unnecessarily large.

The contract system was then introduced, and it, too, speedily developed serious objections. The contractor was under no very particular supervision, and he often proved to be regardless of the public interests. Wagons were filthy and leaky; the collector was slovenly and neglectful, and the final disposal created a nuisance.

Under the contract made in June, 1893, supervision of the collection of garbage and rubbish was assigned to the Board of Health, and a study of the service and an effort to learn the method by which it may be improved has been made during the past four months. Through its inspectors, the Board of Health has been kept informed of nearly all of the shortcomings of the contractor, and complaints from householders have supplemented the inspectors' reports. It is found that the defects and difficulties attending the present system of garbage collection are mainly as follows:

1. The sudden increase in the population of the borough during the month of July necessitates the employment of many new and untrained men who, with all the indifference of persons of their class, often skip a house in making their rounds.

2. Garbage receptacles are often too large or too small or they are leaky. Kerosene barrels, butter-tubs, tin pans and peach baskets are provided indiscriminately. The collectors therefore carry pails, and garbage is transferred upon the premises with much spilling and stirring up of the stuff, and again transferred from the pails to the garbage wagon. The larger receptacles are never completely emptied, and few householders ever cleanse or deodorize a garbage barrel. Garbage barrels are rarely tightly covered, and every shower adds to the cost of collection and transportation.

3. The wagons in use are large and consequently they are loaded slowly, meantime emitting the odors of garbage which has been stored in unclean receptacles.

With the purpose of making a basis for estimating the actual cost of collecting and transporting garbage, as the service is now performed, the following data have been gathered during the past season:

The wagons now in use by the contractor are fitted with water-tight bodies and have hinged wooden covers. The dimensions of the wagon boxes are as follows: length, nine feet; width, three feet and three inches; depth, one foot and eight inches, giving a capacity of 48.75 cubic feet, or 1.80 cubic yards.



The average weight of one load (1.8 cubic yards) of garbage was found to be 2,650 pounds, or 1,472 pounds for each cubic yard, or seven and one-quarter pounds for each gallon.

The distance from the dumping ground is two miles, and the time consumed in transporting a load of garbage and returning the empty wagon to the borough is two and one-half hours.

Four loads were taken out by each wagon daily, at a cost of \$1.18 $\frac{3}{4}$  for each load. The total number of loads of garbage removed from the borough from June 1st to October 1st was 1,092, at a total cost to the contractor of \$1,296.75.

If a furnace should be erected within one-half mile of the borough boundary for the cremation of garbage, it is estimated that two-fifths of the time for each wagon, and of its team and crew of two men, would be saved—or forty-seven cents for each load—thereby reducing the cost of each load to seventy-one cents, and reducing the cost for four months from \$1,296.75 to \$778.15, thus making a saving in transportation of \$518.60 during that period.

The final disposition of the garbage during the past season has been by depositing it upon the surface of the ground and ploughing it under daily. No nuisance has been created by this operation.

For the improvement of some of the defects of the present system of storing, collecting and disposing of garbage it seems desirable :

1. To cause the general use of metallic receptacles with tight covers, for receiving and storing garbage on premises, and to require that every such receptacle shall be emptied directly into the garbage wagon without transfer of its contents into pails.

2. To secure the use of smaller wagon-bodies which can be emptied by dumping, thereby saving the time now caused by throwing out the garbage with shovels, and also shortening the time of loading, thus diminishing the time between the emptying of each garbage receptacle and removal of its contents from the borough.

3. To require that the bodies or boxes of garbage wagons or carts shall be made of metal only.

4. To burn the garbage in a suitable furnace.

#### *Rubbish.*

Rubbish is kept separate from garbage and ashes. It is collected by contract, carted two miles away and burned in open fires. The

wagons used in the collection of rubbish are unsuitable for the purpose. The sides are too low, permitting more or less material to fall off or be blown off by the wind.

Ashes are collected on improved streets at public expense, and used for roadmaking.

#### *Stables.*

Early in the season the Board of Health pointed out to all owners of stables the importance of protecting the soil against the pollution caused by permitting excreta from horses to fall upon the ground. Written notice was sent to the owners of all stables which were not already suitably constructed, requesting that solid excreta should be stored upon a water-tight floor, and be covered by a roof. A second notice was sent to persons who had not yet complied with the request above referred to.

#### *Plumbing and Drainage.*

Four hundred and eighty nine plans and descriptions for the plumbing and drainage of buildings have been filed in the office of the Board of Health. The necessity for the service which is rendered to house owners by this department may be estimated when it is known that not a single one of the drainage systems thus far examined was made air tight until it was first tested for leakage and defective joints or cracks were filled up. Satisfactory progress has been made in Asbury Park in securing safety in the construction of this part of dwellings, and the work has been brought up to a fair standard, but still better results should be, and doubtless will be reached in the future.

#### *Sewers.*

The sewers of Asbury Park have continued to satisfactorily carry off all waste matter which they receive. They have proved themselves, during thirteen years of service, to be well and carefully laid and properly adapted to the use for which they are intended. They are designed for the removal of domestic fluids only, and do not carry off storm water. This "separate" system of sewerage was in its infancy when it was adopted in Asbury Park, but during the past ten



years it has become the most popular method for the sewerage of towns. The advantages of the separate system of sewerage, briefly stated, are:

1. Sewage is more quickly carried off when conveyed in smooth earthenware pipes than when passed through brick sewers large enough to also carry gutter water.

2. The rapid flow of sewage scours the pipes and prevents accumulations.

3. Gases do not form in large volume in small pipe sewers because the sewage in such sewers is always fresh, and has not undergone much decomposition.

The number connections made during the past year is thirty. Total number to date, nine hundred and fifty-eight.

#### *Water Analysis.*

Thus far 548 wells in Asbury Park have been examined and those found polluted have been closed.

The annoying discoloration during the past summer of the water furnished by the public works, was due to stirring up of the mud contained in the street mains.

It was caused by the maintenance of a high water-level in the stand pipe when the consumption of water was very great, thereby creating a rapid flow through the pipes.

If the street mains had been kept clear and free from sediment there would not have been any discoloration of the water. The whole trouble was therefore preventable.

#### *Kerosene Oil.*

Eighteen samples of kerosene oil were purchased from dealers in the borough during the past year. Examination with the closed tester showed that the flashing point of all of the samples was above the standard required by law.

The citizens of New Jersey are to be congratulated upon the effect which legislation has had upon the sale of dangerous kerosene oil. It has been driven out of the market.



Fourteen years ago thirty-six samples of oil were examined in Asbury Park, and seventeen of them flashed below 100°, and some of them were little better than benzine. The agitation begun here assisted in securing the enactment of chapter 168, Laws of 1882, which, with subsequent amendments, has put an end to the wholesale destruction of human life and property which the use of a low grade of kerosene had caused.

### *Sanitary Inspection.*

To assist the small corps of inspectors employed by the Health Department, the police officers of the borough have been made special sanitary inspectors by an ordinance of the Mayor and Council, and they are under instructions to report all violations of the health ordinances of the borough. Their service in this particular has not thus far been as active as it should be, and the interests of the borough demand that the police officers shall make themselves more familiar with the Sanitary Code, and take more interest in observing and reporting nuisances and all unhealthful conditions.

### *Vaccination.*

During the year free vaccination was offered as usual by the Board of Health. An order issued by the public school trustees, requiring that all pupils should be vaccinated caused a large number of children to apply.

Total number vaccinated .....	667
“ “ revaccinated .....	104
Number of vaccinations made .....	771

Of the 667 persons vaccinated 480 of them were primary vaccinations. The number of primary vaccinations known to be successful is 216. The opportunity for subsequent examination of persons vaccinated depended entirely upon the voluntary action of the applicants, consequently the results in very many of the cases cannot be stated. No case of a serious or alarming character resulted from the vaccinations.

The lymph employed was obtained from the New York City Health Department and only bovine virus was used.

Asbury Park has always obtained recognition as a clean town, and we are now being watched by many hopeful sanitarians who will give us full credit for every step made in still further protecting the lives and health of our summer guests. The public may be slow in comprehending the value of measures for the protection of health, but if we pursue a course which will place us far in the lead in this particular, the reward will surely come.

HENRY MITCHELL, M.D.,  
President.

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#### ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

William M. Foster, William T. Franklin, George D. Fay, M.D., M. Edward Curtis, Somers T. Champion, Frederic Roberts, Health Inspector; James H. Leonard. Post-office address of all, Atlantic Highlands.

Located on the Sandy Hook bay. Climate, moderate. Number of acres, about 500; number of population, about 2,000 in winter; about 5,000 in summer.

The town has, this year, almost completed a system whereby the supply of water will be ample for all needs. At the present wells are used in part. The public supply is taken from wells; four are sunk about 150 feet, and one 450 feet. The deepest does not show better water than the others. The water in all contains some iron, but a filter recently purchased removes all traces, so that a pure, soft water, will be furnished. The question as to the number taking water cannot be correctly answered, as work is being done in making connections as fast as possible. It is furnished by the city.

The system of drainage for the ground is used as distinct from sewerage.

The usual water-level is such as to secure dry cellars over nearly the whole town.

Very little swampy ground in city limits, and seldom a case of malaria.

The houses generally have cellars, but only a few basements for living purposes.



No tenement houses. There is a yearly inspection.

Not over half of the houses are connected with the sewer as yet, but connections are constantly being made. Many cesspools are still used, and will be until connection can be made with sewers. Cesspools are cemented; they are emptied by odorless excavators, and carted outside of city limits.

No prevalent diseases this year.

I do not believe that there is a record of all persons keeping animals.

There are no slaughter-houses in town; no manufactories, or nuisances from any.

Our Board has passed ordinances.

Public school building accommodates 250 children.

Cemetery, containing 50 acres, just outside city limits.

All children in school vaccinated during year.

A house-to-house visitation has been made during the year. All garbage has been removed regularly by persons appointed for that purpose. All complaints made have been punctually attended to, so the town has been kept in a cleanly and healthy condition. On account of sewers and water-pipes having been laid during the year, the streets have not been kept in as good condition as they otherwise would have been, but are now being properly cared for.

When sewer connections have been made, the use of cesspools will be discontinued.

As the filtered water gives general satisfaction, the wells will gradually be given up.

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#### ATLANTIC TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Samuel T. Vanderveer, "Colts Neck;" L. Schanck, Holmdell; W. N. Walling, Red Bank.

This township committee has never organized a Board of Health.

LEVI SCOBY,

Assessor.



## BELMAR.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Rev. S. M. Nichols, President; Dr. F. V. Thompson, Joab Titus, F. P. Philbrick, Recorder Vital Statistics; William M. Bergen, John O. Herbert, Assistant Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Belmar.

Our report remains about the same as last year.

We have as yet no public system of water-supply. Our water comes from wells, some surface water, some 100 feet deep, and some from 500 to 800 feet deep.

As to drainage, one portion of the borough is sewered, emptying in the ocean; the other portion uses vaults and cesspools.

Houses, generally, have cellars. There are no tenement houses. There is not a yearly house-to-house inspection.

Only a small portion of the houses use the sewer. The cesspools are in nearly every case cemented tight and are emptied by night scavenger and contents carted outside of limits.

No prevalent diseases.

No slaughter-houses.

Our Board has done nothing of particular mention. They have done what could be done to keep the town in a healthy condition and looked promptly after any sickness which would tend to spread itself, and on the whole have had very little sickness during past year.

NEIL H. MILLER,  
Clerk.

## EATONTOWN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

E. W. Crater, M.D., President and Inspector, Oceanport; W. R. Stevens, Assessor and Secretary, Eatontown; R. F. Hopper, C. O. McFaddin, Oceanport; George Gibbs, West Long Branch.

Wells and cisterns supply water; former both dug and driven.

Plenty of malaria.

No large tenements; few containing more than two families.

No contagious or infectious diseases.

No new industries since last report.

Strict quarantine is observed in all cases of contagious disease.

Bills are promptly met by the Township Committee; these gentlemen deserve great credit for prompt and efficient action, under circumstances to be detailed later.

Malaria and rheumatism have prevailed; a dozen or so cases of diphtheria, otherwise no noticeable predominating diseases.

In March a case of small-pox was found; within forty-eight hours the Health Board had purchased a small farm (eighteen acres), with house and stable in good condition; patient was transferred there immediately, and no new cases appeared; this case occurred on *Monmouth Park Race Track*, and over thirty men and boys were exposed to contagion; all were vaccinated, and quarantined for two weeks. The property purchased has been deeded to the township, and will be used permanently as a pest-house. A portion of the land has been opened as a public burying-ground for the poor of this and adjoining townships. It is admirably situated for quarantine purposes, being off the lines of ordinary travel, still accessible.

E. W. CRATER.

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#### TOWN OF FREEHOLD.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John Bowden, O. R. Freeman, M.D., J. O. Burt, Jr., Theo. Fields, W. J. McClure, Inspector. Post-office address of all, Freehold.

For the year ending October 1st, 1893, the usual amount of work and inspection has been accomplished, meetings have been held when necessary, action taken when complaints have been made and, on the whole, our town continues to improve.

Some delay is experienced relating to enforcement of ordinances, as many persons find it quite a tax upon them to connect with the water and sewer systems, consequently slow progress is made and to the present time but 59 permits have been issued to connect with the main sewer. Cesspools are being abandoned, as they undoubtedly are sources of foulness and dangerous to the public health.

The town is amply supplied with wholesome water, and is found far preferable to that afforded from wells; the examinations of samples from different sections leave very little doubt that much of it is



contaminated and unwholesome. Chemical analysis of water from two wells has been made and it was found somewhat impure.

A recent inspection of the jail, the new addition, sanitary arrangements, particularly that of sewerage, which is not yet fully completed, was fully approved and commended by the State Inspector, who will make a full and extended report for the present year. An examination of the sewer system was also made, and a complete inspection of the sewer-deposit farm satisfied the Inspector of the satisfactory working of the same, and further time would demonstrate the practicability of the system.

The town has been free from contagious diseases.

A few cases of scarlet and typhoid fever have been reported, and some have proved fatal.

Several deaths from diphtheria, the cause for which was unaccountable. The premises and occupants were quarantined and disinfected.

W. J. McCLURE,  
Inspector.

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#### FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Andrew J. Buck, President; Chas. D. B. Forman, Millard F. Conover, Joseph Erickson, Assessor; A. C. Hart, Town Clerk, Secretary and Treasurer; O. R. Freeman, M.D., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Freehold.

The Board respectfully reports as follows:

The general health of the township for the year has been good, there having been no prevailing diseases. In February diphtheria in a malignant form appeared in a newly-settled district, a little outside of the town. There were two deaths of children, but by strict quarantine measures it was soon checked.

There were complaints of a slaughtering establishment, but this was soon abated.

There have been no complaints of any disease of animals.

The cemeteries in the township are in good condition and well cared for.

The school buildings throughout the township are in good condition.

There have been some complaints of the sewer farm, which has been



constructed within the year. On examination I think they are without foundation. This is located outside the limits of the town, at least four hundred yards from any dwelling, on a piece of low meadow land. The receiving tank is fifty feet square and automatically discharges itself every thirty hours of 36,000 gallons into channel pipes which are fitted with gates, so that it is distributed on different parts of the farm (now using some eight acres) at each discharge of the tank. This ground has under-drains from four to five feet in depth every twenty-five feet, which convey the water into a running stream, which carries it off for miles without affecting any water-supply whatever. The ground receiving the contents of the tank is cultivated, and the tank when empty is thoroughly cleansed once each week. Instead of a nuisance, I think it a model plant.

The borough of Freehold is included in the township and has another organized Board of Health.

O. R. FREEMAN, M.D.,  
Inspector.

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#### HOLMDEL TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

James W. Hoff, John J. Beer, Theodore Therne, Aaron Longstreet, Assessor;  
Dr. H. G. Cooke, Holmdel, Health Inspector.

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#### HOWELL TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Jacob Lutz, Farmingdale; Charles Donohay, Turkey; Benjamin M. Cooper, Southard; James H. Butcher, Assessor; Jacob Lutz, Health Inspector.

We having no towns in our township of any size to need very much sanitary attention, have nothing of much import to report, only that our Board have carefully given attention to all matters brought to our attention and adjusted same without any great difficulty.

JAMES H. BUTCHER,  
Secretary, &c.

## LONG BRANCH.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George W. Brown, M.D., President; E. B. Blaisdell, Clerk; H. H. Pember-ton, M.D., J. W. Taylor, M.D., J. M. Hopper, Wm. J. Smythe, I. P. Goldy. Post-office address of all, Long Branch.

During the past year we have had but one affair to deal with, which will cause this report to differ from that of 1892. Early in April last, a case of small-pox was reported to the Board, which, upon investigation, was found to be in an Irish family of five members, occupying one-half of a double house on Morris avenue near our High School. Each apartment of the house consisted of one room on the first floor and two on the second. The other half was occupied by seventeen Italians.

We immediately quarantined, by placing two policemen there for day and two for night, for twenty-one days. In the meantime we removed the entire Irish family to a pest-house, which was kindly rented to us by the Eatontown Township Board of Health. Other members of the family developed the disease, but all recovered.

Owing to the great difficulty in getting doctors and nurses we were compelled to pay such large prices for salaries, and also everything we needed, that the entire cost amounted to nearly \$1,700. Half of this amount, however, was very generously paid by the Ocean Township Board of Health, for which our City Board wishes to express much appreciation.

All of our local physicians complain of having had very little to do during the past year, which we claim was due to the efficiency of our Board of Health.

GEORGE W. BROWN, M.D.,  
President.

## MARLBORO TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

P. C. Vanderveer, Wickatunk; R. W. Herbert, Wickatunk; J. T. Quackenbush, Freehold; J. J. Rue, Clerk.



## BOROUGH OF NORTH SPRING LAKE.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John Middleton, Spring Lake Beach ; James E. Reed, Spring Lake Beach ; George Height, Spring Lake Beach ; Charles R. Brahn, Lake Como.

Our Board has been organized one year. We at once adopted a code of ordinances, &c., and have been doing our best to have them carried out, such as preventing the dumping night-soil, or other refuse, on vacant lots, so as to avoid their becoming a nuisance. Since we have completed our sewer it will relieve us of a good deal of that.

In connection with the Local Boards of Wall township, Manasquan, Spring Lake and Belmar we made an attempt to secure ground and build a hospital near Blancingburgh, Wall township. Had a good offer for a site, on high grounds, and a permanent stream of water which could be utilized at a small expense. But it fell through. At present we have no provision for a sudden case of contagious disease.

We have no resident physician in our borough.

JOHN MIDDLETON,  
President.

## OCEAN GROVE.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Rev. E. H. Stokes, D. D., President, Ocean Grove ; Rev. A. E. Ballard, Ocean Grove ; P. Hinan, Ocean Grove ; Hon. James L. Hays, Newark ; Hon. Holmes W. Murphy, Freehold ; David H. Brown, Brooklyn ; Rev. J. R. Daniels, Ocean Grove ; J. H. Alday, M.D., Inspector, Ocean Grove.

Unremitting attention is given to the thorough sanitation of Ocean Grove.

The usual spring inspection of the homes of the people obtains, and whenever it is deemed necessary, a proper examination of the same is made by the Inspector ; also all requisite instruction in healthful sanitation given to the occupants thereof.

We are endeavoring to have all the premises in the Grove properly connected with the sewer and water systems. During the past year, there has been made fifty-one additional connections with the sewer



and fifty-eight with the water system, making in all 1,049 sewer and 1,047 water connections.

During the past summer, notwithstanding the great influx of visitors, the health of the community was remarkably good.

There were no epidemics at the present date.

The town is in a very healthy condition.

J. H. ALDAY, M.D.,  
Inspector.

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#### MANALAPAN TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Wm. H. Reid, Tennent; Daniel S. Aumack, Englishtown; Edward Hendrickson, Englishtown; Asher T. Applegate, Physician, Englishtown; S. C. Bown, Assessor, Englishtown.

No prevalent disease.

No change from former reports.

There is a Local Board of Health in the borough of Englishtown, in the township of Manalapan.

WM. H. REID,  
Chairman.

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#### MANASQUAN.

No organized Board of Health. The old Board is entirely inactive.

E. P. LONGSTREET,  
Borough Clerk.

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#### MATAWAN BOROUGH.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Isaac T. Rue, President; Wm. A. Rodgers, Secretary; J. Wm. Maggs, Health Inspector; William Hardwick, Dr. A. J. Jackson, Edwin Lambert, Isaac W. Bedle. Post-office address of all, Matawan.

## MATAWAN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Isaac T. Rue, President; David G. Ryer, Edward Farry, F. C. Bedle, Assessor; William A. Rodgers, Secretary; Dr. C. Knecht, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Matawan.

There is a house-to-house inspection when needed.

Sewers, same as previous report.

Prevalent diseases, none.

Slaughter-houses are inspected.

We have no water-supply, except by wells, cisterns and springs. The water is quite pure and good, and this year have had plenty of it. The most part of the township is rolling land and is well drained by tile and terra cotta pipes. There is no swamp but what has a drainage from it. We have a few damp cellars in a wet season. There is a ravine on either side, east or west of the thickly settled part of our township.

There has been no contagious disease this year.

Cellars are used for storage of vegetables.

The drainage and cesspools, water-closets, garbage of all description and pig-pens are carefully looked after by our Inspector and his orders have been obeyed, so there has been no trouble nor annoyance to any one.

Our Board has monthly meetings and every complaint that has been made has been looked into at once, and the cause abated in all cases.

Our township is in a good, healthy situation, as it is constantly looked after by our Inspector and Board of Health, who take pride in the health and prosperity of our inhabitants.

WM. A. RODGERS,  
Secretary.

## MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Albert Thompson, Chairman, Clarksburg; Curtis B. Forman, Smithsburg; George H. Hartman, Perrineville; Dr. William T. McMellen, Medical Director, Perrineville; George J. Ely, Secretary and Inspector, Perrineville.

No source of contamination by sewerage.  
Drainage such as to produce dry cellars.  
No swamps and no malaria.  
Houses constructed without basements, but with cellars.  
No yearly inspection from house to house.  
No sewers.  
No prevailing diseases with man or animals.  
Slaughter-houses in good condition.  
Number of dead animals buried, ten.  
Dysentery quite prevalent during July and August.

GEORGE J. ELY,  
Secretary.

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## NEPTUNE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

S. W. Kirkbride, President, Asbury Park; H. B. Johnson, Asbury Park;  
Amos Tilton, Hamilton; Alexander Williamson, M.D., Asbury Park; L. E.  
Watrous, Asbury Park; L. C. Hubbard, Health Inspector, Asbury Park.

Neptune township is in better condition than it has been for years. There has been very little sickness. The Inspector has been very strict, and kept things in very good condition. Last spring the Board had two small buildings put up on the sand hill back of Asbury Park, in case the small-pox got started here, but we were very fortunate that it did not reach us.

L. E. WATSON,  
Secretary.

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## OCEAN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

H. B. Sherman, President, Long Branch City; Howard A. Brinley, Clerk, Long Branch; James Dangler, Deal; Levi G. Irwin, Sea Bright; George W. Brown, M.D., Health Inspector, Long Branch.

Nothing to report, as our township is so largely covered by the two city Boards. Our Board assisted the Long Branch City Board in



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management of an outbreak of small-pox, and shared one-half the expense.

We have had a few small nuisances to abate during the year, but none of sufficient importance to report.

GEORGE W. BROWN,  
Health Physician.

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KEYPORT AND RARITAN.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

President, Frank P. Holmes; Secretary, E. D. Petteys; Inspector, James M. Walling; William Con Smith, Abraham Huylar, Timothy Mount, John S. Hendrickson. Post-office address of all, Keyport.

Location, on the south side of Raritan bay.

Population, about three thousand (3,800).

Climate, mild.

Topography, level, about twenty feet above the bay.

Water-supply, artesian wells.

Drainage, limited.

Streets, good and well laid out.

Houses, about one-third tenant.

Mode of light, gas.

Refuse and excreta, removed by garbage-man.

Markets, meat, 5; vegetable, 2; fish, 1.

Disease of animals, none.

Slaughter-houses and abattoirs, none.

Schools, 1 graded school, 1 public building.

One almshouse, no hospital.

One jail, 1 marshal, 2 assistant marshals, 1 police justice.

Cemeteries, 2, Greengrove and Raritan Cemeteries.

Quarantine in case of contagious diseases.

Sanitary expenses, about \$250.00.

Nothing additional in sanitary improvements during past year.

The above report was made out by the Health Inspector, and, I think, states the facts in reference to our locality.

JOHN V. ARROWSMITH,  
Assessor of Raritan Township.

## RED BANK.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

W. B. Warner, M.D., John Sheehan, A. F. Trafford, M.D., James Walsh, Health Inspector; James Cooper, Jr. Post-office address of all, Red Bank.

There are no changes in our sanitary condition since the small-pox of last winter, of which our former Secretary, Mr. John H. Cook, furnished you a full report. The Board is working in full harmony, and the sanitary condition is of the best.

JAS. COOPER, JR.,  
Secretary.

## SHREWSBURY TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles B. Parsons, Red Bank; W. T. Parker, Red Bank; Borden Hance, Red Bank; Thomas P. Brown, Assessor, Red Bank; Dr. W. S. Whitmore, Township Doctor; Albert C. Harrisson, Clerk, Red Bank; William Henry Smith, Fair Haven, Health Inspector.

Last summer a company of inhabitants on the Rumson road established a system of water-supply by boring wells and laying pipes the whole length of the road to furnish the cottages and barns with water. The water is good and the pipes are kept in perfect order by being run out every few days.

There is no system of drainage that I know of in the township.

The houses mostly have cellars and are used for general family purposes, such as storing vegetables. Very few houses in the county are occupied by more than one family.

There are no public sewers. The cesspools used by private houses are most of them cemented and are emptied by means of a steam pump into tight barrels and carted away to be used as a fertilizer.

There has been no prevalent disease this year in the township outside of Red Bank, where small-pox was prevalent for about six weeks.

There are no slaughter-houses here.

THOMAS P. BROWN,  
Assessor.



## BOROUGH OF SPRING LAKE.

The Board appointed in June, 1892, met and organized on the 11th day of that month, by electing Charles A. Bye, President, and J. M. Goddard, Secretary. At a subsequent meeting J. Stults was elected Treasurer, and upon the resignation of J. M. Goddard, as Secretary, before the expiration of the year, J. Stults was appointed to the place made vacant by Mr. Goddard's resignation.

On the second of July a code of health was adopted, and it was subsequently printed in pamphlet form for circulation.

At a meeting held in the fall of 1892, a proposition was made by this Board to the several Health Boards in the township to unite and build a hospital at some central point to be used when the prevalence of contagious diseases rendered the isolation of patients necessary. This proposition met with favor from the several borough Boards of Health, and a site was selected and plans adopted for a building, but the project failed of accomplishment on account of the opposition of the township authorities of Wall township.

Reports have been made from time to time since the organization of this Board, of the bad condition of the sewer plant in this borough, not only of the outlets thereof, but of the pipe at certain points, which were either defective or had been broken.

As early as April 17th, of this year, notice was served on the Spring Lake and Sea Girt Company to repair and extend their sewer outlets on the beach, and the company was also notified at a later day to make said repairs and extensions, but in neither case was the Board able to secure the attention demanded. The Board finally resolved to order and superintend the work required, and the expense attending the repairs amounted to the sum of \$243.90.

During the existence of the Board a large amount of work has been done.

Numerous complaints have been answered by the Sanitary Committee, and in company with Dr. Mitchell, of the State Board of Health, the condition of Wreck pond was examined into during the summer of 1892.

The sanitary condition of a cottage occupied by Mrs. A. K. Dickson was condemned by Dr. W. W. Trout, and at a meeting of this Board, held August 29th, 1893, two communications were read, in which he stated that he had examined the premises, and found the



drainage imperfect and the water-supply deficient; and, furthermore, that he had advised the tenant, as her physician, to vacate said cottage. A resolution was thereupon adopted by the Board, directing the tenant to move out of the cottage at once, and another resolution was adopted, ordering the Secretary of this Board to notify the owner of the action it had taken upon the recommendation of Dr. W. W. Trout, the Inspector.

A house-to-house inspection was made by Health Inspector Van Cleaf, by order of the Board, and the work was begun in September last, and completed in April of this year. As a rule, the properties were found to conform with the regulations of the health code; and in all cases where they did not conform to the code, owners were notified to remedy defects reported.

No contagious diseases have been reported to this Board, and the health of the borough of Spring Lake has been unusually good during the past two seasons. There has been less sickness within our borders than at any other point on this portion of the New Jersey coast, so far as this Board has been able to ascertain. The healthfulness of the place cannot be questioned; and many invalids who have come here seeking restoration and renewed vigor have not been disappointed.

Many complaints having reached this Board concerning garbage which has been allowed to remain for days at a time at some cottages, during the past season, impels this Board to recommend the necessity for taking some action in this matter before the opening of the season of 1894. Something better than a voluntary system is needed, such as that now in vogue. It is the opinion of this Board, that some person should be employed by the Mayor and Council to remove the garbage daily.

J. STULTS,  
Secretary.

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#### UPPER FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles C. Wyckoff, Allentown; I. S. Daws, Imlaystown; E. A. Hyers, Red Valley; William Quicksell, Assessor, Hornerstown; F. C. Price, M.D., Imlaystown.

Wells are the common water-supply and the physician and owners have examined very many of them and pronounce them usually good and safe to use.

Cellars are usually dry.

Board has had one meeting (September 30th). Made one investigation, the only instance that seemed needed. Inquiries by individual members have been made in the neighborhood near their homes.

The general health of our township has been good for the past year. Very few cases of typhoid fever and still less of malarial fever.

F. C. PRICE,  
Secretary.

#### WALL TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

F. P. Philbrick, Belmar; George P. Wooley, New Bedford; Charles Gifford, Allenwood; Dr. A. A. Higgins, Manasquan; John M. Allen, Health Inspector, Manasquan.

The Board of Health of Wall township has but little to report.

There are three separate boroughs in the township.

The township Board met early in the spring and organized, adopted ordinances concerning garbage and carting of the same, appointed Health Inspector and the township has been kept in good condition.

A few cases of typhoid fever have occurred.

JOHN M. ALLEN,  
Secretary.

#### MORRIS COUNTY.

##### BOONTON CITY.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Chas. A. Norris, Wm. Grubb, G. H. Fitzpatrick, Wm. Brown, Dr. N. E. Carpenter, Oscar P. Whitehead. Post-office address of all, Boonton.

## BOONTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Horace Ford, Thomas Byard, Edmund H. Stickle, Gilbert D. Crane, Clerk ;  
Dr. G. W. Wigg, Joseph Steventon, Inspector. Post-office address of all,  
Boonton.

About four-fifths of the township is within the corporate limits of  
the city of Boonton, which has its own Board of Health.

All depend on wells and springs.

Drainage, natural and good. Cellars, mostly dry. But little  
swampy ground. No malaria.

Houses have no basements, but good cellars, some of which are  
partly used for storage of vegetables ; but very few houses have over  
one family in them.

No sewers. Contents of cesspools put on the land.

No prevalent disease this year. The Assessor inquires yearly con-  
cerning losses of animals and as to contagious diseases.

No slaughter-houses.

Two school-houses in good condition.

No ordinances passed.

No preparation for contagious diseases.

Heat, mostly from stoves. Ventilation, good.

Board organized.

## CHATHAM TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

David Baldwin, Chatham ; Charles Genung, Inspector, Chatham ; Eugene  
Hopping, Afton ; Dr. W. J. Wolfe, Chatham.

The health of the township has been good.

## CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

Report not received in time for printing.



## TOWN OF DOVER

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Dr. S. B. Johnson, President; A. J. Titman, Jos. V. Baker, Secretary-Treasurer; William H. Byram. James Hagan, Health Officer. Post-office address of all, Dover.

Dover is located in Morris county, New Jersey, about twelve miles from Morristown, north—the county seat—and about forty-two miles from New York city, on the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and the High Bridge Branch of the New Jersey Central Railroad, besides the Morris canal.

Dover is now an enterprising town of five thousand inhabitants and is growing vastly and at the present outlook will soon reach that of Morristown, which is but twice as now.

We have a very healthful and delightful climate, the death-rate not exceeding ten to the thousand the past year, and with this and other natural advantages of beauty, healthfulness and location Dover should become a most prosperous city in the near future, and it indeed has a great outlook.

The soil is chiefly yellow earth, with but very little rock and gravel, and is generally fertile.

The situation is particularly attractive, the ground forming a succession of mountains and ridges, separated by valleys, being within about eight miles from the famous Lake Hopatcong and about twelve miles from Budd's Lake, and having most picturesque mountain drives.

We have an excellent water-supply, but by private company. The water comes from two large reservoirs situated on a hill at least two thousand feet above the town. These are supplied by means of numerous mountain springs. The water is used by nearly one-half of the residences and business places in the city, it being introduced in the year 1887.

The city has no system of sewerage, which is badly needed.

We have wide and well-kept streets, which are replete with handsome shade-trees. No public grounds are maintained, though the city is greatly in need of something of this sort. We should have a public park.

Houses, generally, have cellars, and are extensively used for storage purposes. There is not a yearly house-to-house inspection.

Electric light is used for street lighting by means of incandescent lights, and most business places and a few private dwellings use them ; others use kerosene lights.

Refuse and excreta is collected by the street commissioner by the direction of the Common Council. This is done weekly and used for filling vacant lots, and the present Board of Health is paying much attention to this matter.

We have no slaughter-houses or abattoirs within the city limits, and therefore these cause no trouble.

The police force consists of a chief and three assistants, and is well managed at the present time. Have no prisons, except a small lockup, which is not at all times in the best condition.

We have but two buildings equipped with fire escapes, but have several that should be.

There are two cemeteries within the corporate limits, and they are kept in good condition.

Generally the public health has been good. The Board has adopted laws or ordinances and has been most regular in protecting the public health during the past year.

Under the rules of the Board contagious disease must be reported to us, and in case of death the Inspector directs that the funeral be held privately.

Heating is mainly by coal stoves, hot air, steam and hot water, and all dwellings are generally well ventilated by means of windows.

Have had no prevalent disease for the past year.

The Board is active, and doing its best to protect the health of the county of which we form but a little part. We hold meetings at such times when complaints are made, and at times when the members seem to be losing sight of their duty, or when they seem to be drifting from one another. Every yard, barnyard and outhouse has been inspected twice by our active Inspector during the past year, and everything was found to be in a clean, healthy condition. We have now on hand the abating of a nuisance arising from a swamp on the North Side Shoal hill, which we think will very soon be settled with but very little trouble.

JOSEPH V. BAKER,  
Secretary.



## HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Walter H. Mitchell, Whippany; George Cook, Hanover; C. A. Reed, Morris Plains; Harrison Quinley, Parsippany; Jos. H. Bastedo, Assessor, Boonton.

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## JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Newton Weaver, Chairman, Oakridge; Charles Jennings, Milton; Horace Pulis, Milton; W. J. Tremmey, Secretary, Woodport; H. W. Kice, M.D., Medical Member of Board, Port Oram.

The Board of Health met at Berkshire Valley for the final action on code, May 27th, 1898, for preservation of health of the people of Jefferson township.

W. J. TREMMEY,  
Secretary.

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## MADISON BOROUGH.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Calvin Anderson, M.D., President; Henry M. Sacks, Secretary; Charles E. Cook, I. N. Van DeWater, Samuel Brant, F. E. Day, Clerk of Borough. Post-office address of all, Madison.

Population, 1,800; area, four square miles.

Water supply from well, 30x32. Daily capacity, 1,000,000 gallons to stand-pipe, 25x75. Borough plant.

Number of houses taking water, 285. No color; no taste; medium hard; never bad.

No malaria; no swamps.

Cesspools emptied by boxed wagons. Dumped on farms outside borough limits. No prevalent disease. No slaughter-houses.



## MENDHAM TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

M. Robinson, Chairman, Mendham; Peter F. Hill, Mendham; Fred. H. Garabrant, Brookside; Dr. John S. Stiger, Mendham.

We are still blessed with exceptional good health. There have been no contagious diseases during the year to afflict either man or beast.

M. ROBINSON,  
Chairman.

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## MONTVILLE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John Copstick, Montville; Walter A. Young, Boonton; Fred Van Duyn, Glen View; J. W. Van Duyn, Pine Brook, Assessor.

There have been but two complaints before the Board within the last year. One in regard to a water-closet located too near the public road and needing cleaning and the other a dead horse not having been properly buried. Notice was given to the property owners and the nuisances were abated at once.

The general health in the township is good, no epidemic of any kind having occurred within the last year.

J. W. VAN DUYN,  
Assessor.

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## MORRIS TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Dr. Charles F. Halstead, Health Physician; George C. Smith, Edgar F. Randolph, Nicholas Arrowsmith, Thomas F. Clifford, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Morristown.

Part of the township is supplied by water from the Morris Aqueduct Company, a corporation which furnishes Morristown with water; the balance of the township is dependent upon cisterns and wells for water-supply. The Morris Aqueduct Company obtains its supply of

water from streams and springs, the water is clear and is free from pollution.

The town of Morristown, which is part of the township, is supplied almost entirely by the Aqueduct Company.

There is no public system of sewerage or drainage, the ground being high. The cellars of the houses are usually dry.

Nearly all the houses in the township have cellars, which are used for the storage of vegetables and other household goods. In the town of Morristown there are a number of tenement houses and are usually in a good sanitary condition.

Garbage is collected by private individuals. Almost all houses have cesspools connected with them, usually built with open bottoms or sides; they are emptied by a private individual with a patent deodorizing apparatus. The solid part is used as a fertilizer, while the liquid part is emptied on sandy ground and is immediately absorbed.

There have been no prevalent diseases among the animals.

No hogs are allowed to be kept within the city limits of Morristown.

Slaughter-houses are conducted so as not to be a nuisance in the neighborhood.

A manufactory for the trying out of fat and lard, which was formerly located in a section of the township thickly populated, and against which complaint was made, has been removed to an entirely different portion of the township, away from all dwellings, and no complaint has been made this year of odors arising from it.

Public school buildings are commodious and well ventilated, as are also the other public buildings.

There are two hospitals in the township, well conducted.

Burials in the old grounds inside the corporate limits of Morristown are rarely made, almost all interments being in the cemeteries located outside the corporate limits.

The Board of Health inside the corporate limits of Morristown, which is a separate institution from the township Board, has passed ordinances, but the township Board has not.

There has been no neglect of the vital statistics.

There has been during the year no contagious diseases over which the Board of Health has been called to exercise its supervision.

Coal is generally used as a fuel; most all the buildings are heated by hot air or steam, but fuel is used in stoves.



There has been no prevalent disease during the year outside the Town of Morristown. The City Health Board take cognizance of all contagious diseases within its limits.

This Board has little to do during the year. It, however, stopped the dumping of garbage in public places, and also caused the practice of persons throwing slops into the gutters to cease, and all nuisances of that character to be abated.

THOMAS F. CLIFFORD,  
Assessor.

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MORRISTOWN.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

James S. Adams, President; Henry P. Witte, Thomas Martin, Thomas Malley, Stephen Breese, Secretary; James Douglas, Health Physician; William Mulford, Health Inspector.

Population about 10,000. Situated among the hills of Morris county, at an elevation of about 300 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is very suitable for invalids, so much so that Morristown has become quite a sanitarium.

The water is exceptionally pure and good. It is collected into reservoirs direct from the springs. The reservoirs being situated among the hills, the water is free from all contamination and surface drainage. The supply is abundant for all purposes. A few wells are still in use.

There is no system of drainage or sewerage, cesspools being used. The town is built on dry ground, with good, dry cellars. No malaria. All kinds of refuse removed by private parties. Excreta is still carried outside the city limits by odorless excavators and there mixed with sand and buried or otherwise disposed of.

The town has been in very good sanitary condition and remarkably free from all diseases of a contagious nature during the past year.

No slaughter-houses or manufactories within the city limits.

There are two hospitals open to the public for all cases except contagious cases, and an especial building or annex, for treatment of contagious cases only, is just completed with all the latest improvements.

All quarantine is attended to by Board of Health.

No epidemic prevailing during past year.

The town has been very thoroughly examined by the Health Inspector and all nuisances removed.

JAMES DOUGLAS, M.D.



## MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

T. J. Clift, Chairman, Netcong; M. T. Thomas, Draketown; Samuel Bartley, Bartley; A. H. Bartley, Assessor, Bartley; C. N. Miller, M.D., Flanders, Health Inspector.

Health has been generally good. No contagious diseases, except some two or three cases of scarlet fever.

No complaints have been brought to the notice of the Board, so that it has done nothing the past year. Some complaints were made to Inspector, but upon investigation were so trifling they were not brought to the notice of Board.

A. H. BARTLEY,  
Secretary.

## MOUNT TABOR.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Henry L. Coit, M. D., President, Newark; Robert M. Ekins, Vice-President, Paterson; Charles E. Fisher, Secretary, Newark; Rev. James Montgomery, Brooklyn; Stephen M. Long, East Orange; J. S. Richardson, Jersey City; J. S. Whitney, New York; A. A. Campbell, Jersey City; James H. Cox, Health Inspector, Mount Tabor.

Mount Tabor is located six miles west of Morristown, and about thirty-five miles from New York, on the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad. It has a resident summer population of from twelve to fifteen hundred. These people are mostly from the cities adjacent to New York, and reside in their own cottages, which range in value from five hundred to five thousand dollars. Among the advantages enjoyed by the people are, the altitude of this point, which is about seven hundred feet, and the equibilty of the climate, with its even, low temperatures in summer. The hilly character of Morris county makes it impossible for surface-water to get a hold upon the soil; this, together with the foregoing, makes the place a desirable health resort.

Mount Tabor, proper, lies upon an elevated tract of land, and includes about one hundred and sixty-six acres. The older portion of settlement is in a chestnut grove of about forty year's growth.

Twenty years ago it was purchased by the Newark Conference Camp Meeting Association for a camp meeting resort, and since that time the meetings have been held regularly each season. The rapidity with which cottages have multiplied shows that the place offers many attractions for residence, and now about two hundred and fifty families make it their summer home.

With the increase of population, from year to year, has come the necessity for sanitary regulations. For several years the governing body here have had a sanitary committee to look after these matters, but, after taking competent legal advice, this committee have added to their body several private citizens and have organized a Local Board of Health under the State law.

During the present season this Board have adopted and published a code of ordinances, and have undertaken the work of carrying the same into effect. In addition, it is their purpose to issue, from time to time, circulars of information to the people concerning questions of sanitation or hygiene. During the past summer the health of Mount Tabor has been unusually good. No contagion or epidemics have appeared. One death only has occurred during the season, which covers a period of four months.

The water is taken from several deep springs, owned by the corporation; the supply is abundant, very pure, and does not seem to be materially affected by the variation in the rainfall. The springs are protected from surface drainage, and are on a different slope from that on which the people dwell. The water is pumped into two large distributing reservoirs, from which the supply is delivered to the cottages through iron pipes.

The plumbing and drainage have been defective in the houses formerly constructed; but the more recent dwellings are larger, and the plumbing is made to conform to sanitary models. The Board have adopted the laws recommended by the State authorities, and all plumbing will hereafter be made to fulfill these requirements. For the disposal of liquid house-waste, the cesspool has hitherto been found to serve the purposes of convenience and health. By a system of cleaning, and the frequent disinfection of these vaults, the method will be sufficient for several years to come. Improvements along the line of a sewerage system are under contemplation by the Board of Trustees.



The streets are regularly cleaned by men employed for this purpose, who daily gather up litter, and animal and vegetable waste, and remove it.

The coarser house-refuse is collected daily, and before being taken up the garbage is properly separated from the ashes and other waste. The former is mixed with quick lime for fertilizing purposes.

The food supply, especially the milk supply, is under strict surveillance. The plan of protection against tuberculosis, and endemic diseases from this source, includes an annual inspection of the dairy herds by a competent veterinary surgeon, paid by the Board. A permit, including requirements, granted after a sanitary inspection of the stables and surroundings; and a weekly inspection of the milk supply by an officer of the Board. The result is returned to the dairyman in the form of a certificate.

The improvements made at Mount Tabor during the past year, on the recommendation of the Board of Health, are as follows: First. The proper protection of the springs against contamination by surface water; and a change in the course of the overflow from the new collecting reservoir, in order that when not used, the whole body of water shall be in motion. Second. The removal of old buildings adjacent to the water supply, which were prejudicial from a sanitary point of view. Third. The removal of the garbage from its close proximity to the springs to a place remote from both water supply and dwellings.

The people of Mount Tabor are justly proud of their summer home on account of its healthfulness; both as regards its natural features, and its freedom from preventable causes of disease.

HENRY L. COIT,  
President.

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#### PASSAIC TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John Veader, Green Village; Jacob Ogden, New Vernon; Andrew S. Bird, Stirling; F. L. Hendrickson, Madison; Dr. S. H. Reed, Medical Member, Madison.

The Board of Health organized this year and passed a code of ordinances, taking circular No. 60 as a model. We have not had any complaints made before the Board.



The people of the township are very healthy at present. There was a few cases of diphtheria this spring and we investigated but could not find any cause for it.

F. L. HENDRICKSON,  
Secretary.

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## PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Joseph R. Miller, John Cullen, Dr. Coales and J. Rogers, Butler; Thomas Benjamin, Lincoln Park; A. E. Zelif, Lincoln Park.

We have had three complaints, all of which we have investigated. No contagious diseases, except a few cases of diphtheria. The township is healthful.

J. ROGERS,  
Assessor.

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## RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Philip J. H. Bassett, Dover; John Downing, Port Oram; Frank A. Hedden, Dover; Isaac Hance, Assessor, Dover.

We have no report to make.

PHILLIP J. H. BASSETT,  
Chairman.

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## ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Agustus Munson, Rockaway; C. L. Beach, Rockaway; Jas. B. Tonking, Mount Hope; M. Hoagland, Jr., Rockaway; F. W. Flagge, M.D., Rockaway.

Slaughter-houses are inspected. They are in good condition. No new factories.

282      REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

We have adopted the code of ordinances as advised by the State Board of Health, as far as it pertains to townships.

Vaccination not compulsory.

The year has been a healthy one.

C. L. BEACH,  
Secretary.

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ROXBURY TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

T. F. King, Ledgewood; John L. Taylor, M.D., Succasunna; Judson Cook, Ledgewood; Thomas Allen, Port Morris.

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WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Henry Wiley, Drakestown; Elijah Dufford, Middle Valley; F. A. Apgar Parker, Committee. Stewart Neighbour, Township Clerk, German Valley; Elmer E. Hoffman, Secretary and Assessor, Middle Valley; Edward Sutton, M.D., Health Inspector.

The sanitary condition of the township is as good as can be expected. All rules and regulations for the benefit of the people, and their health, have been attended to by this Board, and it affords us great pleasure to make this report.

Also, further state, that we have not had any epidemics during the past year.

(Signed), BOARD.

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OCEAN COUNTY.

BAY HEAD.

There is no Local Board of Health in Bay Head.

## BEACH HAVEN.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Robert B. Engle, Richard McCunney, Ferdinand C. Hardt, Samuel Ashhurst, James Welsh, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Beach Haven.

Population, 1,200 in summer; 200 in winter.

A sand-bank resting on meadow, between the ocean and Little Egg Harbor bay.

Water by artesian wells, and a few by surface wells.

Streets from 33 to 100 feet wide, covered in part with gravel over their entire surface.

Has never been contagion, except scarlatina. There is urgent need of vaccination, it being entirely neglected, though the attention of some of the inhabitants has been repeatedly called to the subject by the reporter in his capacity of physician. There should be a law requiring evidence of vaccination as a preliminary to admission to school.

Prior to October 1st, 1892, the Board met frequently and distributed circulars concerning precautions against cholera. In one case the Board visited a stable, poorly located but unnecessarily complained of, and its Inspector visited every house repeatedly and urged the importance of cleanliness and emptying of cesspools. During the past year there was no formal meeting, but the Inspector was directed to visit and urge the emptying of all cesspools and their disinfection and of the discharges from a case of typhoid fever.

Two cases of typhoid occurred in 1892 in close proximity to each other, and in 1893 two cases, far separated from each other, occurred.

During the winter the place is visited by the physicians from adjacent towns on main land.

SAMUEL ASHHURST.

## BERKELEY TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Cornelius Lawrence, Thomas J. Harvey, Clark F. Jeffrey, Devine Butler and Henry Williams. Post-office address of all, Bayville.



Population small.

The surface is descending so as to have dry cellars. Nearly all cellars, and used for storerooms.

There are only three sewers in the township and they are from hotels. We had trouble with one in August.

There has been no prevalent diseases this year.

No slaughter-houses in the township.

The township is large, with very few people, and is very healthy.

DEVINE BUTLER.

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BRICK TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

C. C. Pearce, Burrsville; A. W. Downey, Assessor.

This township for the past year has been in a healthy condition, there having been but three cases of contagious disease. We have had several complaints of persons carting and dumping garbage in West Point Pleasant during the past summer.

This garbage is brought from the hotels in Point Pleasant borough, and is very offensive when allowed to lay too long. The Board immediately notified the parties of the nuisance and they covered it over with dirt or straw, which stopped the smell.

As the soil in this locality is sandy there are no stagnant pools to breed disease.

C. C. PEARCE.

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DOVER TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Adolph Ernst, Toms River; John Tilton, Silverton; James I. McKelvey, Toms River; A. W. Irons, Assessor, Toms River.

Water from wells.

No sewers; no swamps near town.

Cellars dry.

Most houses have cellars, used for general purposes.

On April 22d, 1893, the Board adopted a health ordinance similar to the one published in Circular No. 60.

On June 13th last the Board made a house-to-house inspection of cellars, privies, cesspools, &c., and also the slaughter-houses, jail, school-houses, &c., and found in most cases everything in good order. Where there was any neglect the parties were so informed and afterward put in perfect order and kept so during the summer.

The Board held regular monthly meetings during the summer to receive complaints, &c.

There are two boroughs in Dover township, viz., Island Heights and Lavallette City, each having their own Boards.

A. W. IRONS,  
Clerk.

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## EAGLESWOOD TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

P. R. Sprague, West Creek ; C. H. Seaman, West Creek ; E. P. Cramner, West Creek ; S. P. Cramner, West Creek ; Dr. W. M. Reeves, Tuckerton.

There is no material change in our report from last year.

S. P. CRAMNER,  
Secretary.

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## ISLAND HEIGHTS.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

T. C. Parsons, D. H. Shock, President ; Wm. T. McKaig, Secretary ; Morris Hallock, F. G. Stanwood, Dr. Aug. Koendoffer, Dr. M. F. Middleton, Wm. T. McKaig, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Island Heights.

High elevation. About 400 winter and 2,000 summer population. Climate, mild.

Water-supply, from wells from 16 to 50 feet, good springs.

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## JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Johnson Bills, Vanhiseville ; Joseph T. Clayton, Jackson Mills ; Harry Applegate, Bennetts Mills ; C. M. Thorn, Vanhiseville ; John W. Jamison, Cassville ; I. W. Kirk, Manchester.

236      REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Jackson township is situated in the northern part of Ocean county, bounded as follows: on the north, by the county of Monmouth; on the east, by Laurel township, *lately set off from Brick*; on the south, by the township of Manchester, and on the West, by Plumstead.

The population is about two thousand.

The climate is mild.

Water is from wells and springs.

No diseases among animals.

There are four places of burial.

There has not been any contagious disease in the township this year.

There is not a physician in the township. The health is so good that they do not wish to locate here.

JOHN W. JAMISON,  
Town Clerk.

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LACEY TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Thomas C. Van Arsdale, Lanoka; A. G. Wilbert, Forked River; B. F. Mathews, Forked River; B. F. Holmes, Forked River; O. A. Wood, M.D., Health Inspector, Forked River.

Increased attention is given each year to sanitary matters.

Dr. O. A. Wood met with the Board early in the summer to give advice in regard to a place likely to need drainage and other matters pertaining to the general health of the village.

Two cases of scarlet fever occurred the past year. Complaint was made to the Board, and measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease, which were successful.

A notice was posted on the stream that flows through the village to prevent throwing dead fish and other refuse therein.

B. F. MATHEWS.

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LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Luke Johnson, Walter Shinn, John B. Peters, Charles H. Dix, H. H. Cate, M.D., R. B. Robbins, Health Inspector. Post office address of all, Lakewood.



Situated in the Pine Belt in the central eastern portion of the State.  
Population about 1,600.

Climate temperate, slightly warmer than New York. Average about 12° F. warmer than that city.

Sandy, flat and slightly rolling.

Water-supply pumped from a lake near village, filtered through sand, charcoal and sulphite aluminum.

Town fully sewered; gravity system.

Streets wide, clean and kept so. No public grounds.

Houses mostly tenanted by one family; all wooden with one or two exceptions.

Refuse and excreta moved by private parties; not many out-houses in the village.

We have full health laws and regulations, which are well enforced.

La Grippe, bronchitis and sharp siege of measles and scarlet fever last spring.

Full report was sent last year and will be found in that report. There has been practically no change since then.

H. H. CATE, M.D.

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#### LITTLE EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Joseph I. Smith, President; Theo. T. Price, M.D., Secretary; Alexander Cowperthwaite, Charles M. Berry, James Rose. Post-office address of all, Tuckerton.

The general description of the township has been given in former reports. As little or no changes have taken place for several years it seems unnecessary to repeat what has already been reported.

The Board passed some regulations at its meeting, June 10th, in relation to drainage from kitchens and concerning hog-pens and slaughter-houses in the village of Tuckerton and published them in the local paper. The recommendations have been fairly well observed.

No contagious diseases have been prevalent during the year.

238      **REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.**

Our township is exceedingly healthy, and but little service is required of a Board of Health.

THEOPHILUS T. PRICE, M.D.,  
Secretary.

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**MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Wm. Montgomery, C. A. Wilbur, Dr. I. W. Kirk. T. Dowd, Jr., Assessor and Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Manchester.

The report I sent you last year will cover all for this year. This is a healthy town, located in the Pines, about eight miles south of Lakewood.

No prevalent diseases this year.

Very little improvements done this year on streets or buildings.

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**OCEAN TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

William B. Wilkins, President, Watertown; Charles Bowker, Inspector Watertown; William Gray, Brookville; Z. H. Wilkins, Watertown.

Ocean Township is in perfect health. No contagious diseases during the last year. Our water-supply is mostly from driven wells and very good. Last meeting of Board was October 24th, 1893.

Z. H. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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**PLUMSTEAD.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Ivins Davis, Wm. A. Parker, George H. Ivins, Jr., Howard Allen, M.D., Aaron Bronson, Assessor. Post-office address of all, New Egypt.

Our Board has passed ordinances.  
No prevalent diseases.  
One complaint received and ordered abated. No epidemics of any kind.

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## STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles H. Cranmer, Manahawkin; Thos. H. Letts, Manahawkin; Lewis A. Cranmer, Mayeta; John B. Courtney, Manahawkin; S. B. Irwin, M.D., Manahawkin; Ezekiel L. Reeder, Health Inspector, Manahawkin.

Location, slightly rolling.  
Population, about one thousand.  
Climate, slightly damp this fall, generally mild.  
Water-supply, from wells.  
Drainage, natural and sufficient.  
Streets, graveled and in good order.  
Houses, frame, generally occupied by owner.  
No diseased animals.  
Slaughter-house, well kept.  
Public health, quite good and seen after by Board of Health.  
Very little contagious disease. Very deficient in vaccination.  
Sanitary expenses, forty dollars, including Health Inspector.  
Our township has been examined from house to house by the Inspector of the Board of Health, and found in good order generally.

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## UNION TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Edmund Bennett, M.D., George H. Van Note, Joseph O. Elberson, Andrew F. Kilpatrick, Emmor R. Wills, Edmund Bennett, M.D., Health Inspector.  
Post-office address of all, Barnegat.



PASSAIC COUNTY.

ACQUACKANOCK TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Nicholas Fredericker, Lyndhurst; J. H. Mercurius, Clifton; D. Schoonmaker, Richfield; C. F. Hemmenway, Secretary, Clifton.

Population about 1,500.

Wells and cisterns supply water.

Six public schools.

No public buildings.

Alms-house of City of Passaic is situated in this township.

Public health, good.

Board was called on six occasions on complaints of citizens on minor charges. No sanitary improvements; none called for.

C. F. HEMMENWAY,  
Secretary.

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LITTLE FALLS TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles Crane, Richard Casson, Charles H. Booth, Walter Bott, Assessor; E. A. Keeler, M.D. Post-office address of all, Little Falls.

No public water-supply.

No sewers; cesspools used with open bottom and sides.

Board has passed ordinances.

No occasion for quarantine this year.

No epidemics.

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MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Richard E. Doremus, Chairman, Paterson; Adam Vreeland, Hawthorne; John Lotz, Haledon; S. Cyrus Townsend, M.D., Paterson; William D. Berdam, Secretary, Paterson.

Water-supply is from wells, springs, cisterns and brooks. A large majority of the people get their water-supply from wells.

No system of drainage other than natural surface drainage. Cellars are dry as a rule, the surface of the land is such as to secure dry cellars. No swamps to any extent in the township. No sewers in the township.

Houses are built of stone, brick and wood. A large majority are frame buildings. The most part of the houses are owned by the occupants. There are some tenement houses; they are kept neat and tidy.

There have not been any diseases among animals.

Slaughter-houses and abattoirs are all kept neat and clean, and no complaints from the same the past year.

There are three silk mills in the township.

There is one orphans' asylum of the Roman Catholic faith (for girls). The society have built a large addition to the asylum the past summer.

There are five cemeteries in the township. Inspection of the cemeteries was made in the month of August last and it was found that the graves at Goffle were not dug as deep as the law required, and at the next meeting of the Board the managers of both the cemeteries were requested to be present, and were ordered in the future to have all graves in their cemeteries dug as deep as the law required, otherwise we, as a Health Board, would have to resort to a more stringent course.

As soon as we hear of a case of contagious disease we have the house quarantined, and use every precaution. There has been reported to the medical member of the Board 2 cases of typhoid fever, 16 cases of scarlet fever, and 5 cases of diphtheria.

Dwelling-houses are heated with stoves and heaters.

At a meeting of the Board of Health of Manchester township, held in April of this year, there was ordered a number of bills printed on linen and posted throughout the township to the effect that the inhabitants have their cellars and yards and privies thoroughly cleaned from all decaying matter and rubbish of all sorts within thirty days, or be dealt with according to law. We have also ordered several nuisances abated and done all that we thought necessary for the health of the people.

WM. D. BERDAN,  
Secretary.

PASSAIC CITY.

NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Percy H. Terhune, M.D., President; John H. Bowker, Secretary; John J. Radcliffe, Rev. R. M. Offord, B. G. Volger, Chas. E. Denholm, G. J. von Schott, M.D., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Passaic City.

The present population is estimated between sixteen and seventeen thousand.

The city has a main water-supply from above the Passaic falls, at Paterson, by gravity, through a conduit four miles long and of about four or five million gallons daily capacity. The reserve supply is from an artificial lake that is pumped into a reservoir and from there distributed by gravity. The water has been examined and pronounced excellent.

The larger part of the city being on hilly ground the drainage is natural, and only in the level parts rain-water sewers have been constructed.

The Waring system of sewers are in vogue and are using eight hundred thousand gallons of water in twenty-four hours and they give good satisfaction, except on level stretches in some quarters, where the foreign population lives, who were in the habit of washing cinders in their sinks, thus obstructing the sewers with fine ashes. A house-to-house inspection has greatly remedied this evil. The grade of the sewers varies from five inches to fifteen feet in one hundred feet. All their contents flow into the Passaic river.

The hill section contains mostly fine residences, the middle section is the business part and contains smaller residences, mostly occupied by two families, and the Dundee section contains the foreign element and is consequently the tenement section.

The present Board of Health has largely improved the condition of these houses, so that now they are fitted with sanitary plumbing and are kept in good condition. It was, however, necessary to close several of them as unfit for habitation. It seems almost impossible to prevent overcrowding. Night inspections revealed this evil. All tenements have now sanitary closets, the so-called "Royal Flush Valve" being used extensively. The method of illumination is electricity and gas.

A new two hundred and fifty thousand foot gas holder was recently added to the local plant. At the instance of this Board an ordi-



nance is now being considered by the City Council requiring householders to keep garbage and ashes separate. A bid has already been received for the use of the ashes to fill in low ground, while the garbage will be disposed of outside the city limits. There are about forty-five cartloads of ashes, &c., per day, and it is gathered by a scavenger under the supervision of the Health Board. The old-fashioned vaults and cesspools are emptied by licensed scavengers, who are required to take out a permit for each vault, and they dispose of the refuse mostly to farmers. No diseases of animals were reported, but Dr. W. H. Lowe, our Veterinary Inspector, inspects all cattle and stables, and keeps a lookout for infected or diseased meats, &c.

The Board has also abolished all slaughter-houses inside the city limits.

The Litho-Carbon factory, The McLean Mill and the Botany Worsted Mills have been largely extended. The latter, containing twelve acres under roof, is a model as to ventilation, lighting, artesian water and private sewer systems.

The capacity of School No. 2 has been doubled, and contracts are out for replacing No. 4 by a fine brick structure. The Board ordered School No. 1 closed unless sanitary closets, &c., were put in, which was done. A fine brick parochial school was also built during the past year, also a new poor-house and farm at a cost of \$5,000. The new emergency hospital is used frequently, and the dispensary treated about 550 separate cases.

The public health has been excellent for the past year. The health laws and regulations were rigidly enforced; parties violating the sanitary code have been sued and convicted and fines collected.

The Board of Education has caused four hundred children to be vaccinated. Last year during the small-pox epidemic all school children were vaccinated, and also almost everybody in the city. We have a well-appointed small-pox hospital, and nurses and guards can be had at short notice. Last summer ten thousand cholera circulars were printed and distributed in different languages. Only thirty-three cases of contagious diseases were reported, of which twenty-five were diphtheria and eight scarlet fever, all of which were duly reported, and the principals of the schools notified, and the houses placarded, quarantined and fumigated.

The sanitary code requirements are strictly enforced in all new buildings.

No prevalent diseases.

Collection of meat offal, junk, rags, &c., have been brought under registry. Four obnoxious dumps in the city limits have been abolished and covered with soil. A stream flowing through the city was condemned, and the flow diverted into the surface water sewer; upward of three thousand inspections were made, and two hundred and forty notices for violations were served. Two hundred and twenty-six plumbing permits were granted.

One hundred and seventy-five building permits were issued, and all were duly inspected. Two hundred and eleven connections with sewer were made, and the Board is still very active in doing away with the old vaults and cesspools. Eighty-seven licenses for collecting rags and junk, &c., and for cattle and other animals. On the whole, it may be said that the Board has, during the last year, developed an activity resulting in a general cleaning up of the city and establishing the prerogative of the health authorities. The sessions of the Board are held twice a month during the summer months and once a month the remainder of the year.

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#### PATERSON CITY.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

F. C. Agnew, M.D., James Mills, Esq., Ph. A. Harris, M.D., B. C. Magennis, M.D., T. Y. Kinne, M.D., John T. Pollitt, Esq., Joseph B. Mills, Secretary; J. L. Leal, M.D., Health Inspector; J. W. Smith, M.D., Assistant Health Inspector; William I. Lewis, Counsel. Post-office address of all, Paterson.

#### *Contagious Diseases.*

Our showing as regards preventable disease is much more favorable than was that of our previous report. Scarlet fever decreased over 25 per cent. in the number of cases and the death rate 33 per cent. Diphtheria increased about 47 per cent., the death rate remaining about the same. Typhoid fever was slightly more prevalent, the death rate being a little less. During the year four cases of small-pox occurred, with one death. These cases had no connection with each other, but all undoubtedly arose from different sources of contagion. The disease developed in two of the patients within two weeks of the time of their landing in New York, from emigrant ships, on which

the disease had existed ; the source in another case was Passaic, N. J., where the disease was very prevalent at the time ; the origin of the other case could not be satisfactorily traced. The method adopted by the Board in order to limit and eradicate the disease was the same in all the cases. The patients were removed to the contagious disease hospital premises, from which they were taken fumigated and disinfected, and all inmates of said premises vaccinated and quarantined for fourteen days under police guard. All people in the neighborhood, and all who by any possibility could have been in contact with the patients or their families, were vaccinated and kept under observation for two weeks. In all, over seven thousand people were vaccinated.

From the above it will be seen that a great deal of labor was devoted to, and the strictest measures used in stamping out the disease. The Board finds its reward and justification, however, in the fact that, from four separate and distinct primary cases, not a single secondary case developed. The results have given confidence to the people, and have robbed the disease of half its terrors. An old-fashioned "small-pox scare" is now an impossibility in this city.

During last fall, when this country was seriously threatened with an outbreak of Asiatic cholera, this Board took energetic measures in preparation of its coming. The Board of Aldermen freely furnished the extra funds needed, the Police Commission gave their powerful assistance, and the Board of Public Works, called upon for an extra effort, responded by giving us, as a result of two weeks' almost super-human effort, a city as clean as man and money could make it. An immense amount of work was also done by this Board in cleaning yards, alleys, cellars and houses of private premises. When necessary, such premises were disinfected by the sanitary corps of this Board. Over three thousand house-to-house inspections were made.

Although, fortunately, the dreaded cholera did not reach us, yet the vast amount of work was not wasted. In the first place, its moral effect was most valuable, as it shows us what it is possible for us to accomplish again in a given time. In the second place, the city was put in almost perfect sanitary condition, and this condition, to a great degree, exists at the present time. We feel that we are justified in attributing to the improved condition of the city the great reduction in the number of cases of preventable disease during the past year. We are confident that the same expenditure of work and money every year would repay the city a hundred fold. Though the cholera did



not reach the city, yet it did exist very near to us. By the order of the State Board of Health, the executive officer of this Board took charge of premises in Athenia, which had become infected through one of the New York cholera patients going there. Said patient on first becoming ill had gone to Athenia, in hopes that the change would be beneficial to him. Remaining there two days, and not becoming benefited, he returned to New York, where he died forty hours afterward with what was proved by the microscope to have been Asiatic cholera. No time was lost in removing all danger of infection from the premises in Athenia. All clothing used by him was destroyed, house was fumigated and disinfected, privy was disinfected and filled up, and all persons exposed were quarantined under guard for the proper time. No secondary cases developed.

#### *Sewage System.*

Our sewage system has been greatly extended during the past year. Over four miles of sewers have been completed and an immense amount of work started since our last report. The main "Totowa sewers," therein mentioned, are now completed. The one running through Paterson avenue and Front street is especially valuable on account of the protection afforded the fore bay of the water company. The great "East Side sewer" is nearly completed and will soon be disposing of the refuse of a large and growing section of the city. It is hoped that during the coming year measures will be taken to turn into this sewer, by means of a Clay street lateral, all water from south of Clay street which now enters the Vine street sewer. By this means the "Sandy Hill" system, which is very much overcrowded, may be relieved, and the sanitary condition of that large and populous section may be materially improved. Another improvement which is now imperatively demanded is a main trunk sewer for South Paterson. Probably no section of the city has grown more rapidly in the last three years than has that section. Its condition, with its rapidly increasing population, is really becoming alarming. The necessity for prompt action will impress itself upon anyone passing through that section. It is to be hoped that the Board of Public Works will see the way clear to undertake this work during the coming year. Before leaving this subject, allusion must again be made to the condition of the Passaic river between the Passaic Falls and Dundee dam.

For years this Board has been calling attention to the same condition. Whether this nuisance can be endured for another summer is doubtful, however, so we hope that in our next report we may be able to state that it is in a fair way of *solution*.

*Collection and Disposal of Garbage.*

During the past year 2,756 tons of garbage have been disposed of at the Paterson Sanitary Works in a manner satisfactory to this Board. Said works have been kept in good condition and so operated that no grounds for complaint have been given to the people living in the neighborhood. Not one complaint has been made to this Board against the garbage works during the past year. We would be pleased to say as much concerning the system of collection, but, unfortunately, are unable to do so. The complaints concerning that have been many and well founded. There is no use of entering upon details when one chief fault is the root and foundation of all others. This chief fault is the sub-contract system. As long as that system stands, so long will our garbage not be properly collected. This is not a personal complaint against the sub-contractor, for, under the present system, the same faults will exist no matter who the sub-contractor may be. Change the system and all other faults can be easily eradicated. This Board has endeavored to grapple with the matter by passing new ordinances, under which individual employees of the sub-contractor can be reached for violation of the law, and will enforce the said ordinances to the best of their ability. Still, satisfactory results can only be obtained by a complete change of the system.

*Water-Supply.*

Analyses of water taken from our public supply has been made at different times during the year, with satisfactory results. Particular attention will be given to the matter during the coming year, as a part (and a very important part) of our preparation against cholera. Most of our public surface wells are now rooted out, and action will be taken with those remaining, when satisfactory evidence of pollution is shown. Many private surface wells still exist in the suburbs, though some have been closed during the past year. These wells will also be closed when shown to be polluted. Some suspicion having arisen con-

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cerning a part of our ice supply, both chemical and bacteriological examinations were made. The result showed that the ice was pure.

In conclusion we wish to state, that besides the routine work of the past year, shown in the above report, much has been done by this Board in preparation for what may be before us in the coming year. Those preparations are now completed. We feel that all has been done that should be done until further occasion arises. We hope that our next annual report will tell the story of a year free from pestilential diseases and of steady sanitary progress; but should it be otherwise, we are confident that it will show us to have been prepared for whatever might come, and to have faced the situation with the courage which only comes with the knowledge of full preparation.

JOHN L. LEAL, A. M., M.D.  
Health Officer.

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### POMPTON TOWNSHIP.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Silas Mead, Bloomingdale; H. J. Smith, Pompton Lakes; D. A. Wheeler, Erskine; Lemuel Van Ness, Pompton; John C. Morgan, M.D., Pompton.

Water-supply is from wells and natural springs.

No drainage. Cellars generally dry. Malaria infrequent.

Dwellings generally have cellars; used mainly for vegetables. Yearly house-to-house inspection by the Assessor.

Cesspools built with open bottoms; contents used for farm fertilizers.

No prevalent disease.

No slaughter-house nuisance.

Have not had cause to take any action.

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### WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Garret Berdan, Jr., Paterson; George W. Van Ness, Mountain View; David F. Duncan, Paterson; John G. Merselis, Assessor, Paterson.



Water for family use is obtained from wells and springs. Water is abundant and extra good ; clear, moderately soft, and free from iron or other mineral taste.

The drainage is chiefly natural, the township being somewhat hilly and having considerable general elevation.

No sewerage system ; land drained by natural streams, open ditches and tile underdrains ; cellars dry. The greater portion of township is almost entirely free from malaria.

The modern houses are chiefly of wood and the older ones of stone. Not generally close together. Occupied mostly by farmers. Cellars are often used for the storage of vegetables. Do not know of any houses occupied by more than two families. There is no house-to-house inspection other than the Assessor makes in his rounds.

No sewers. Cesspools mostly open at bottom and sides. Excreta mixed with earth or ashes and spread upon land.

No prevalent diseases of animals.

There are but two places in township where animals are slaughtered ; they are not close to dwellings and refuse is properly taken care of. Meat is usually brought ready-dressed from Paterson markets.

No new manufactories. The Rend Rock Powder Company has moved away.

Five school buildings and two churches.

One burying-ground adjacent to First Reform Church of Preakness. Grounds kept in good order. A few old homesteads have private burying-ground, but these are very seldom used.

Board has passed no ordinances.

No prevalent diseases.

There has been nothing of importance done by Board.

There is one physician resident in township.

JOHN G. MERSELIS,  
Assessor.

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#### WEST MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Joseph Henion, Chairman, Echo Lake ; Sylvanus E. Gregory, West Milford ; Oscar F. Smith, West Milford ; Joseph H. Schulster, Echo Lake.

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Water generally soft.  
Cellars used for storage of vegetables.  
No sewers.  
Prevalent disease, whooping cough.  
No nuisance.

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SALEM COUNTY.

ALLOWAY TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Wm. M. Sickler, Yorktown; Joseph G. Kerlin, Alloway; John D. Drummond, Alloway; J. F. Ayres, Assessor, Alloway; W. L. Ewen, M.D.

Have no organized Board.

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ELMER.

The following communication has been received:

ELMER, N. J., Dec. 4th, 1893.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH:

TRENTON, N. J.

DEAR SIRs--Yours of the 28th inst. at hand and contents noted. The Council have under way an ordinance in regard to the Board of Health. Owing to the death of Mayor Becket, and electing a new Mayor, so much time was lost, and we are just getting in good working condition. Will let you know just as soon as ordinances are passed.

Yours truly,  
HIRAM VAN METER,  
Clerk of Borough.

## ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

O. H. Lippin, E. Waddington, Samuel P. Smith, J. W. Smith, Assessor,  
Elsinboro.

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## LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Waddington B. Ridgway, Hancock Bridge; William D. Baker, Canton;  
John Anderson, Harmersville; Dr. F. B. Harris, Canton; Mark T. Hilliard,  
Hancock Bridge.

We are in about the same shape as usual. We have no Health Inspector; we have no contagious diseases. Our township is in a healthy condition. The Board has not been called on in but one case in six years. I try as I go over the township to see there is nothing that is injurious to health.

MARK T. HILLIARD,  
Assessor.

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## LOWER PENNS NECK TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles Lindsey, Salem; Charles W. Powers, Pennsville; Richard D. Batten,  
Pennsville; Wm. H. James, M.D., Pennsville; Eph. Fowler, Assessor, Pennsville.

The health of the township has been very good. Only two mild cases of scarlet fever have occurred.

The sanitary condition of our school is good.

Water is supplied by wells only, and they are about twelve to fifteen feet deep.

The attention of the Board has not been called to a single case during the year.



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The village of Pennsville, being situated on the Delaware, is subject to the very high tides which occur sometimes and fill some wells and also cellars, but do not cause any sickness.

Refuse and excreta collected and used for fertilizers.

No disease among animals during the year, except hog cholera in a few cases.

The canning factory for tomatoes is located on the Delaware river and the refuse passes into it.

There have been very few deaths in the township, most of them being aged persons.

EPH. FOWLER,  
Assessor.

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TOWNSHIP OF MANNINGTON.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

E. Smith Bassett, Barclay Griscom, David A. Fogg, William H. Acton,  
Assessor, Salem.

The health of the township has been unusually good. Very little disease of any kind prevailing.

The late heavy storm having broken many of the meadow banks along the Delaware and Salem rivers caused the overflow of several hundred acres of low land. It was thought there would be a great amount of malaria, but this has not been the effect.

WM. H. ACTON,  
Assessor.

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OLDMANS TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Wm. F. Hunt, Assessor, Pedricktown; Frank Gaventa, Pedricktown; Josiah Crispin, Pedricktown; Jacob J. Hunt, Auburn.

Water-supply is from wells from ten to eighteen feet deep.  
Drainage by tile. Cellars in some localities damp.

Houses have cellars generally used for storage, but few houses have more than one family.

No prevalent disease among animals.

Has been very healthy the last year. There have been but few deaths. There has been no complaint to the Board the last year.

WM. F. HUNT,  
Assessor.

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PITTSBORO TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John G. Barton, Woodstown; George B. Grier, Woodstown; C. H. Wriggins, Sharptown; C. H. Richman, Assessor, Woodstown; P. G. Sowder, M.D., Woodstown.

Water-supply from surface and artesian wells. Artesian wells 150 feet deep. Water contains a small trace of iron, also of lime. Is being extensively introduced for household purposes.

Drainage and sewerage mostly surface. An artificial drain was laid through a part of the main street during the past year by private parties.

Streets cleanly and well cared for. Have no public grounds.

Houses well cared for, and principally occupied by owners.

Refuse and excreta left to the management of individual property-owners. Excreta usually composted with soil or coal ashes and used as a fertilizer.

Have had no prevalent disease among farm stock during past year.

School buildings well cared for, well equipped, and schools well attended.

Board of Health has sanitary laws, but are not often called upon to enforce them, as the borough of Woodstown has ordinances regulating sanitary matters.

Lighting, by lamps; heating, by stoves and heaters.

General health of the township good. Had a number of cases of scarlatina during the summer, but nothing of an epidemic nature.

Have had no business of importance before the Board.

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PITTSBGROVE.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

R. M. Hitchner, Elmer; W. W. Golder, Centreton; J. M. Clark, Norma; J. W. Golder, Centreton.

There has been no disease of an epidemic nature the past year.

The Board of Health have met twice during the year to enforce the proper burial of dead animals.

J. W. GOLDEN,  
Assessor.

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QUINTON TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Jno. F. Anderson, President, Quinton; Charles Fox, Secretary, Quinton; Wm. T. Good, M.D., Quinton; Jno. G. Fowser, Quinton; Watson Davis, Shiloh.

We organized last May a Local Board of Health according to law. Held two meetings, but have had no work to do.

Our township has been very healthy the past year, no epidemics of any kind visiting us, and the people all seem to take interest in preventing any nuisances of any kind that would be detrimental to the health of the inhabitants.

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SALEM CITY.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

L. B. Sickler, Thomas Hewes, Clinton Bowen. Post-office address of all, Salem.

The report from this locality states that the Board is somewhat disorganized and at present there are but three members.

We hope before another year to report the re-organization of the Board and that effective work will be done as in the past.



UPPER PENN'S NECK TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John M. Bevis, Chairman; Edward E. Smith, William Hutchinson, Dr. N. H. Barnart, Medical Member; Amos Morris, Assessor. Post-office address of all, Penns Grove.

Location on Delaware river opposite Wilmington, Del.

Population 2,300. Land average about 20 feet above high water mark, and is mostly level, interspersed with swamps and meadows.

The water is supplied by driven and dug wells, some soft and good, others hard and poor. Drainage is but partial and in wooden trunks.

Streets and roads are good.

Houses occupied by single families, some few in rows.

Refuse and excreta taken care of by individuals by hauling it away or burying it.

No epidemics among animals.

No slaughter-houses in use.

Gun cotton and smokeless powder manufactory situated in lower part of the township, employ about 25 men.

School-houses in good condition.

Cemeteries well located and cared for, and burial regulations strictly followed.

Code of health ordinances adopted at spring meeting of Board and no violations reported.

Public health has been good throughout the year.

No epidemics of importance have occurred excepting one of dysentery in July.

Very little typhoid fever, and that imported.

Several cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever in outlying districts.

At the spring meeting, the township was laid off in three districts and each one of the committee agreed to attend to all complaints in their districts. They report they have had no trouble to get the nuisances removed that were complained of.

The Board have had a few objectionable places cleaned up.

AMOS MORRIS,  
Secretary.

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UPPER PITTSBORO.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Hiram W. Smith, President, Whig Lane; Thomas Y. Hackett, Daretown; Henry Coombs, Elmer; M. J. Paulding, Physician, Daretown; Joseph N. Gray, Secretary, Pettigrove.

There is nothing new to report this year on the line of sanitary conditions.

The physician informs me there has been no epidemic this year to report; in fact, there has been less sickness in the township than usual.

The Board of Health for the township was organized in April last, but there has been no matter come before them requiring their attention.

Part of the township is now incorporated into a borough (Elmer) having a Mayor and Council and other officers incident to incorporated towns.

JOSEPH N. GRAY,  
Assessor.

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SOMERSET COUNTY.

BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Ralph Davenport, Pluckamin, Chairman; Erastus Randall, Bedminster; Lewis Van Dorn, Peapack; William P. Sutphin, Assessor (Secretary), Bedminster; Edwin F. Farrow, Peapack; I. B. Buckman, Pluckamin.

This Board has no cause for making an extended report. The health of the township has been generally good. No complaints have been made to the Board of sufficient consequence to require a formal meeting. A notice to the person or persons who occasioned complaints to be made, from the Chairman and Secretary of the Board, has been in each case sufficient to correct and remove all the causes of complaint.

WILLIAM P. SUTPHIN,  
Secretary.

## BERNARDS TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Freeman Stelle, Chairman, Millington; J. A. Layton, Treasurer, Liberty Corner; Calvin Thompson, Basking Ridge; A. F. Voorhees, M.D., Basking Ridge; J. A. Whitenack, Jr., Secretary, Mine Brook; A. F. Voorhees, M.D., Health Inspector.

The Board organized at the time ordered by the Town Committee, and at its second meeting, held at Bernardsville, June 24th, adopted sanitary code, and had it printed in book form and distributed to the inhabitants throughout the township.

Have no regular meetings to hear complaints, as a suggestion included in our code requests that all persons having cause for complaints make them in writing. By so doing, the nuisance can be more promptly attended to and with less expense than to hold regular meetings.

Have only had occasion to call but three (3) meetings of the Board to investigate nuisances, and where found to exist a notice from the Board, with reference to our code and the penalty for its violation, caused it to be promptly abated.

Reports of the five practicing physicians in township show that there has not been any prevalent or contagious disease during the year.

J. A. WHITENACK, JR.,  
Secretary.

## BRANCBURG TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John G. Sutphin, Chairman, North Branch Station; Geo. S. Corle, Neshanic Station; Wm. H. Dolliver, Neshanic Station; Adonis Nelson, M.D., Neshanic Station; E. Brokaw, Secretary, South Branch.

To the best of my knowledge, we have had no epidemics or complaints made to the Board. May 27th, 1893, the Board of Health met at Neshanic Station for the purpose of adopting a code of ordinances. The ordinances were introduced and brought to their second reading. A notice stating title of said ordinances was published in the way prescribed by law. Chap. LXVIII, sec. 12.



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On motion, the Board adjourned to meet again June 10th, 1893, for the final passage of ordinances. We did so, and the ordinances were passed and published according to law. The Board also had handbills printed and distributed to each family and left at each post-office in the township by the Assessor.

E. BROKAW.

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### BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Alexander H. Brokaw, Raritan; Dr. A. L. Stillwell, Somerville; C. L. Voorhees, Somerville; Peter Gulick, Raritan; James Ferry, Bound Brook. Dr. A. L. Stillwell, Health Inspector.

The condition of the general health throughout the township has been unusually good. During the months of March and April there were a number of cases of scarlet fever, several fatal. It is the custom of the Board to see that such cases are quarantined and that the premises are properly disinfected on the recovery of the patient.

Intermittent and remittent fever has been more prevalent than usual this fall.

Two cases of glanders (in horses) have been dealt with. They were disposed of according to the direction of the circular of the State Board on that subject.

The question of sewers is being agitated in Raritan.

There have not been as many complaints made to the Board as usual, and those complained of have, with few exceptions, followed the suggestions of the Board.

C. L. VOORHEES,  
Secretary.

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### BOROUGH OF BOUND BROOK.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

C. Howard Perry, President; W. S. Negus, Secretary and Treasurer; Chas. McNabb, Inspector; C. R. P. Fisher, M.D., Medical Officer; J. N. Rowland, School Trustee. Post-office address of all, Bound Brook.

The water-supply is from a mountain stream dammed up in the gorge above Chimney Rock, about two miles from town, and reaches all parts of the borough by gravity. This has been in operation for several years. The water is clear, except immediately after a rain. The stream does not take any sewage, and no more pollution of any kind than any ordinary country creek, and most likely considerably less. A little over half the borough depend on cisterns and wells.

This Board has done all in its power to recommend sewers for the borough, and at the last Council meeting the sewage system was ordered begun.

As stated last year, we have no tenement houses, strictly speaking, but some that are occupied by more than one family, each having one floor. Some of the Italian and Polish families keep large boarding houses.

We have a yearly house-to-house inspection.

We have a public scavenger that empties the cesspools and privy vaults at a stated price per yard and the contents of both are hauled to a farmer that makes a compost out of them.

Cesspools are mostly built with open bottom, and our soil is a sandy and gravelly one and very open.

No cows or hogs allowed to be kept in the settled portions of the borough.

The woolen mills empty their dye-water into the river; the other factories have no nuisances.

The public school has had new steam heat put in.

Public health has been very good during the last year. Passed two additional ordinances during the year. One in regard to scavenger and one in regard to burying contents of privy-vaults close to streets.

Four scarlet fever cases and two diphtheria cases reported, and all precautions taken. No spread of the disease from any case occurred. Immigrant small-pox suspects found in one hour after receiving notification by mail from the State Board. House, furniture and clothing thoroughly disinfected, and vaccinated. No spread of the disease, and very little alarm created.

Have made all necessary arrangements for emergency hospitals in case of need, to be up on the outskirts of the borough and over 1,500 feet from the nearest dwelling. Have an ordinance in regard to compulsory vaccination under consideration.

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Have on hand a sufficient amount of disinfectants for any emergency.

Have sewerage started. Forty-six privy-vaults cleaned by order of the Board. Gravel-pit nuisance abated by the borough and good drainage established there; no more complaints from that quarter.

CHAS. McNABB,  
Inspector.

W. S. NEGUS,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

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**FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Theodore Hodge, Bound Brook; John Totten, Middlebush; John Stothoff, Middlebush; Dr. Jacob Voorhees, East Millstone; Dr. J. Howard Cooper, Health Inspector, Middlebush.

The Board of Health has had a very prosperous year as well as a very uneventful one. The Inspector hasn't been called out, and no complaints have been presented.

The water-supply is from wells and cisterns. All the stagnant water and refuse matter is carried away by the method in use generally in country places. Slaughter-houses, abattoirs and all public places are in perfect sanitary condition. Our cemeteries are well looked after, and all bodies are put under the surface five or six feet.

We have had no cases requiring quarantine restrictions during the year.

Very little advancement has been made during the last year by the local Board.

There has been no contagious disease among animals reported to the Board. No complaints of nuisances have been entered by any one in the village of Millstone; in fact, none in the township.

J. W. VOORHEES,

JOHN STOTHOFF,  
Chairman.

Assessor.



HILLSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Peter J. Quick, South Branch; J. V. D. Smith, Weston; Mr. Wyckoff, Millstone; Abraham D. Baird, Assessor, Frankport; W. H. Merrell, M.D., Secretary.

Nearly all the houses have cellars; occasionally one has basement instead. Some cellars are used for storing vegetables.

There are few tenement houses of more than two families. No yearly house-to-house inspection.

Being a township having no village of 200 inhabitants, we have no sewers.

No epidemic.

There are very few cesspools; these are not cemented nor regularly emptied.

Slaughter-houses (there are only two) are kept so they are no nuisance.

No new factories.

The only nuisance reported is from a photographic concern at Neshanic. This, now, is in decent shape, but so far the Board has had to keep busy with it to keep it in good condition. It still may need to be brought before the grand jury, sometime.

Board has not passed ordinances.

W. H. MERRELL, M.D.,  
Secretary.

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MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP.

Report not received in time for printing.

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NORTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Rev. Wm. E. Honeyman, President; P. M. French, Andrew Lane, Frank Curtin, J. H. Carman, M.D., Secretary; Frank M. Whiteley, Health Inspector.

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There is nothing to add to former reports. The general health of the township has been very good. There has been no disease among animals.

GEORGE PHILLIPS,  
Assessor.

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GREEN TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Samuel Vansyckle, Tranquillity; Job J. Decker, Assessor, Andover; W. S. Hibler, Huntsville; Wm. C. Gray, Huntsburg; Dr. S. B. Straley, Andover.

Water-supply from springs and wells, about an equal number of each, the water of both being, except in a few instances, hard. Very few use cistern water for drinking purposes.

Drainage is, except in a few instances, very good.

Very little malaria is present.

Houses generally have basements or cellars, and as a general rule vegetables are stored in them during the winter. Very few houses contain more than one family. Yearly house-to-house inspection is not made.

No sewers; cesspools are built with open bottoms or sides, generally the latter, and the contents are buried when emptied.

Ordinances were passed requiring vaccination, but all unvaccinated children have not yet complied, owing to shortness of time.

The Board passed ordinances requiring all nuisances abated and one requiring vaccination. These ordinances have been enforced as fully as is possible. Several nuisances (four) have been reported and three found, the fourth on investigation being found not detrimental to health. The three were promptly abated on notice.

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HAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Abram S. Morris, Newton; Jacob R. Stoll, Vale; Charles M. Williams, Baleville; Moses Ackerson, Halsey.

## LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

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There has been no contagious diseases among animals. General health throughout the township has been very good. No slaughter-house nuisances. No ordinances passed.

MOSES ACKERSON,  
Assessor.

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### HARDYSTON TOWNSHIP.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

President, Horace E. Rude, Hamburg; Secretary, John Linn, Hamburg; John A. Palisser, Stockholm; James Crome, Franklin Furnace; J. B. Pellet, M.D., Hamburg.

Water-supply, wells, cisterns and springs. Wells and springs, hard.

Drainage good. No swamps. Cellars dry.

Houses have cellars; are used in the ordinary way.

There is not a yearly house-to-house inspection.

No prevalent diseases this year.

Have no slaughter-houses.

JOHN LINN,  
Secretary.

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### LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Samuel Warbasse, Jacob Maines, John M. Hull. Post-office address of all, La Fayette.

No organized Board.

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### NEWTON.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Peter S. Decker, Charles S. Steele, Lewis J. Martin. Post-office address of all, Newton.

No Board of Health here.

GEORGE HARDIN,  
Assessor.



MONTAGUE TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Santford Nearpass, Tristates, N.Y.; Timothy Shay, Montague; James A. Rundle, Montague; Wm. P. Hornbeck, Assessor, Montague.

There have been no special meetings of the Board the past year.  
There have been no complaints.

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SPARTA.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J. H. Sutton, Monroe; John Massaker, Sparta; E. Munson, Assessor, Sparta.

Ours is a rural town. We have no organized Board of Health,  
consequently no report to make.

E. MUNSON,  
Assessor.

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SANDYSTON TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George E. Hursh, Layton; James M. Stoll, Hainesville; Henry M. Ellette, Layton.

No regularly organized Board of Health.

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STILLWATER TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Joseph L. Hetzel, M.D., Stillwater; John S. Obdyke, Assessor, Stillwater; Jesse Sherred, Swartswood; Obadiah Vanhorn, Swartswood; David R. Swazey, Fredon.

The water-supply is mostly wells and springs. A very few use cisterns.

There has been only a few cases of malaria the past year.

Most of the houses have cellars; they are quite largely used for storage of vegetables.

There is only a few houses that have more than one family.

Pneumonia prevailed during the winter and spring months, and diarrhœa and dysentery during the summer months with ordinary severity. There was a dozen cases of scarlatina of a mild type during the fall of 1892.

I have inquired as to contagious diseases of animals and found none.

There has been three new school-houses built in the township the past year and one repaired.

Our Board has not passed ordinances.

The Board met in September to hear complaints; none were made.

The only complaint made the past year was the neglect of several parties in not burying dead animals, which was attended to by one of the Board sending them notice.

JOHN S. OBDYKE,  
Assessor.

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VERNON.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Dr. Carlos Allen, Vernon; A. S. Blanchard, Assessor, Vernon; A. P. Shaw, Vernon; Abram Vanwinkle, Glenwood; Stephen C. Wright, McAfee Valley.

There has not been any change from last year's report.

We have no Health Inspector.

Vernon township has not two thousand inhabitants in it.

A. S. BLANCHARD,  
Assessor.

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WALPACK TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Martin Hull, Flatbrookville; Nathaniel Vanauken, Flatbrookville; Nicholas Tillman, Walpack Center.

We are a small and altogether a rural township. Population about four hundred and fifty.

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The general contour of the township is such that it affords good natural drainage, and the absence of ponds and swamps makes the town remarkably free from any prevailing diseases.

We have three public school buildings, all in good condition.

The cemeteries are well taken care of.

There has been no contagious diseases, and the general health of the township has been good.

J. W. BUNNELL,  
Assessor.

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WANTAGE TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Hon. Jacob Swartwout, Deckertown ; F. V. R. McCoy, Deckertown ; Brice Roy, Deckertown ; J. S. Wolfe, M.D., Coleville.

Since the incorporation of the village of Deckertown the township is left without any villages of over one hundred inhabitants.

The township being hilly the drainage is perfect, cellars being generally dry.

Swamps on the east. No malaria.

There has been no prevalent disease, and no loss of animals from contagious diseases.

The Board has had one meeting, but no complaints have come before them.

NEWMAN HALL,  
Assessor.

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UNION COUNTY.

CLARK TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Marx Reifel, George Cordes, Isaac Terhune. F. P. Bullman, Assessor. Post-office address of all, Rahway.



## LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

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We have no report to make this year. No complaints made, and no business came before the board.

F. P. BULLMAN,  
Assessor.

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### CRANFORD TOWNSHIP.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Edmund B. Horton, President; Charles Leo Abey, Charles N. Drake, Edward S. Crane, Joseph H. Severaner, J. Mac Connell, M.D., Gideon E. Ludlow, Secretary. Names and post-office address of all, Cranford.

We have a good supply of water by a private company from wells at Netherwood, introduced January 1st, 1893.

Our Board passed a code of ordinances last year, and obtained judgment against one offender this year.

The health of the township during the past year has been good.

EDMUND B. HORTON,  
President.

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### ELIZABETH.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

I. W. Whelan, President; James S. Green, M.D., Wm. A. M. Mack, M.D., Victor Mravlag, M.D., John O. Donahue, J. O. Manning, Clerk; E. G. Putnam, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Elizabeth.

Have had four cases of small-pox, all brought here from Long Island City. Aside from these have had less cases of contagious diseases than usual.

There have been several sewers constructed, and more will soon be on recommendation of Board of Health, in localities where needed. The streets and gutters have been kept in much better condition than formerly, but there is still ample room for improvement.

E. G. PUTNAM.

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FANWOOD TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George C. Miller, Fanwood; A. D. Shepard, Scotch Plains; William Terry, Plainfield; John Robson, Scotch Plains; F. W. Westcott, M.D., Secretary and Health Inspector, Scotch Plains.

We have nothing new to report for the past year. Health of the township has been very good. No contagious disease. The Board have regular meetings to hear complaints, if any, and all cases reported receive prompt attention. We have no trouble with cases reported, as all seem anxious and willing to abate and remove whatever may tend to injure health.

F. W. WESTCOTT,  
Secretary.

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LINDEN TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

William H. Donalson, Chairman, Linden; Henry McCandless, Elizabeth; John F. Spinning, Elizabeth; Sanford Clark, Elizabeth; James W. Hope, Roselle; Milton B. Crane, Roselle; J. Hampton Eddy, Rahway; Robert A. Shotwell, Rahway; Daniel W. Reynolds, Roselle, Health Inspector; Henry C. Pierson, M.D., Roselle.

In making my annual report I have nothing new to add to former reports, with the exception that water has been introduced in the village of Roselle. The health of the township has been remarkably good; not one case of any contagious disease. No reports of disease among cattle. We have no slaughter-houses in the township.

JOHN A. ETHRRIDGE,  
Assessor.

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NEW PROVIDENCE.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John M. Badgley, Chairman, New Providence; George Wilcox, New Providence; Lewis Bergmiller, Berkley Heights; A. M. Cory, M.D., Inspector, New Providence.

The Board of Health was organized in June, and due notice was given for the rendering of complaints. No complaints were brought formally before the Board.

There have been no epidemics or contagious diseases among us.

The health of the community has been good.

A. M. CORY, M.D.,  
Inspector.

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PLAINFIELD CITY.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George W. Rockfellow, President; Lemuel W. Serrell, Henry B. Newhall, Geo. W. Endicott, M. D.; Oliver B. Leonard, Secretary. M. Marvine Dunham, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Plainfield.

The sanitary work performed the past year under the authority of the Board of Health, has been similar to that of recent years. Precautionary measures have been persistently maintained by the Health Inspector, and vigilant attention given by him to the investigation of all unwholesome localities. During the twelve months from October 1st, 1892, to October 1st, 1893, he has made 656 inspections from house to house, and in cases of pressing emergency has served 68 peremptory notices for the abatement of detrimental nuisances.

In connection with this precautionary oversight of the sanitary condition of the city, there have been permits issued for emptying 594 cesspools, and cleaning out and disinfecting 376 privy vaults.

For the further care of the general health, this Board is considering the adoption of a plumbing ordinance, regulating and controlling ventilation and drainage of buildings as well.

The Muhlenberg Hospital is a valuable institution, greatly appreciated by the community, and sustained mostly by voluntary contributions. It is managed by a competent board of advisers, and supplied with experienced nurses. First-class medical attendance is rendered gratuitously by the physicians of the city. The last annual report showed 167 persons treated, only seven of whom died. No contagious cases are provided for.

The Common Council very generously made an appropriation the past year for the purchase of suitable grounds and the erection thereon of a quarantine hospital for use in extreme cases. But it has not been



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possible, thus far, for our Board to secure a proper location within the city limits.

The doctors have promptly reported to us all contagious diseases. No epidemic has prevailed, and not an unusual amount of sickness has required their professional services. While there has been no special sickness that might be said to be prevalent, there has been a larger mortality among the children than usual, though not traceable to any local causes. In all contagious cases the premises are quarantined, and on the recovery or death of the patient, thorough fumigation is attended to.

The principal causes of death among adults were diseases of the lungs, heart and brain. With little children the mortality was chiefly attributable to cholera infantum, diphtheria and scarlet fever.

GEO. W. ROCKFELLOW,  
President.

OLIVER B. LEONARD,  
Secretary.

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CITY OF RAHWAY.

Names and Post-office Address of Members and Health Inspector.

Chas. B. Holmes, M.D., President; H. Page Hough, M.D., John M. Randolph, M.D., Henry B. Rollinson, Daniel K. Ryno, S. B. Ryno, Health Inspector and Secretary. Post-office address of all, Rahway.

The city of Rahway is situated on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about nineteen miles from New York; with estimated population of 10,000, and a climate comparatively free from malarial and kindred tendencies.

The ground on which the city stands is of a generally level character; soil, sufficiently porous to dry quickly after storms and prevent the formation or existence of stagnant pools; dwellings, etc., so constructed that the city is not overcrowded in any part.

Water supplied through Holly system of water works owned by the city; water is taken from north branch of Rahway river.

Surface water is carried off by gutters which empty into underground sewers; sewage in all principal streets carried off through sewers as above, which empty into river below water-works.

Sidewalks, paved; road-beds, macadamized or paved with Belgian blocks, and are under the supervision of the Street Commissioner.

Houses generally without basements.

Houses and streets lit by gas and electricity.

Most all dwellings are connected with the sewer system of the city, but few cesspools being used, the contents of which, when cleaned, are taken out of the city.

Markets and slaughter-houses are so managed as to furnish little, if any, cause for complaint. Diseases of animals, if contagious, are reported to the Board of Health, and receive prompt attention.

Schools, alms house, police station and other public buildings have all recently received attention and are in good sanitary condition.

There is but one cemetery within the city limits, which is managed so as to afford no cause for complaint.

The Board of Health has adopted a sanitary code and ordinances, which are enforced in a way to prevent the existence of any nuisances or other causes that might be a menace to the public health.

The collection of vital statistics is satisfactory, except as to returns of births, which some of our physicians give but scant attention.

It is required that contagious diseases be reported to the Board of Health, after which necessary precautions are taken.

There have been no diseases prevalent during the past year.

An Assistant Health Inspector was appointed at the May meeting of the Health Board, who held office until October 10th, 1893. He made a thorough house-to-house inspection, and wherever nuisances were found, steps were taken to compel their abatement. Under direction of the Assistant Inspector, streets, gutters and sewers were flushed from the fire hydrants during the summer and air-slacked lime was freely used wherever found necessary.

An open drain known as "the Main street ditch," long a cause of complaint, was removed as a further source of complaint by laying a 24-inch tile drain in said ditch for a distance of over 200 feet, after which the ditch was filled in with earth to the level of the surrounding land.

The total number of complaints reported to and by the Inspector was 343.

Number of complaints or nuisances abated, 271. Of the balance, some were trivial in character and others were laid over until cooler weather.

The past summer was one of the healthiest in the history of the city.

S. RUSLING RYNO,  
Secretary and Inspector.

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SPRINGFIELD.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

N. C. Cox, J. J. Hoff, A. P. Stiles, A. P. Carter, T. W. Harris, M.D., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Springfield.

The town has been very healthy during past season. No contagious disease except two mild cases of diphtheria. The Board has received but very few complaints, and these have been looked after and abated.

The Board has during the past year adopted a set of ordinances.

The Board has under consideration now plans for draining some swampy places in the town, and hope to soon carry them out. This, if done, will add considerable to the healthfulness of the town.

T. W. HARRIS, M.D.,  
Inspector.

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SUMMIT.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Parker W. Page, Chairman, Summit; Dr. Wm. H. Risk, Summit; James W. Reeves, Assessor, West Summit; James H. Kelly, Charles S. Day, J. J. Lane, Inspector, Summit.

Public water-supply by private company; about three hundred houses connected. Water analyzed is pure.

We have dry cellars and no swamps.

Sewers were introduced in 1892.

Ninety-five per cent. of houses on line of sewers are connected.

Cesspools are cemented if within one hundred feet of water-supply.

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TOWNSHIP OF UNION.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Alexander Cummings, Roselle; William Allen, Hilton, Essex Co.; John Leonard, Union; D. Hobart Sayre, Secretary, Union.



## LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

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Since our last report but few complaints have reached us, the most of which were of a minor character, and have been promptly remedied, in accordance with directions of the Board, or of some member thereof, without a formal meeting. Have held one advertised meeting in accordance with the law. An outbreak of small-pox in one locality, emanating from some unknown source, was promptly quarantined, and the disease spread no further. We caused the premises to be disinfected. The general health of the township has been above the average. Scarlet fever was prevalent in one of the schools in a mild form in the spring, but was attended with no fatal results.

D. HOBART SAYRE,  
Secretary.

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### WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP.

#### NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

N. V. Yardner, J. M. C. Marsh, Charles F. Connant, Martin Wells, Joseph B. Harrison, M.D. Post-office address of all, Westfield.

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### WARREN COUNTY.

#### ALLAMUCHY TOWNSHIP.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Samuel H. Drake, Charles M. Townsend, Mathias Hibbler, Edward J. Harden. Post-office address of all, Allamuchy.

There is no regular organized Board of Health in this township. Water-supply from wells and springs. Natural drainage. No slaughter-houses. The township is very healthy.

E. J. HARDEN,  
Assessor.

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### BELVIDERE.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

James Arthur, President; George Weaver, Secretary; Wm. J. Burd, M.D., Treasurer; Robert J. Reimer. John H. Robeson, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Belvidere.

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Since our last annual report the health of the people of Belvidere has been good. Scarlet fever in an exceedingly mild form was epidemic last winter and spring. During the summer months there was none, but this fall there have been a few cases. Pertussis in a mild form is now epidemic. Cases of contagious diseases are reported to the Board of Health. Vaccination is almost wholly neglected.

The Board of Health has decided to ask the Common Council next spring, when the appropriations are made, for an amount sufficient for the collection and disposal of garbage and refuse.

WM. J. BURD, M.D.

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**BLAIRSTOWN.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Dr. H. O. Carhart, Blairstown; Wm. C. Howell, President, Blairstown; Wm. B. Sigler, Secretary, Blairstown; J. J. Linaberry, Blairstown; E. C. Hoagland, Vail; Joshua Jones, Walnut Valley.

Population, 1,700.

One cemetery in the heart of the village of Blairstown. Wells filled with water from this; generally condemned.

Township unusually healthy during past year.

Board organized early in the spring and immediately condemned slaughter-houses and a few other obnoxious places and ordered them remedied, which was never done. Board has not met since nor done anything. Have had no complaints in writing, but a few verbal.

W. B. SIGLER,  
Secretary.

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**FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Marshall Hoffman, Asbury; A. C. Metler, Broadway; J. K. Smith, New Village; Wm. Vliet, Asbury.

## FRELINGHUYSEN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Town Committee.—Reed Kerr, Johnsonburg; Geo. Armstrong, Marksboro; G. W. Lundy, Johnsonburg; Assessor, W. H. Ackerson, Johnsonburg; Dr. Frederick Borback, M.D., Johnsonburg.

Springs and wells supply water.

Natural drainage. Cellars, dry. No malaria.

There has been no prevalent disease the past year.

Our township lies in the northern part of Warren county, and is very healthy.

We have no village of over 200 inhabitants.

We have no regular organized Board of Health.

## GREENWICH TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Philip Hance, Stewartville; Freeman H. Metler, Stewartville; Robert I. Smith, Bloomsbury; P. F. Hulshizer, Stewartville; William Sherrer, Secretary, Bloomsbury.

There have been two cases of diphtheria and one case of scarlet fever in the township this year. One case of diphtheria proved fatal.

WILLIAM SHERRER,  
Secretary.

## HARMONY TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Henry Metz, Chairman, Harmony; James DeWitt, Harmony; Ralph Rush, Montana; C. Pittinger, Clerk, Harmony.

The health of the township has been remarkably good during the year. No epidemic has occurred. Vaccination is neglected. Nothing new to report.

J. D. DEWITT.



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HARDWICK TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Hiram France, Blairstown; David Newmans, Blairstown; James D. Lauterman, Blairstown; Philip Savercool, Hardwick.

The best of health has prevailed. No contagious disease. Our water-supply is pure.

We have had no special meetings, as they were not deemed necessary.

PHILIP SAVERCOOL,  
Assessor.

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HACKETTSTOWN.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

G. W. Smith, Mayor; A. W. Cutler, J. S. Cook, M.D., A. E. Martin, M.D., James Tamblyn, Thomas Nolan, A. J. Martenis; J. M. Everitt, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Hackettstown.

Water supply from reservoir; owned by the town; about all the houses take it; it is not discolored; has no iron taste; is soft, and first-class the year round. Reservoirs and pipes are cleaned. The stream from which it is taken receives no sewerage above point of supply. Examination is made frequently. No wells; but few cisterns, if any.

Usual water level is such as to secure dry cellars; no swamps; malaria is not frequent.

Houses generally have cellars; quite a number of cellars are used for storing vegetables; no yearly house-to-house inspection.

Our record does not show how far sewers are used, and what proportion of houses connect with them. Cesspools are generally open bottom and sides.

No prevalent diseases this year.

Slaughter-houses are outside of borough limits.

No nuisances from factories.

Board has passed no ordinances.

## LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

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The Board during the past year has built two cesspools, removed several nuisances, and have had a number of hog-pens inspected.

A. C. PROTZMAN,  
Clerk.

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### HOPE TOWNSHIP.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Isaiah B. Hildebrant, President, Hope; Edgar C. C. Howell, Hope; Henry Whitesell, Townsbury; Dr. John Miller, Hope; R. M. Van Horn, Assessor, Hope.

Board met and elected officers.

The Physician was directed to see that houses where scarlet fever had been were properly cleansed.

No other meetings or actions as a Board.

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### INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

A. D. Simonton, Vienna; A. B. Leigh, Danville; John Titus, Hackettstown.

There is no Local Board of Health organized in this (Independence) township. This is a hilly country, sparsely settled. General health of inhabitants has been good for the past year. Our largest village, Vienna, has about 250 inhabitants.

C. H. ALBERTSON,  
Assessor.

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### KNOWLTON TOWNSHIP.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John Henry Albertson, Chairman, Delaware; Wesley Linaberry, Knowlton; Andrew N. Van Horn, Hainesburg; Ephraim Dietrich, Secretary, Columbia.

The condition of health in the township since last report has been good. There have been no diseases of a contagious or malignant

nature, and aside from la grippe, which prevailed somewhat, though in milder form than in other years, during the winter and early spring, no epidemics have occurred.

There have been no contagious diseases among domestic animals.

But little or no attention is paid to the vaccination of school children, as reports show that but a very small percentage of those attending school have ever been vaccinated.

The Township Board of Health organized on the 18th of March last, and appointed July 29th, 1893, as the time for holding the annual meeting to hear reports, complaints, &c. The Board met at the appointed time, but there were no formal complaints made of any existing nuisances, nor of any other matters requiring attention.

There is no physician residing within the township, therefore there is no medical member on the Local Board of Health for the township, nor has the Board appointed a Health Inspector, as there appeared to be no necessity for the appointment.

Excepting five small villages, this is an agricultural township. There are no manufactories within the township which could in any way be deleterious to the general health. There are not even any slaughter-houses in the township.

The passage of health ordinances and their publication have, I think, had a good effect.

EPHRAIM DIETRICH,  
Secretary.

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#### LOPATCONG.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J. H. Amey, John Hamlin, Ed. H. Paulus, Isaac Barber, M.D., Rowland Firth, Assessor. Post-office address of all, Phillipsburg.

Our township is in virtually the same healthful condition as last reported. Although it includes the environments of Phillipsburg there is seldom any complaints from dumping garbage, etc.

We have excellent natural drainage.

We have had no trace of epidemic disease for years.

Our water-supply is probably divided as follows: Cisterns, 75 per cent.; wells, 20 per cent.; running water, 3 per cent.; water-works, 2 per cent. The public water-supply is of the best quality.

ROWLAND FIRTH.



**MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Nicholas Martenis, Port Murray ; William H. Thompson, Beattystown ;  
Edward S. Morlatt, Karrsville ; James Beaty, Assessor, Stephensburg.

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**OXFORD TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Charles Wiseburn, Chairman, Oxford ; Geo. A. Wildrick, Oxford ; John H.  
Hildebrant, Belvidere ; Wm. K. Miller, Jr., Oxford ; L. B. Hoagland, Secretary,  
Oxford.

We have nothing special to report. There have been no prevalent  
or epidemic diseases in our township since our last report. There has  
been little or nothing for the Board to do during the past year, and  
we report our township in good, healthy condition, and better sanitary  
condition than ever before.

CHARLES WISEBURN,  
Assessor.

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**PAHAQUARRY TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Elias L. Garles, Millbrook ; Moses M. Depue, Calno ; Ambrose Van Campin,  
Millbrook.

There is no physician in the township. There has not been any  
prevalent diseases this year. The inhabitants are enjoying good  
health.

JASON K. HILL,  
Health Inspector.

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**PHILLIPSBURG.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

E. C. Parker, President ; Frank Kneeder, Secretary ; Wilson Carey, John  
Warner, William Kline, Physician ; W. G. Tomer, Health Inspector. Post-  
office address of all, Phillipsburg.

In all probability there is no town in the State of New Jersey that can boast of a purer or better quality of water, or where there is less complaint in this particular, than Phillipsburg.

It receives its supply from two large, inexhaustible wells, located along the Delaware river, about a mile northwest from the town, which is pumped into a reservoir at a height sufficient to force the water through town with great power. Special care is taken by the superintendent of the water company to keep the reservoir free from substances that would tend to pollute the water. As Phillipsburg is universally regarded as one of the healthiest towns in the State, we have no doubt that this, in a great measure, is due to the excellent quality of the water.

While the drainage in the northern or hill sections of the town is generally good, the other portions are not so fortunate. The want of good drainage is a matter that has given the Board of Health interminable trouble and annoyance, as it may be called a natural impediment to the proper disposition of all surface and other water. This is a question that has received more consideration and attention from the members of the Board and others interested in the sanitary condition of the town than any others. The topography of certain portions of the town is such that sewers, erected in such a manner as to be effectual, would cost an enormous amount of money, and would necessarily entail upon our citizens a heavy and burdensome tax. As it is, the Board is compelled to resort to every expediency possible to guard against the accumulation of such extraneous matter as may be deleterious to health.

Comparatively speaking, there are but few sewers and these fail to give general satisfaction, from the fact of these not being of sufficient capacity to carry off the water in times of heavy rains. Our observation and experience have taught us that sewers, if not properly constructed and carefully attended to, are more detrimental to health than if there were none at all.

Generally speaking, the dwelling-houses are erected with basements or cellars, and are usually dry and healthy, unless in times of heavy rains, when those located in the lower sections of the town are flooded. There are very few families that occupy their basements, unless it be during the hot summer months.

While many of the citizens residing on those streets on which sewers are constructed have made the necessary connections, there are others

who fail to do so. In view of this omission, the members of the Board are considering the expediency of compelling them to make such connections by the passage of an ordinance. This would obviate much of the labor and trouble that now confront them on those streets.

While a large number of cesspools or privies are walled up with stone or brick, the majority of them are lined with boards or planks. As the building of all cesspools is under the immediate jurisdiction or control of the Board, the members have not deemed it wise to prohibit the use of plank when, in their judgment, it is safe to do so. According to the health law of the town, the contents of all cesspools must be removed when they are within two feet of the surface of the ground, which work is generally performed by experienced scavengers, regularly equipped for that purpose, and the material is conveyed in air-tight casks or barrels to a point along the Delaware river, beyond the town limits, and used for fertilizing purposes. In some cases, where the surroundings will permit, a new cesspool is dug and the old one filled up. This method, however, is not often practiced. The contents of no cesspool can be removed without first obtaining a written permission from the Secretary of the Board, under a penalty of \$25.

For some time past the health authorities have been agitating the question looking to the appointment of a town garbage collector, who shall be paid in the same manner as all other town officials are paid, and who shall be under their immediate control. So far nothing definite has been done. At present the garbage is collected by self-appointed collectors, who make it a business in the spring, summer and fall. The garbage and all deleterious substances throughout the town are deposited at the general dumping-grounds provided for this purpose, which are located near the Delaware river. These grounds are closely watched by the health authorities and all matter of an objectionable character is securely covered over.

There has been no disease among the horses in this section during the past year.

There are only four slaughter-houses in this town, all of which are kept in good condition and are frequently visited by the Health Inspector. No person is allowed to keep a slaughter-house within the limits of the town unless permission is granted by the Board, and that with the distinct understanding that it is to be thoroughly cleansed every twenty-four hours. For a violation of this rule a penalty of \$50 is imposed.



Our public school buildings and the grounds surrounding them have frequently been visited by the Health Inspector during the past year, who found them, so far as he was able to judge, in an excellent sanitary condition. The superintendent is one of the most careful and watchful men in reference to the health of the schools. He has taken every possible precaution against the introduction of contagious diseases therein and has given strict orders to his respective teachers to report to him at once the appearance of any suspicious case.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Education a resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Health to inform the superintendent of schools of the existence of all contagious diseases, the names of all parties so afflicted, their locality, and such other facts as may assist the superintendent and teachers to guard against imposition. This is a wise request and is being complied with by the Board in every instance. Children belonging to any family in which contagion exists, or has existed, are not permitted to attend any of our public schools unless in possession of a certificate signed by the attending physician and countersigned by the President of the Board. A teacher knowingly admitting a pupil in violation of this rule is liable to a fine of \$50.

There are two cemeteries within the corporate limits of the town, Protestant and Catholic. These are under the jurisdiction of careful and experienced superintendents, and are therefore kept in excellent condition. They have received certain instructions from the Board of Health which they rigidly enforce whenever circumstances require it.

So far as was possible to ascertain, there have been but one or two cases of contagious diseases where the necessary reports were not made to the Secretary of the Board by the physicians. In view of this, a resolution was adopted by the Board and forwarded to the party charged with the neglect, with the statement that if the offence were repeated prosecution would certainly follow.

No sooner is a case of contagious disease reported to the Secretary of the Board than the Health Inspector visits the family and places them under strict quarantine by fastening at the main entrance to the residence a small yellow flag, upon which is conspicuously printed the name of the disease. It is not often that this warning is disregarded, unless by those who have no respect for themselves, their neighbors or anybody else. In two instances, however, this signal of danger was torn down. Although the Board offered a reward of

twenty dollars for information that would lead to the arrest and conviction of the offenders their names have never been made known.

During the past year, as is universally admitted, the Board has accomplished a great work in the way of enforcing the sanitary requirements inaugurated the previous year. The labor in this respect was much easier than last year, from the fact that a majority of our citizens began to appreciate the necessity of keeping their premises and the grounds surrounding them in a good sanitary condition. In other words, they began to realize the truth of the old proverb, that "cleanliness was next to godliness." Two years ago the Board resolved to rigidly enforce the health ordinances irrespective of opposition, let it come from whom it may. As soon as the members began to enforce these laws, many who had heretofore disregarded them looked upon all such attempts as an innovation of their rights and privileges as citizens. This feeling, however, has undergone such a wonderful change that very little opposition is now evinced. There are a few, however, as is the case in every community, who are unwilling to be—as they are pleased to term it—"dictated to in reference to anything of a sanitary character."

The funerals of those dying from any contagious disease have been strictly private. No one, except the undertaker, pall-bearers and the immediate members of the family, being allowed to enter the building. The time of burial is generally fixed by the Board, which in no case is to exceed forty-eight hours from the time of death. In addition to the usual services held by the officiating clergyman at the cemetery, sometimes a funeral sermon at some subsequent period agreed upon by the clergyman and family, is preached. Immediately after death from a contagious disease, the Health Inspector visits the family and gives the necessary instructions for the government of the funeral according to the rules and regulations of the Board, which have been complied with in every instance except one, with which you have already been made acquainted.

Phillipsburg was never in a better sanitary condition than now. The streets and alleys are comparatively clean, and every effort is made on the part of a large majority of our citizens to keep them so. The health of the town is excellent. The statistics prove that in no previous year in its history has its health been as good. Comparatively speaking, Phillipsburg has had but few cases of scarlet fever during the entire past year, two of which proved fatal. There has not

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been a single case of diphtheria here since last March ; while the disease in Easton, "just across the river," is prevailing at an alarming extent, and has resulted in the death of some thirty or forty. The people of Phillipsburg have great reasons to be thankful.

**FRANK KNEEDLER,**  
Secretary.

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**POHATCONG TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Wm. Case, Shimers; John H. Hughes, Carpentersville; Joseph C. Weller, Shimers; A. A. Painter, Assessor, Shimers.

There is nothing to be added to former reports. The general health of our people has been excellent. No complaints have been made to the Board, and we have had no contagious diseases.

**A. A. PAINTER.**

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**WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

William Miller, Assessor, New Hampton; Peter Weller, New Hampton; George Wyckoff, Washington; George Rush, Washington. C. B. Smith, M.D., Health Inspector.

Washington Borough is the only place having a separate Board of Health in our township. Our general health has been exceptionally good during the past year. Our water supply is from springs, creeks, wells and cisterns. Our drainage good ; no malarial districts.

There has been but one complaint made to the Board this year, which was from Port Colden, caused by the water being drawn from the canal, leaving basin dry, from which came a very offensive odor ; but before the Board could act, after complaint was made, the company filled the basin with water, which remedied the trouble.

We have had no prevalent or contagious diseases during the year, except a few cases of mild type of scarlet fever. Vaccination is sadly neglected all over the township.

**DR. C. B. SMITH,**  
Inspector.



## WASHINGTON BOROUGH.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Dr. F. P. McKinstry, President; Dr. William Stites, Health Inspector; John Hornbaker, George Campble, Levi Bowbly, I. Rigler, Minor Beattie, Secretary. Post-office address of all, Washington.

The Washington Board of Health has nothing important to report for this year.

There has been no prevailing disease; in fact our town has been remarkably healthy.

The water-supply is the same as former years. The Board has examined the reservoir at different times and find the water of a dark color, from the soakage of fallen leaves. There is considerable mud in the bottom of the reservoir. It is cleaned about once a year. After heavy rains the water becomes very yellow in color.

The streets are being macadamized.

Everything pertaining to the Board of Health remains the same as last year.

WILLIAM STITES,  
Inspector.



## New Jersey Sanitary Association.

REPORT, WITH OUTLINE OF PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS, SESSION OF  
1893. BY D. C. ENGLISH, M.D.

The nineteenth annual meeting convened in the music hall of the Laurel House, Lakewood, at eleven o'clock A.M., Friday, December 8th, 1893.

The president, Carrol Phillips Bassett, C.E., Ph.D., called the meeting to order, and introduced John Miley, Esq., of Lakewood, who extended a hearty welcome to the members of the association, spoke of the healthfulness of Lakewood and referred briefly to its early history. President Bassett, in a few well-chosen remarks, responded with thanks.

State Geologist J. C. Smock, Ph.D., was then introduced and presented an able paper on "Forestry in its Relation to Health." He spoke of the influence of forests upon the healthfulness of a country as consisting in the effects which are produced by forestal agency directly and mainly through the climatic elements of temperature, of the air, humidity, rainfall, winds and sunshine or its opposite, cloudiness; and, indirectly, through their position as clothing the surface of the earth and affording a charm to the face of nature or giving a sombre coloring to the landscape. In this paper he used the term "forests" not in the broad English sense—*e. g.*, Epping Forest—but included the smaller areas which are generally known as copses or groves, as well as the more extensive tracts commonly designated as forests, but on the other hand he restricted it to tree-covered land and did not include open glades or brush land.

While the influence of forests upon temperature might be studied in that of the soil, in that of the air in the forest, under the trees and in the tree tops, in the air above the trees and in that of the adjacent open country, he should, since man is not



arboreal and not generally a denizen of the forests, consider the influence on the temperature of the adjacent open country as that which is of vital importance. He gave, however, a concise statement of the results of the more accurate and systematic observations upon the temperatures of soil and air in and near forests. In reference to the effect upon temperature of the soil he quoted Mr. B. Fernow's summary in a recent bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, based upon observations at the forest meteorological stations in Germany and France. The influence of the forests is shown by the range of temperature. Within the forest it was  $21^{\circ}$  to  $29^{\circ}$  C.,= $38^{\circ}$  to  $52^{\circ}$  F.; without the forest,  $35^{\circ}$  to  $41^{\circ}$  C.,= $63^{\circ}$  to  $75^{\circ}$  F.

The temperature of the air in the forest is not modified as that of the soil, inasmuch as it is more variable and has a wider range due to the more active circulation. He cites the general effect as summarized by Prof. Harrington, in the above-named bulletin. The heat is less intense than in the open field. The reduction of the temperature in July amounted to  $6.5^{\circ}$ ; the least, in April,  $.65^{\circ}$ ; whereas in evergreen trees the maximum was reduced  $4.21^{\circ}$  in August and  $1.2^{\circ}$  in December. The forest is cooler than the open country in summer and about the same temperature in the winter.

Careful observations over the tree-crowns or above the forest show that the air temperatures there also are influenced by tree growth, and notably more by evergreen than by deciduous trees. The influence of the forest upon the temperature of the air in small open spaces or clearings in it, is heightened by the reflection of the heat in the day more than that of further distant open spaces, or the surrounding country. The appearance of frosts in the immediate vicinity of forests when there is none in the open country, is noted as an evidence of greater heat radiation and more rapid cooling, due to the influence of the trees.

Referring to the distant influence of the forests upon the temperature of the air as not so apparent or so readily explained, it could be said, however, to be due to the circulation of the air and the transference of moisture by these air currents.

Prof. Smock then refers to the effect of the clearing of land of its wood, replacing of the forests by farm lands, as softening the rigors of the winters, making the spring appear earlier and pro-

longing the autumnal season, and accounts for this amelioration of climate by the more open conditions of exposure to sunshine and wind and the consequent more rapid evaporation of the moisture as well as the more thorough drainage of the soil and the greatly increased rate at which the waters are discharged from the surface. The geographic argument is referred to of a comparative study of forested districts of country with treeless areas somewhat similarly situated, as favorable to the statement affirming an influence on the temperature from forests. He cited at some length Dr. Hann, of Vienna; M. Wocikoff, of Russia; Dr. Ebermeyer, of Bavaria, and Prof. Harrington, of Washington.

The influence of forests as windbreaks, in checking the force of the wind and sheltering the ground to the leeward of them is then dwelt upon as being analogous in a degree to the shielding influence of lofty mountain chains.

The snow fences of our railway lines and the protecting influence of a row of trees, especially evergreens, are referred to. In the valleys of the Bergamo, Italy, where maize could not be made to ripen until the restoration of forests had made the climate milder, the influence of trees as windbreaks tends to reduce the evaporation of moisture from the surface of the ground and to equalize the temperature.

The need of longer series of meteorological observations to give data for the elucidation of these points is referred to, as also the relative influence of forests as protection against wind on plains and in a flat country and in hilly and mountainous regions.

Prof. Smock then dwelt at some length on the influence of the forest upon the humidity of the air as a varying element, determined by the kind of trees as well as the general character of the climate. The bed of leafmould, litter and young growth or under-brush and the foliage of the trees all unite in intercepting some of the rainfall, particularly in slight falls, and also in checking evaporation from the ground. The moisture thus taken up is given off more slowly in evaporation and by percolation to the soil. On the other hand, there is the evaporating leaf surfaces, especially in a deciduous forest in the warmer or growing season, and a transpiration of a large volume of water into the atmosphere.

The relation of forests to rainfall as cause and effect, was then discussed from the scientific standpoint at considerable length.

Bulletin No. 7, U. S. Department of Agriculture, G. P. Marsh, in "The Earth as modified by human action," were cited. The geographical argument, *i. e.*, the comparison of the rainfall over forested and over treeless districts was then presented and data given in this and other countries, which go to prove that there is more rain over forested districts. Interesting statistics were given from Mr. H. F. Beauford's "Indian Meteorological Memoirs," which showed that in the Northern Provinces of India, which had been denuded of its forests by wild tribes prior to 1875, the growths had been protected since 1875 and a dense forest growth has appeared over an area of about 50,000 square miles, in the whole 61,000 square miles of territory, that the record of rainfall of the decade ending with 1875 was 48 inches in a year, and for the decade from 1876 to 1885 the rainfall was 58 inches in a year, showing an increase of over 20 per cent. Somewhat similar illustrations are cited from M. Wocikoff in the island of Java, and from Dr. Müttrich, of Germany.

To summarize the above generalizations, the influence of the forest is to reduce the extreme ranges of temperature and to make more equable climate; to check the wind movement and lessen its force and drying action; to increase the relative humidity of the air slightly and particularly in the summer and warmer part of the year; to increase the rainfall and to promote a more nearly uniform evaporation of the moisture. In a word, the tendency of their influence is toward the production of more even and milder climate. The removal of the forests or the deforestation of a region tends to heighten the extremes of temperature; to increase the force and destructiveness of the winds; to promote conditions of drought and flood. The forests represent the normal or natural state; their destruction means a modification and in its train there is the clash of conflicting forces resulting from the sudden derangement or disturbance of the equilibrium. To restore the forests is in part to restore the harmonious order of nature at least to some extent, and so make the earth more habitable for man. But man is not a savage and needs lands for the production of his crops. And it should be stated in this connection that the appropriation of the earth's surface to crops is not altogether so different from forestry in its effects upon evaporation of moisture and upon the humidity of the atmosphere.



A proper distribution of the forests seems to be consistent with the maintenance of those climatic factors which make the earth a more comfortable abode than would be in total disregard of them and the neglect of those tendencies which favor them. The distribution of forests may be an arbitrary matter, but that some forest is necessary is known. A safe rule is to keep all that can be kept.

Prof. Smock then discusses the chemical class of climatic influences—ozone, oxygen, volatile matters, the terebinthine odors of the pines, the volatile or aromatic principles given off by the eucalyptus tree; cites the groves of the latter-named tree on the Roman Campagna as affording protection against the miasma of the Pontine marshes, and the general immunity from malarial disorders in Australasia in marshy districts where the trees are all evergreens. He questions whether the exemption is due to the mechanical resistance to the winds carrying microbes or to the germicidal and antiseptic action of ozone, hydrogen dioxide and turpentine oil—the products of foliage in the liberation of oxygen.

Prof. Smock proceeded to the consideration of the relation of the above climatic factors to health and disease after calling attention to the great modification of the general principles involved in different latitudes and in the different climates of the earth. He limited the application to the north temperate zone, and to our country more particularly, because of its practical importance. Man alone, of all the higher life forms on the earth, is able to endure the extreme conditions of all of its varying climates, because he can create artificial climates in which to rest or recuperate after exposure to severe or enervating natural climatic surroundings. His environment is to some extent what he will have it. But the highest development is in the temperate zones, and where neither extreme heat or cold prevails, where the rainfall is not excessive nor too scanty, but is well distributed, and where the sweep of the wind is not so swift as to lick up all the moisture and parch the ground, nor, on the other hand, to drive the snow and frost particles with the blizzard's force. The general healthfulness of Western and Central Europe and of our Middle and Atlantic and Ohio Valley States, as contrasted with that of the countries and States to the north and south of them,

illustrates the superiority of the more equable climates. He then proceeded to demonstrate that forests were essential to the highest degree of public health, comparing the well-forested plains of Northern Germany with the denuded provinces of Central Russia, and the western prairies and treeless plains of our own country with the better wooded Ohio Valley, and said that in this State we might well question as to the advantages or injuries which the excessive clearing in some parts of the Raritan Valley has had upon its healthfulness.

The influence of forests in the protection against certain diseases was referred to, *e. g.* the eucalyptus and the pine woods. The more equable temperature and the less range which are observed in forested districts, as compared with similarly-situated open plains, are influential in the preservation of health by lessening the tendency to acute lung diseases as well as diarrhoeal disorders.

The temperature is so closely related to the amount of moisture in the air that the influence of either one alone cannot be given in statistical terms. The careful mortality statistics of London appear to prove that the cold and damp weather of winter are favorable to inflammatory diseases of the throat and lungs, as compared with the warmer seasons. Extreme cold waves are dangerous to persons in feeble condition. As the tendency of the forest is to diminish the range of temperature, it would seem that forests tend to conserve life. Cases were, however, cited to show that it is not safe, in all cases, to characterize the influence of forests as beneficial or preservative, considering mean temperatures and the humidity of the air.

The question of the influence of rainfall was then presented at length—that it is increased slightly by forests. Its influence was unimportant. Professor Smock then presented as the climatic element of greatest importance to health, so far as forests are concerned, is the wind. He referred to the many health resorts that were shielded by their position behind or surrounded by mountains, or protected by forests. Whatever tends to arrest the blizzard or the hot and drying wind of a drought period, lessen the amount of dust in the air or shut out miasmatic emanations, is certainly protective and beneficial to both public health and to individuals liable to the prejudicial effects of cold waves, dust and

miasma. The effect of low temperature, as well as that of high ones, are, doubtless, bad or aggravated by wind. The air in rapid motion, if dry, causes an increased evaporation and exposes to dangers of "taking cold." The forest lessens the air movement. The intense cold of the quiet forest-glade or of the lumber-camp in a pine woods, or of the Sanitarium shut in by pine woods, is borne with some degree of comfort as compared with the piercing and heat-robbing blast on the prairie, or in a widely-cultivated farming country.

The value of forest belts and of trees in rows, particularly evergreens, as screens against the wind, cannot be too forcibly stated. Our country would be far more comfortable and healthier if there were more woods distributed so as to break the winds.

Prof. Smock then referred to observations upon the relation of forests to certain diseases. Of malaria in India prevalent in the low lands and river valleys; influence of the forests, and tall trees especially, hinders the formation and spread of the poison; thinning out of the trees increases it; clearing of the woods intensifies the ravages of the disease, the exposure of the decaying vegetation to sunshine and rain and imperfect drainage causing the increase and virulence of the poison.

In the southern part of this State swampy districts are generally free from it as long as the swamp is undisturbed.

The dust-arresting influence of trees is most remarkable. Tissaudier found that the air of Paris in dry weather contained six times as much dust as that of the country, and after a rain twenty-four times as much.

There are less microbes in the woods than in crowded cities, or even in the open country. Ebermeyer has shown that there are no pathogenic microbes in forest soil, and that the conditions in it are altogether unfavorable to their development. Forests exercise a healthful effect upon the ground-water. The influence of the forest is to retain the high stage of ground-water, and there is not the same degree of oscillation in the water-level.

Prof. J. Madison Watson, of Elizabeth, opened the discussion. He spoke of the recognition of the great importance of forestry by the governments of Europe in establishing and maintaining schools and departments of forestry, and to the recent awakening of American interest, as illustrated in the establishment by the



United States of the Yellowstone National Park; the Algonquin National Park, in Canada; the creation of park commissioners by States and cities; the adoption and annual observance of Arbor Day, and the addition of forestry to the curriculums of schools and colleges. He referred to the fact that the noteworthy American works on forestry have been published during the past decade. He thought this dawn of promise, so intimately connected with the public health, should receive the ready recognition and enthusiastic support of this sanitary association. This awakening, he thought, had come none too soon to meet the changed and deplorable condition of many portions of the older States of the country, as experience has shown that where forests disappear the effect has been lamentable, the small streams drying up, followed by insalubrity of climate, and sometimes utter desolation. A writer in a recent German magazine says of Italy: "The improvidence of five generations has changed the climate, and compromised the salubrity of the country. The highlands have been denuded of trees; the flow of water has ceased to be regular. Extensive waste lands, formerly yielding abundant harvests, are now subject to alternating periods of inundation and drought, and consequently are poisoning the atmosphere with germs of malaria."

Prof. Watson believed that the application of this quotation is unfortunately too true to portions of New Jersey. Reforestization would again supply rivulets, streams would re-appear and salubrity return. This State easily ranks first in her facilities for instruction and practice in forestry. Almost insular, nearly nine-tenths of her boundary being ocean, bay and river; a surface diversified by mountains, hills and valleys, lakes and innumerable inland streams; her navigable rivers, creeks, bays and coves flushed daily by ocean tides; a mild climate; rich in agriculture; situated midway between and contiguous to the greatest American cities, and having unequalled communication with the whole country.

In its sanitary aspects forestry enters so intimately into all the progress and prospective interests of the people, in the reclamation of wastes and wilds, uplands and lowlands, of whatever nature, and in the improvement of parks and gardens, and the beautifying of homes, that he felt its neglect by the State becomes well nigh a crime.

He spoke of other questions of national importance as well as of local interest, as, for example, what trees and shrubs are of greatest sanitary value in connection with summer and health resorts on uplands; what ones are best adapted to miasmatic valleys and marsh lands? In the event of the destruction of pine woods connected with health resorts, may the American balsam poplar, the eucalyptus or any other trees not endangered by forest fires be substituted with like sanitary results? He thought New Jersey should follow New York in securing, by legal enactment, instruction in forestry in the public schools, academies and colleges. An arboretum should be established in connection with the Trenton Normal School, and some degree of elementary instruction should be imparted in all the schools of the State.

The discussion was further continued by Dr. I. H. Platt, of Lakewood; G. P. Olcott, C. E., of Orange; J. Owen, C. E., of Montclair; Dr. G. J. V. Schott, of Passaic; Mr. Stockley, of Lakewood. The last named presented at some length, tables of average temperature and moisture percentage during different winter months in different parts of this and of foreign countries.

At the afternoon session the President introduced Timothy M. Cheesman, M.D., Instructor in Bacteriology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, who presented a paper entitled,

#### A CONSIDERATION OF ARTESIAN WELL AND SURFACE WATERS FROM THE STANDPOINT OF BACTERIOLOGY AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Dr. Cheesman opened his paper with a description of the surface-waters, ground-water or underground streams and underground reservoirs, and the sources and varieties of impurities contaminating these waters, and rendering them unpalatable or causing them to convey disease and in some cases widespread epidemics.

He dwelt at some length upon the following points: The danger of the pollution of water by human excrement; the common practice of emptying drains and sewers into water-courses as fraught with the greatest danger to public health; the reeking contents of privy vaults and cesspools used for hiding sewage and domestic waste leaking out into the soil and



polluting ground-water; the communication of infectious diseases thereby; the strong tendency fortunately for waters as they exist under natural conditions to purify themselves by the various physical and chemical actions, as by sedimentation, oxidation and other chemical changes, by the death of many of the living things contained in them, by disinfectant action of light, especially direct sunlight, extreme cold, etc.; and the process of purification by filtration.

“Sedimentation is one of the most active forces at work in the self-purification of water. It affects the suspended matter and under favorable conditions it would, no doubt, in time collect all substances of greater density than water at the bottom of the stream or lake. But we know that the conditions for sedimentation are not always favorable. Large bodies of still water offer great opportunity for sedimentation to occur; yet, the force of gravity which induces it, is in many instances overcome by currents, which may be caused by the winds, by the effects of heat and cold, or by the tributaries or outlets. In streams the larger of the suspended matters are often soon deposited on the bottom or on the banks, but many of the finer and lighter particles are sometimes carried for long distance; the distance to which they may be carried is dependent upon the force and flow, and other conditions present in the stream.

“Oxidation and other chemical changes occur in both the dissolved and suspended matters in water, and are active factors in self-purification, but these changes are greatly influenced by temperature, by light, and by the kinds and the number of bacteria and other living things which are present.

“Another means of purification of water is from the death of many of the living things contained in it.

“The disinfectant action of light, especially of direct sunlight, has been shown to exert a marked influence upon the bacteria, and many of these organisms are killed by extreme cold. Other causes are also actively at work in destroying the bacteria and other forms of life.

“Again, in the ground-waters a most active purification is affected through filtration. As the water percolates the soil, the grosser of the suspended matters are left upon the surface, and many of the finest ones are removed in different parts of the



filtering medium, and remain adherent, through various agencies, to the sand and gravel, while the water passes by.

"This purification by filtration is by no means purely a mechanical process, in which the bacteria are held back because the pores in the soil are so small as to retain them, for it has been shown that the soil alone will not filter out bacteria. It is not until after a slimy deposit has been formed upon the surface of the sand and gravel that filtration is effected and it is therefore this layer of slimy substance which effects the purification."

We must not trust, however, to these methods of purification, but know either that a water has never been polluted, or, if polluted, that it has been properly purified before judging it suitable for drinking water.

To determine the degree of purification which a water has undergone, it is submitted to certain analyses. These analyses seldom give definite information as to whether infectious substances, such as disease-producing bacteria, are contained in the water or not, but, as has well been said, water analyses are a "series of experiments undertaken with a view to assist our judgment in determining the potability of a supply." They determine certain important facts which must be considered in connection with all the conditions surrounding the water, and the value of any water analysis "rests upon its interpretation" in the light of this external evidence.

In some cases analyses are superfluous. There is no need of analyses to prove that a stream is being polluted when we see the contents of a sewer emptying into it, and much may be learned of other and less apparent pollutions by a systematic inspection of the sources of supply.

Our knowledge on the subject is sufficiently exact to state that many bacteria of disease are capable of living in water for considerable periods of time, and that water may carry them in suspension for great distances. In the process of purification some of these bacteria may die, some may be removed by sedimentation or filtration, but, under ordinary circumstances, we can have no positive assurance that all harmful bacteria have been removed or destroyed by the agencies which effect purification.

Among the minute vegetable organisms in water which are revealed by the microscope are the bacteria, a group of especial

significance, because among them are to be found the germs of certain serious infectious diseases.

Special methods are required for the study of these organisms, and are used in water analysis to determine the number and kinds of bacteria present, to decide upon the efficiency of purification by methods which aim to remove or destroy the bacteria, for the discovery of the bacteria of disease, and for the study of the vitality of known species of disease-producing bacteria, in waters of different compositions and under varied conditions.

All bacteria found in water, or their progenitors, have been derived from extraneous sources. The great majority of them are not in any way harmful to man, and their presence in water is important to induce and promote the chemical changes which dissolved and suspended matters undergo in the process of purification. Many of the harmless species are known to multiply in potable waters, and some of the disease-producing forms, although they rarely multiply to any great degree, have been found to remain alive in water for varying periods of time, in some instances for several months, while others are usually rapidly destroyed.

Numerous cases are on record in which bacteria of disease have been found in polluted streams. The difficulties usually met with in the search for these organisms in waters which contain a large number of other bacteria are very great, and the chances of discovering the disease-producing forms are small. Although a number of them may be present, and may infect persons using the water, yet by the time the disease they induce has developed, and suspicion that the water is infected has been aroused, it is quite as likely as not that the disease germs will have disappeared from the supply.

The discovery of disease-producing bacteria, however, is not the primary object of bacteriologic water analysis, as we know without any kind of analysis whatever that they may be present in polluted waters.

The number of bacteria a water may contain and yet be considered wholesome cannot be stated, as the conditions surrounding the sources of supply are so different. Contamination of a water from an uninhabited region is without significance from a bacteriologic standpoint, while pollution by sewage or excremen-



titious matter, be it ever so slight, is a menace to health, and yet the number of bacteria found might vary to any degree in favor of either of such waters. Arbitrary standards of purity have been set but they have little intrinsic value in determining the salubrity of natural water. An enumeration of the bacteria may aid materially in determining the amount of pollution or the degree of pollution of a water, but the number found gives no clue to the sources from which these bacteria are derived.

Dr. Cheesman refers to the fact that nearly all waters contain bacteria, as a rule surface-waters more than ground-waters, and running waters more than lakes and other bodies of still water. In rivers where cities and towns, located on the banks, empty their waste and sewage directly or indirectly into the stream, bacteria abound, and in much larger numbers at their outlets than at their sources. In the unpolluted bodies of still water fewer bacteria are usually found than in running water, because lakes and ponds are often largely fed from the naturally-filtered ground-water through springs, and because they offer better opportunities for self-purification by sedimentation. The number of bacteria in unpolluted ground-water is usually small, because of filtration in percolating the soil. Even polluted water thrown on surface may, by filtration, become purified, so that at a point usually about six feet below the surface but few bacteria are found, though it is possible this filtration may be very incomplete through some fissure or channel conveying pollution to the deeper layers of the soil.

Prof. Chas. B. Brush, C.E., of Hoboken, opened the discussion on this paper. He said that the public was liable to become too much alarmed. It is necessary to have discussions on these matters, but they must be clearly understood. There is a phase, aside from disease-producing germs, where the water becomes disagreeable to taste and yet is safe for use.

The general subject of rainfall and the source of surface supplies was discussed and especial attention drawn to the necessity of limiting the excessive use of water.

In the majority of cases we must depend upon surface supply except in a few notable cases, like Memphis, Savannah, etc.

We can guard against pollution of a surface supply but cannot trace all cesspools and drains contaminating a subterranean



supply, and as far as germs are concerned one supply may be as readily polluted as another. In reality the surface supply is in a degree subterranean, for as soon as the storm flow is over then the deeper sources are drawn upon.

The removal of forests decreases the flow from the drainage area, for grasses and grains use up more water than forests, and therefore there is less water to flow to the streams.

Water is at its worst in the winter and the extreme summer. In the winter the ice keeps the air from it, and in the summer there is an excess of vegetation.

These conditions are disagreeable but not dangerous.

These disagreeable features may be overcome by the introduction of oxygen. There should be regular inspection of streams and all sewer connections must be cut off.

He then spoke of the objectional features of subterranean supplies, such as hardness, etc.

We must do all we can to avoid contamination, and boiling will make any water safe for drinking purposes.

Mr. Owen then spoke as to the necessity of avoiding alarm, but on the other hand we must not promote a feeling of security. Deaths may be rare but impure water affects the general system. He then drew attention to the difficulties of obtaining a good supply, but that from an unpolluted surface was the best. There are two classes of supply, namely, that for cities and that for isolated communities.

Where cities get from beneath the ground there is liable to be pollution, and it is almost impossible to locate the source of contamination. He then drew attention to the dual system, using separate waters for drinking and manufacturing purposes.

He then spoke of cases of contamination in different localities and said that surface supplies could be purified while subterranean, supplies cannot.

Mr. Bassett spoke of the germs that were at work and of the general action by nitrification.

Mr. Baldwin said he was disappointed that attention had not been drawn to the value of chemical examination to determine the character of water.

He drew attention to cases of contamination of deep wells that had come under his investigations.

Mr. Greene drew attention to the practical side of the question. He thought that many supplies are contaminated; that peopling up of lands along streams tended to change the purity of a supply.

Dr. Schott spoke of cholera and enteric fever being caused by contaminated water-supplies, and also drew attention to the contamination of deep wells that had been brought to his attention.

Dr. Chambers cited a case in New York where a filter was used, but owing to inattention it became fouled.

Mr. Olcott spoke of laws to regulate plumbing, but none as to water, and that great care should be used to secure tight joints.

Dr. Gauntt discussed the need of pure water and the diseases caused by bad water. He also drew attention to typhoid fever at Burlington, due to contamination at Philadelphia, and also to that taking place at Trenton, and expressed a feeling of alarm at the prospects.

Dr. Cheesman thought that all these points were interesting, but that contaminations must cease and supplies be kept pure.

Vice-President A. B. Poland, Superintendent of Public Instruction, presided at the evening session, which was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Swartz.

The annual address was delivered by the President, C. P. Bassett, C.E., Ph.D., of Newark, who chose for his subject "The Interest of the State to Conserve its Streams."

(This address will be found in this Report of the State Board of Health, page 31, *et. seq.*)

The thanks of the Association were, on motion, unanimously voted to President Bassett for his able and interesting address.

David Harvey, counselor-at-law, of Asbury Park, was then introduced and presented a paper on "The Enforcement of Health Laws."

He spoke of the importance of judicious sanitary legislation and of difficulty experienced in the past in securing satisfactory statute laws enforcing punishment for the infraction of sanitary codes, health authorities being obliged to resort to common law remedies. The public had not been awakened to the importance of such laws for their protection, and some physicians even insist that scarlet fever, diphtheria, &c., are not communicable, permitting their patients to go about and encouraging the belief



that the watchfulness of the Health Board is unnecessary and that quarantine is a barbarous imposition.

Recently, however, the Legislature has placed it within the power of Local Boards to deal in a very summary and efficacious manner with such people, and has empowered them to enact ordinances to protect communities from the spread of disease.

He cited the English law, which punished far more severely than our New Jersey laws.

He explained the Law of 1887, which gives Local Boards power to prevent everything prejudicial to health, to define and declare what shall constitute nuisances in lots, streets, docks, wharves, vessels and piers, and *all public or private* places, giving them co-ordinate jurisdiction with courts, enabling them to abate the nuisances without fear of interference by the court. They are also given power to impose penalties not to exceed one hundred dollars for the violation of any ordinance, section of code, or amendment thereof.

Local Boards may pass ordinances and rules covering everything that in their judgment is detrimental to health, and such ordinances can be enforced.

Mr. Harvey cited a case in which the Board of Health of a certain township ordered the destruction of a building which medical experts and others pronounced dangerous to the lives and health of the inhabitants of said township; the dwelling, then unoccupied, but in which five persons had recently died of scarlet fever of the most malignant type, and in the immediate vicinity of which building there prevailed several cases of scarlet fever, caused by or traceable to germs of scarlet fever coming from or imparted by said building.

The notice was served on the owner, who was notified when the Board would meet to consider the matter, &c. A few days later another notice was served on him, in which, after stating as the result of the investigation, that they had decided that the building was a nuisance, hazardous to the public health, they ordered him to destroy the said building at his own expense within two days. The Board passed a resolution authorizing and directing the destruction by fire of the building by the Board if this notice was not complied with. A bill was filed in the Court of Chancery by the owner of the building to restrain



the action of the Board. The court refused to enjoin the Board of Health, and stated that the court had no right to interfere with the Board, as they were the sole judges in the matter. The resolution of the Board was carried out and the building burned.

He called the attention of the Association to the urgent need of legislation that will authorize the State Board of Health to apply to the Court of Chancery to enjoin nuisances in cases where Local Boards fail or neglect to do so. He hoped the Association would bring about the passage of such a law.

In closing, Mr. Harvey urged upon Local Boards the importance of enforcing health laws that conduce to the good of their respective localities.

This paper was then discussed by G. P. Olcott, C.E., and Dr. T. R. Chambers, of Orange, and Dr. G. J. V. Schott, of Passaic, the latter stating that he had brought fourteen suits under their code and had lost only one, and that one by his own error.

On motion of L. B. Ward, C.E., of Jersey City, the question of additional legislation recommended by Mr. Harvey in his paper was referred to the Legislative Committee for action after conference with the State Board of Health.

Prof. H. B. Cornwall, Ph.D., of Princeton College, presented a paper on "Food Preservatives." See fuller notes *seq.* in this Report.

The Association regretted the absence, on account of sickness, of Prof. A. R. Leeds, Ph.D., of Stevens Institute of Technology, who was to have opened the discussion on Prof. Cornwall's paper. Shippen Wallace, Ph.D., of Burlington, expressed himself in agreement with the views of the paper, gave the results of some examinations made by himself, and argued against the use of these food preservatives as deleterious and as unnecessary.

SATURDAY, December 9th.

The session began at 9 o'clock, A. M., President Bassett in the chair. He introduced J. H. Duren Ward, A.M., Ph.D., of New York City, who presented a very interesting and instructive paper on "Some Ideals for Hygienic Workers." We give an outline of his address as follows:

Health is one of the oldest topics in literature. Although so much has been said upon it, there is hardly a feature in which the community is doing as well as present knowledge would make possible, while of many facts that should be easily understood they are absurdly ignorant. This should lead the public teachers of health to suspect something radically wrong in the method of teaching. Hygiene has done wonders; but these are only a tithe of what may be expected when it has learned to realize human conditions and the real mode by which such things are learned. Man is an animal. His frame was developed by running and climbing. His nature is not met by this city concentration and centralization of populations. In it there is restriction. A few generations of such caging, results in serious deterioration. This evil must be met by definite artificial methods. The yet feeble movement toward Physical Culture is in the direction of remedy. During our century in several countries there has been an effort on the part of certain more earnest and intelligent workers. In Sweden, under the Ling system, it tends to definite individual development on anatomical and physiological lines. In Germany, the emphasis is on drills in numbers working together. In France, the æsthetic predominates. Expression is the end aimed at in Delsarteism. In England, the interest centers in sports and general out-of-door exercises. In inventive America, mechanical appliances and curious resisting apparatus characterize. These all have great excellencies, and our public can not be too earnestly incited to take them up. An ideal and a yearning for the physically perfect must prevail. Again, in our methods of teaching all things hygienic there must be a radical change.

We are too *bookish and unsystematic*. For want of illustrations our most needful principles do not become well known. Nor can they be by mere teachers' say-so's. The simplest things are not understood. The mass are defective in imagination, and yet our teaching is of such a character as to require the most extensive drain on the representative faculty. It is not enough to tell children or grown people that air that has not been changed in a room is bad, that it injures, &c. They do not see it or smell it. It looks the same. They must be shown how it is bad, what it is composed of, why hot air rises and cold sinks, what impurities

are in the top of the room and what in the bottom, what is the defect in steam radiator-heating, &c. The fact is that in almost every room in the land there are from one to three feet of vitiated air near the ceiling and some inches on the floor with no possible means of escape, and that houses with such defects are being built by thousands and have been for generations. These are sufficient proof of the gross lack of understanding on the part of the community and of the architects who plan for them.

This fault of teaching applies to the dissemination of the facts about mass phenomena (Physics), molecular phenomena (Chemistry, including foods), and life and death phenomena (Physiology, emergencies, disposal of the dead, sexology and covering).

The subject has become so vital and so comprehensive that a new profession is likely to be the outcome. All new ideals rear their new supports. Medicine is tending to specialism. A class having hygienic conditions and advice, as its object is coming into demand. It is probable that ere many years there will be a new degree. *D. H.*, Doctor of Hygiene—with hundreds studying toward it. Then shall we have an army of workers whose special business it will be to make clear to the community the important truths without the understanding and practice of which men, women and children are the creatures of circumstances, surviving so long as and only because circumstances are favorable.

Prof. A. B. Poland, State Superintendent of Public Instruction opened the discussion on this paper. He highly commended the paper, was glad that the pessimistic views of its beginning changed to a more optimistic closing, and spoke of the advance in physical culture and of the present tendency to increased length of life which he believed was due to the attention this subject is receiving.

The president introduced J. A. Exton, M.D., of Arlington, N. J., who read a paper on,

#### THE NECESSITY OF REVACCINATION, AND FACTS IN EVIDENCE OF ITS UTILITY.

He restricted the use of the term "revaccination" to cases in which vaccination had been successfully performed. While its necessity had long been recognized as a universal practice it



has only been recognized in recent years. Jenner claimed for his discovery that, "duly and effectually performed, it could protect the constitution from subsequent attacks of small-pox as much as the disease itself." The protection is complete and lasting in a majority of cases, but only partly so in a minority. We urge to-day the interest of the minority and would protect those who are susceptible to this loathsome disease. The protective power of vaccination is rendered less certain by the lapse of time and decidedly influenced by systemic changes.

He quoted from Trousdale, "the conclusions drawn from all facts is that we should prescribe revaccination, and a repetition of revaccination, according to circumstances, particularly in an epidemic of small-pox. We should promote the general adoption of revaccination with as much zeal as we bestow on propagating the practice of vaccination, because revaccination undoubtedly augments the chance of resisting variolous contagion."

Dr. Exton urged the utmost precaution to guard against failures in all revaccinations, observing complete antisepsis, using perfectly fresh and entirely healthy virus, repeating in case of failure, and seeing that the part is thoroughly dried after the operation. When a primary vaccination has been only partially successful with but one or two vesicles, revaccination should always and immediately be performed upon exposure to small-pox. He quoted Dr. Collie, "as the best primary vaccination does not confer complete protection up to the varying time of puberty, he would be disposed to advise revaccination before that period, even in cases of persons well vaccinated," and suggested that the age of ten years would be the most suitable time. He quoted a case reported by Dr. J. C. Holmes, of Cranbury, as strongly favoring frequent revaccination. A family of eleven had all been vaccinated but one, a servant, who took small-pox and died; all were revaccinated at the first visit, except a German farm hand, who refused, on the ground that he had been vaccinated in childhood, and had also had small-pox in the old country seven years before (his face bearing evidence); all the revaccinations were successful; all escaped but the German, and he had the disease severely.

When the primary vaccination cicatrix does not show the true vaccine character, revaccination should always be resorted to, as the best vaccinated subjects sometimes respond to revaccination.

As to the time it should be done, he believed that about puberty is the most suitable, because it is after this period that cases of postvaccinal small-pox are usually met with. Small-pox, as a rule, after vaccination in childhood, being attended with little danger.

In one of the largest English hospitals there were one hundred and ten persons acting as nurses, all of them in attendance upon small-pox cases, all but two were revaccinated and all but these two escaped the disease.

In the epidemic of 1881, on the Atlas Ship Hospital, the only nurse among the library employed who contracted small-pox was a maid who had not been revaccinated.

Dr. Mason, during his forty-two years of duty at the Southern Small-pox Hospital, had never observed a case of the disease among the officers and employes who had been revaccinated when they entered the service, although all had been constantly exposed to the infection.

Dr. Exton quoted other authorities in favor of revaccination every five or six years, and especially in times of epidemics. Dr. Buck has successfully revaccinated persons whom he had vaccinated with equal success only a year previously.

He called attention to the following points: Revaccinations are much less successful in the adults than in the young; some diseases seem to favor satisfactory revaccination, especially those of a typhoid tendency and of the zymotic type; those vaccinated at birth and not revaccinated have a susceptibility which reaches its height about the age of twenty; bovine lymph is always to be preferred; under no circumstances should the lymph from a revaccination be used; when no epidemic prevails, the spring months are the most suitable for revaccination of school children; revaccination should not be deterred until the appearance of a small-pox epidemic.

The following statistics were then cited by Dr. Exton. In epidemics in Copenhagen and London, the greatest number of cases which occurred after vaccination were among those who had not been vaccinated within fifteen years.

During an epidemic in Sweden, out of 560 deaths from small-pox, 103 were of those who had been vaccinated in childhood, and all of the fatal cases were above fifteen years of age. (Hein, of Wurtemberg, and others, are quoted that entire variolous

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power of vaccination is only temporary, and that it decreases in proportion to the length of time that has expired since its performance.)

The London Board of Health reported 361 deaths in 1731 cases of small-pox in the unvaccinated, or 20.85 per cent. ; 22 deaths in 58 cases of small-pox after small-pox, or 37.92 per cent. ; 32 deaths in 929 cases of small-pox after vaccination, or only 3.44 per cent. During an epidemic of small-pox in Marseilles, out of a population of 40,000, 30,000 had been vaccinated. 2,000 of these were attacked with small-pox and only 20 died. In Boston, during the epidemic of 1860, out of above 4,000 cases among the vaccinated, only 105 died. These cases show conclusively that there are individuals in every community who will take small-pox if they rely upon the protection of a single vaccination. The percentage of the successful results of revaccination is from 50 to 70 per cent. It is certain that small-pox, even of the most modified form, is rarely seen after revaccination. Hein found among 14,334 revaccinated soldiers only one instance of varioloid, and among 30,000 citizens but a single case of small-pox. Dr. Gerstacher says: "It appears the mortality from small-pox in Prussia, which does not differ from other countries, has fallen to a minimum under the operation of the vaccination law, so that this disease may now be considered as effectually controlled, except in some of the remote border districts. On the other hand, Austria, the adjacent country, on account of her carelessness and defective laws as to revaccination, is a terrible sufferer from the dread disease."

The following comparative table was then given from the London and Berlin reports of the mortality of small-pox. Berlin enforces the revaccination law, London does not:

DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX PER 1,000.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
London.....	20.8	70	38.08	21.1	12.5	61.9	11.5	3.4
Berlin.....	1.8	.04	.08	.07	.08	4.7	.04	.03

Gertstacher advises the revaccination of all school children towards the close of their school days as essential to a complete immunity.



The purpose of revaccination would be to insure against whatever may have been spurious in the first operation; in cases in which the course of the diseases may have been irregular it supplies the necessary amount of protective power and destroys the susceptibility to small-pox in those where primary vaccination may have been complete.

A paper on this subject, prepared by A. H. Doty, M.D., Chief Inspector of Contagious Diseases, New York city, was then read, with a letter of regret that his duties rendered his presence impossible.

He began by expressing his regret that this subject had not received the attention that its importance demanded, and he believed that this neglect is largely due to the belief in the Jennerian theory that one successful vaccination affords the necessary protection against small-pox throughout life, and to the uncertainty as to the time when revaccination should be performed.

The importance of revaccination became known during the latter part of Jenner's life, when he had, however, discontinued his active investigations, and he apparently still held to his original belief that one vaccination was sufficient, looking upon the cases of small-pox occurring in those previously vaccinated as an evidence that the vaccination had been imperfectly performed.

About 1823, the year of Jenner's death, the necessity of revaccination became very evident, and considerable legislation ensued which resulted in compulsory revaccination in several of the continental countries. Considerable opposition was met with, as the protective power of primary vaccinations had been so great in reducing the mortality it was deemed unnecessary. Statistics, however, soon proved the greatly reduced percentage of mortality by revaccination. The tables of Gerstacher showing in the unvaccinated the mortality was 40 per cent.; in those protected by one successful vaccination 12 per cent.; while in those who had been successfully revaccinated the rate of mortality was only 6 per cent.

Between the years 1874 and 1884 the average annual number of deaths from small-pox in London was 26 per 100,000 inhabitants, while in Berlin during the same period the average was

only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per 100,000 inhabitants. He believed the reasonable explanation for this difference is found in the fact that in England primary vaccination and not revaccination is compulsory, while in Germany both are compulsory.

During 1892, and thus far in 1893, the Health Department of New York city has removed to Riverside Hospital 814 cases of small-pox, of which 516 were over 15 years of age; with few exceptions the latter had been successfully vaccinated in childhood, but in the great majority of cases they had not been successfully revaccinated. It is a significant fact that a case of small-pox among the 175,000 children attending the public schools in that city is almost an unknown occurrence. These children are required either to be revaccinated by the Health Department, or furnish a satisfactory certificate of revaccination from a physician.

He could not positively say when a revaccination should be performed.

In Germany vaccination is compulsory between the ages of ten and twelve years. This regulation is also in force in other countries as the result of careful observation, and there seems to be little doubt that in the majority of cases a successful vaccination in infancy and a successful revaccination between ten and fifteen years of age is sufficient protection from small-pox during life.

Those who do not have this subject under constant observation would be surprised to know how large is the number of children and adults who fail to receive the protection of vaccination and revaccination from the carelessness of the operator. Some are not seen after the operation. Mothers are told that if the arm becomes sore the child need not be brought back, as the operation is then successful, whereas it should be known that a sore arm following vaccination does not by any means indicate a successful result. The patients, however, feel assured of protection, are exposed to and contract the loathsome disease, and the value of a genuine vaccination is then brought into question.

The importance of care is urged in the selection of the vaccine virus, in the details of the operation and of the phenomena in a vaccination or revaccination.

If it is a primary vaccination, the pearly-colored vesicle which becomes perfectly formed at the expiration of 168 hours, and the

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TABLE 3. INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND ALABAMA IN 1968

THE PRESIDENT REPORTED TO THE VICE PRESIDENT ON 12-17-47  
THAT HE HAD

1. NAME .....  
 2. ADDRESS .....  
 3. CITY .....  
 4. STATE .....  
 5. ZIP .....

DATE: 1 JUL 78

James Owen, C.E.	.....	Resident
Judge W. H. Lawrence	.....	Resident
David Harvey, Insurance	.....	Resident
E. S. Adams, Insurance	.....	Resident
C. P. Brown, C.E.	.....	Resident

The Seminole County has reported that it is going to hold for officers in the coming year, and they were elected as follows:

President—Hon. Arthur J. Altmeyer, Sec. of the Department of Labor, and  
Hon. Truman.

**Post-Ten-President—**David C. Lindner, M.D., New Brunswick

**Second Fair Position—**STUDY W. J. 1874. P. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842

**Recording Secretary—A. CARR ELL, M. D., MEDICINE.**

Corresponding Secretary—Prof. : M. J. [illegible]

Transfer—George W. Howe, C.E. Martinsville.



# 314 REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

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(With the above-named officers.)

James Owen, C.E., <i>Chairman</i> .....	Montclair.
Isaac Hull Platt, M.D.....	Lakewood.
Charles B. Brush, C.E.....	Hoboken.
J. C. Smock, Ph.D., State Geologist.....	Trenton.
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G. W. Rockfellow, Esq.....	Plainfield.

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James C. Bayles, C.E.....	Orange.
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Prof. James M. Green, Ph.D., Principal State Schools.....	Trenton.
Henry Mitchell, M.D.....	Asbury Park.
D. Benjamin, M.D.....	Camden.
George P. Olcott, C.E.....	East Orange.
E. L. B. Godfrey, M.D .....	Camden.
C. Phillips Bassett, C.E, Ph D.....	Newark.

**NEW JERSEY SANITARY ASSOCIATION. 315**

**The thanks of the Association were unanimously tendered to the proprietors of the Laurel House for the favors shown by them ; also to the Local Committee, Dr. I. H. Platt, G. P. Olcott, C.E., and W. J. Harrison, Esq., for their faithful services in preparing for this meeting.**





## The Disposal of Garbage.

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BY T. R. CHAMBERS, M. D.

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This is a subject which sooner or later must concern all cities and towns, and the ingenuity of man evidenced in the various disposal systems is itself most interesting.

The immediate removal of all impurities from within and about our homes is one of the most important of sanitary essentials to health. The word "garbage" comes from the old English, meaning to purge or cleanse, to make clean.

Garbage not only refers to the kitchen animal and vegetable refuse, but to the sweepings from rooms, which at times contain most dangerous elements. It has happened that the sweepings from a room, contaminated by some contagious disease, have found their way to the muck heap on a back lot, where ordinarily no one goes. But the children in their romping play have exposed themselves to contagion on this heap. The house dog or domestic cat has conveyed the germs from this heap to innocent, unsuspecting households. Such garbage should be destroyed, just as all woolen or other goods which cannot for any reason be sterilized by heat, dry or moist. In the Seventeenth Annual Report of the New Jersey State Board of Health, attention is called to the apparatus for burning garbage on the kitchen range. From personal experience I can state the fire in the range itself is preferable. For this cremation it is necessary first to dry out the garbage in the oven, or it would, if not fed slowly, put out the fire and slag up the bricks of the range. A few householders never employ a private or public scavenger. The East Orange Board of Health last summer requested the people of the town to consume, as far as possible, their garbage in the kitchen range. The people complied for about a week, and then gradually fell back upon the scavenger. It seems impossible to convince the

people at large that it is more economical to town and individuals of a town, besides being more cleanly, to consume the refuse of the house in the house. It is a fact that the American people as a class have not been taught to save in little things, and while it is really no easier, yet, having been imbued with the idea that a public scavenger is a necessity, they prefer to keep on the same way. The public scavenger is here and has come to stay. Since he is part of the machinery of a town, he should be compelled to use sanitary carts and have regular, systematic collections. He should collect only garbage, and be expected and compelled to go to the rear of each house for his collections. Thus would be avoided one unpleasant feature of some of our most beautiful towns—the so-called ash barrels on the sidewalk. If the coal ashes were kept in the individual houses in a place by itself it would never produce any disease, and it could be removed at the pleasure of the householder. People owning low, depressed ground would be glad to collect it and remove it for filling purposes. The Board of Health could stimulate the demand for ashes by ordering the filling of sunken lots. In our State, from November to March, garbage will not be likely to do harm if mingled with coal ashes when used for filling purposes. But during the rest of the year (nine months) it would ferment, send out vile odors, attract myriads of flies, and must be destroyed. While it is eminently proper to feed potato parings and rinds to the horse and cow, it is a fact proven by the experience of a number of cities that swill gathered by house-to-house collection is not proper food for cows or pigs. The milk from the cows fed with such stuff sickens the infant fed upon it, and the meat of the pig so fed is unfit for domestic use.

During the summer, the sight and smell of the garbage brought in by the tide to the Coney Island beach, where thousands of people were bathing, would be sufficient to convince anyone that the best thing to do with the garbage of New York City would be to destroy it in the city. But the patronage of the voters employed on these scows is too tempting to the politicians, hence this crude and outrageous manner of New York's garbage disposal.

It is improbable that fresh swill or garbage causes disease, but if kept a few days in a warm temperature, foul odors are given

off and it becomes a fertile soil for disease germs. And, as a successful surgical operation is one where absolute cleanliness has prevailed, so may we be sure the highest and most healthful hygiene is where there is perfect absence of filth.

Since the garbage may not be stored up, nor used as food for cattle; cannot be dumped on the neighbor's land; may not be thrown into rivers, nor cast into the sea to be thrown back upon the shores; may not be used as filling for sunken lots in populous districts—there is only one alternative. It must be destroyed within the city or town producing it. Its carriage for any distance by sea or land having proved grievously expensive, and always unsatisfactory, it may be cared for in the heart of a city without offense to anyone, except by reason of the number of scavenger wagons bringing their loads. There are two methods of disposal, the Utilization and the Cremation.

In the Utilization method there are three systems. The Simonin has been in use at Providence, R. I., for about six years, and is used in Cincinnati. The garbage is placed in latticed iron crates about seven feet square, three of which are rolled into a large iron cylinder, which is then hermetically sealed. The cylinder is now filled with naphtha and steam is then passed into a number of pipes surrounding the crates. The naphtha penetrates to the very center of the mass in the crates. Intected clothes may thus be exposed to hot naphtha. The naphtha has great affinity for grease and fat, and when drawn off carries with it all the grease and fat, and the moisture is at the same time taken away in the form of vapor, leaving the contents of the crate perfectly dry and minus the grease and fats, and perfectly free from odor. The most delicate fabrics may be treated by this process and come out perfectly safe from contagion and uninjured. A condenser and steam press free the naphtha from the grease and fat, which is sold. The water from the garbage is free of all offense and is thrown into a brook, while the naphtha, with only about three per cent. loss, is ready to be used again. The dry resultant found in the crates is powdered, and after having some phosphates added to it is said to be an admirable fertilizer.

The Simonin people ask a town to build the plant for them (the plant costs from \$30,000 up), and they will give bonds and



operate it free of expense, provided they may have a twenty-year lease. The author believes they can do it, and testifies from a personal examination of the Providence plant that it is free from all offensive odor.

The Merz system was in use and abandoned in Buffalo. It is in use in St. Louis, but costs the city \$1.80 for every ton disposed of. By this process the garbage is first dried and then the grease is extracted by benzine.

The National Garbage Reduction Company, of Washington, has a system just as satisfactory as the Simonin, and less expensive. The plant consists of a number of tanks or digestors. The garbage is dumped into the upper end of a digestor, and the end is closed. When the garbage is thoroughly cooked with steam, the bottom of the tank is opened, and the tankage is dropped into presses by which all the liquid matter, including the grease, is expressed. The solid matter is dried and powdered, and, with the addition of phosphates, finds sale as a fertilizer.

This system has been in use in Washington for over a year, is indorsed by the District Board of Health, and also by the District Commissioners. The company offered to build a plant for Worcester costing \$50,000, the city to furnish the capital. The company agrees to pay an annual rental of \$3,000, and all charges for repairs, taxes, insurance, &c. The \$3,000 per year paid by them as rental to be used as a sinking fund to liquidate its debt, and the plant to revert to the company when it amounts to the capital invested. The company offers to give a bond, and guarantees to dispose of forty tons per day.

If I understand this contract the city is relieved of its garbage in a most satisfactory manner for about eighteen years free of expense. It only has to advance the price of the plant.

Cremation, the second method, is more popular, because the first cost is less, and the plant is owned and worked by the cities themselves. Lowell, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Alleghany City, Wilmington, Del., Troy, N. Y., and a number of Southern and Western cities have this system in operation.

The Engle is one of the oldest and best known of these furnaces. The author was one of a committee to visit the Engle furnace at Lowell, Mass., and can testify that, with some matters of detail to be corrected, it is nearly perfect. An improved Engle

furnace was in use at the Chicago World's Fair, where not only the garbage and sweepings but sewage sludge were daily promptly destroyed without annoying odors of any kind. W. S. MacHarg, the sewage engineer of the fair, states: "The work was done perfectly without creating the slightest nuisance, and we are perfectly satisfied with the working of the furnace."

The system consists of a covered building inclosing a fire-brick furnace, with a brick chimney about fifty feet high. The furnace has two fires. The first fire attacks the garbage directly, and the smoke and gases pass through the second fire, and thence through a superheated flue under both to the stack. The method is a sanitary one, and the committee at Worcester reported: "It gives no reasonable cause for complaint." Its working, however, is expensive. At Lowell, where coal costs \$5, the reduction of garbage costs \$1 per ton. In Chicago, where oil was the fuel, on one day (the largest day's work) it disposed of twenty-one tons of sludge and thirty-eight tons of garbage in eighteen hours, at a cost for fuel and labor of sixty cents per ton. Ordinarily the cost is really in the neighborhood of eighty or ninety cents. This company offered to build a plant for Worcester for \$9,000, and guaranteed the cost for consumption of garbage would not exceed sixty-five cents.

The Vivartas System is in use in Scranton, Pa. In this furnace the garbage is dumped into the furnace, and slides down a series of steps into the flames. The steps are surrounded by hot-air chambers, and the garbage is supposed to be dry when it reaches the fire, and is intended to serve as fuel, and so diminish the amount of coal needed.

The Worcester committee found the combustion was incomplete, as very black smoke came from the chimney. The company claims that one ton of coal will consume thirty tons of garbage, and that only two men are needed to run it at a cost for fuel and labor of \$8 for thirty tons.

The Dowling System in use at Washington avenue and Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, is located in a brick building situated about thirty feet from a row of good-class tenement-houses. I am told this system is not entirely free of offense. The garbage is dumped on a grating connected with the sewer, allowing a portion of the liquid to drain off. The garbage is then fed into

buckets on an endless chain similar to those in use in a grain elevator; is lifted ten or twelve feet, dumped into a hopper, passing from there to a corrugated roll, which crushes it and eliminates from it a portion of the moisture. From this roll it is carried by two archimedian screws, and fed slowly to the furnaces, complete incineration being thereby secured. Oil is sprayed by means of steam over the garbage, and when ignited creates great heat. The furnace is of brick, and the stack of brick and iron, sixty-five feet high. The company offers Philadelphia to build a plant for \$15,000 to dispose of garbage from a district of 250,000 people. The method is certainly effective, but the company refuses to guarantee the cost of burning, not because it would be excessive, but because they are unwilling to allow various other competing companies to learn the cost of reduction by their process.

The Brown Furnace in Boston is constructed with thick walls of fire brick, the inner surface of the brick being glazed with boracic acid, which protects against excessive heat. Surrounding the furnace on the outside is a water jacket, in which water is kept constantly running. The fuel used is crude petroleum. At one end of the furnace near the top is situated a combustion chamber, into which enters the burner. This burner not only conveys the fuel, but as a matter of fact forms the fuel, being not only a burner, but also a gas generator. It consists of three concentric pipes, the interior one carrying live steam, the next one petroleum and the exterior one gaseous products of combustion thrown back from the furnace itself. The steam gasifies the oil, and this gas in turn mingles with the gases of the outer pipe, forming a new gas of the highest combustibility. It is driven by a blast over the garbage, when it turns and passes back again under the grate, attacking the garbage on its under surface. The claims made for this system are the high degree of heat, quick and complete combustion and a furnace so constructed that it is capable of sustaining extreme heat without any increased cost for renewal or repairs. They offer to build a plant for Worcester for \$14,000, and guarantee the cost of burning not to exceed forty-five cents.

The Chemical Garbage Reduction Company, of Chicago, Ill., have a crematory whose furnace consists of one or more retorts,



each independent of the other, and each capable of burning twenty tons of garbage per day. Each retort is 8 feet wide, 10 feet high and 16 feet long, and it encloses a circular furnace retort 6x7, and 13 feet long, under which is an ash-pit 20 inches wide, 30 inches high and 16 feet long, opened at each end, the retort being separated from the ash-pit by grate bars of fire brick. From the top of the retort rises an iron hopper 6 feet square through which the garbage is dumped into the retort directly from the wagon without handling. An iron pipe ten inches in diameter also arises from out of the top of the retort and is connected with a suction and pressure blower from which it passes into a iron tank 8 feet high by 8 feet in diameter. This tank is half full of water, and the 10-inch pipe extends 3 feet into the water. After the retort has been filled with garbage the hopper is closed tightly and a small wood fire is built in the ash pit under the grate bars. The blower is then set in operation, and by suction draws the fire in the ash-pit up through the grate bars against the garbage, drying, igniting the same, freeing and separating from the garbage by heat volatilization all moisture and chemical elements, such as animal and vegetable gases, oils, salts, &c., and carries all smoke and chemical elements through the blower, forcing them under 3 feet of water in the tank, they being there precipitated, while the gases rise to the top of the tank and are carried through an 8-foot pipe back under the retort where they are utilized as fuel. The company claims the garbage is thoroughly dried and consumed. Second, it requires no fuel after starting because the gases of the garbage are utilized as the fuel. Third, it is smokeless and steuchless. Fourth, that a large plant being divided into several retorts, each of which can be operated separately, affords opportunity for repair without interfering with the work of the others. Fifth, that it will consume garbage and refuse of all kinds.

This furnace is one of the latest, and was running in Chicago for only three weeks during the past summer. Dr. T. Z. Bergeron, who represented the Health Department of Chicago, said it did its work thoroughly and scientifically. In the conclusion of his report to the Health Department he stated: "I have seen all kinds of garbage and refuse matter thoroughly cremated and consumed by this plant. Some of the garbage was so wet that

it contained 50 to 70 per cent. moisture. I am satisfied by this process, so long as the suction blower is in operation so steadily will the fire beneath the garbage consume it regardless of the moisture it contains. No fuel is needed except to start the fire, the plant furnishing its own fuel. I perceived no stench from the plant nor from any place about it, and no smoke, only steam. It stopped twice in two weeks, once because the engine got out of order, and again because clinkers caused by excessive amount of ashes, tin and glass formed on the grate bars and had to be removed, but the delay was short and the expense nominal." He says, "I believe this crematory will substantially fulfill the claims of its inventor. The test plant having been built to consume 20 tons per day, which is less than one ton per hour, has readily consumed more than one ton per hour." This plant is simple in its construction, is easily operated, and seems to accomplish the purpose in an economical way.

This company offered to erect a plant all complete for Worcester and covered with a building of corrugated iron for \$10,000, and to operate the same for 60 days. They guarantee that its operation shall be free from all offensive odors and the cost of consumption shall not exceed 25 cents per ton.

The Worcester Committee, after an exhaustive study of these various modes of disposal, recommended the Chemical Garbage Reduction Company, of Chicago, as the most economical and because it did not fetter the city with burdensome conditions. They stated the system is scientific and sanitary, and from all standpoints it is in our opinion the most desirable.

I have drawn liberally from the report of this Worcester commission because I know them personally, having accompanied them on their trip to see the Simonin process at Providence, R. I. I know them to be thinking and inquiring men, honest and well versed in sanitary science. After a year's investigation they came to a conclusion. Their conclusion is certainly worthy of respect.

It will always be an unanswerable question to me why cities and towns wait almost until appeal to the courts makes it necessary for them to substitute sanitary methods for crude and shiftless disposal of garbage. The little cluster of towns known as the Oranges, in this State, are becoming so thickly settled that

they are investigating the disposal system with some interest in a half-hearted fashion, but the courts will compel them, if they wait too long, to a more lively interest.

The burden of preventable diseases may be greatly relieved by sanitary measures, garbage disposal included. Cremation of garbage has only been employed for about six years, but testimony as to its worth is accumulating. Experiments are being continually tried. The heat of the furnace is being utilized in the production of power. More convenient and suitable means are in use for handling garbage. Ways and means for cheapening the operation are constantly improving. Above all, the good health of a town is becoming to be recognized as of more value than the money outlay for these most necessary improvements. To the author it would seem that if utilization companies are willing to make a contract, the town paying for the plant, and the company to run it afterwards, free of expense to the town, they do it because they expect to make money out of it. Now, why can't the cities make this for themselves? In France the people can live on what the Americans waste. It does seem shortsighted to burn up what has value. There are many details to be considered besides the question of the ultimate disposal of the garbage. Ordinances must be passed requiring separate collections of garbage and ashes. In Worcester and Lowell there is a public scavenger for the garbage, the people remove their own ashes, or rather private parties are glad to remove it for filling purposes. The experience of a number of cities is that it is more satisfactory for the city to own its own stable and carts. In a place where the roads are good and the hills not too steep, the one or two-horse iron car is clean and convenient.

Now to sum up, as compared with each other, the first expense of the utilization method is greater than by the cremation system as two or three to one, and after a number of years the plant passes out of the possession of the town, but in the meanwhile there has been no extra expense. The ash left from the furnaces is very valuable but is comparatively small in amount. If the author had a vote on the question he would unhesitatingly vote in favor of the utilization method as against cremation because, first, it cannot be right to burn up what has value; secondly, it is cheaper in the long run. As to which of the utilization plants



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should be selected, I have seen the Simonin process and am delighted with it. The National Garbage Reduction Company has a feature which I look at suspiciously, *i. e.*, the squeezing out of the liquid swill into the sewers. As to the cremation systems, I agree with the conclusions of the Worcester people, that the Chemical Garbage Reduction Company is scientific and effective, while the blower works, and why shouldn't the blower be under perfect control? If we are to have cremation in East Orange I shall vote for the Chemical Garbage Reduction Company.

## Notes on Food and Drink Preservatives.

BY PROF. H. B. CORNWALL, E.M., PH.D., PRINCETON, N. J.

[PREFATORY NOTE BY THE SECRETARY.—The following notes on various adulterants used as food and drink preservatives were parts of a lecture by Prof. H. B. Cornwall, of Princeton, before the New Jersey Sanitary Association, December 10th, 1893. They so fully present the facts as to the chief preservatives used that we have asked and received his consent to put them on record in this Report.]

Process of canning food dates back to patent by Augilbert, 1823, who placed the food with water in a tin can, the lid of which had a small aperture.\* When the liquid in the can boiled briskly, and all air was expelled, the hole was closed with a drop of solder. Even earlier, in 1807, Saddington had described a method for preserving fruits without sugar, by filling bottles with the fruit, putting them in cold water, cooking loosely and heating gradually to between 70° and 77° (Cent.), and keeping at this heat for half an hour. The bottles were then filled to within an inch of the neck with boiling water, corked immediately and laid on their sides, that the water might swell the corks. The operation was completed by covering the corks with cement. Appert, 1810, received a prize from the French Government for practically the same method, except that he raised the temperature higher and continued it longer.

The principle in these cases was the same as that now at the basis of sterilizing processes in bacteriological investigations. Especially in weakly acid liquids are bacteria most easily killed by heat. It is not the expulsion of the air, with consequent

\*See Bulletin 13, Part VIII, "Foods, and Food Adulterants." K. P. McElroy and W. D. Bigelow.

removal of oxygen, that prevents the putrefaction of foods thus preserved, since some of the putrefactive bacteria are anaërobic, and the presence of air hinders their development when it does not kill them. Prof. Wiley himself says (page 1016), with reference to the employment of preservatives, that opinions are divided in regard to their wholesomeness or unwholesomeness, the great weight of testimony being to the effect that while these bodies in small quantities are not injurious to health, yet the continual use of them, even in such small quantities, may finally become prejudicial. It is also shown that the same qualities which enable these preservatives to prevent the action of micro-organisms, and thus preserve the food from decay, are also active in the digestive organs, and hinder the normal functions of the digestive ferments. His conclusion is that, without doubt, the use of added preservatives in canned vegetables is objectionable. This conviction is not strong enough to warrant the absolute inhibition of these bodies, but the consumer would be sufficiently protected if the law should require that on each can of preserved vegetables the character and amount of the preservative used should be stated. The consumer and his medical adviser would thus be properly forewarned of the danger they may encounter in the way of such foods, and if in the face of this announcement they see fit to continue their use, it is a matter which rests solely with them, and they cannot hold the guardians of the public health responsible for any ill effects that may follow.

The reason canners have adopted the use of preservatives is stated to be that a temperature high enough and prolonged enough to kill the putrefactive organisms tends to disintegrate many of the vegetables and render them less attractive to the eye. Salicylic acid and sulphurous acid, usually in the form of sulphites, are most largely used.

The bulletin is very interesting in its showing of the great disproportion between the price paid and the nutrient matter generally present in canned foods, especially such vegetables as string beans and asparagus. For instance, in one sample of American string beans it was found that the digestible matter (dry matter) cost \$6.50 a pound.

A general view of the digestive experiments performed on these goods leads to the conviction that the process of canning,



especially when preservatives are used, such as salicylic acid and sulphites, tends to diminish the digestibility of the albuminoid and other bodies.

The development of the canning industry is of late enormous. In 1892, 84,700,000 cans of corn were packed in the United States, yet very little has been done towards controlling the producers in the direction of adulterations or improper use of preservatives. The canners are ignorant of the effects of the preservatives on the human system, and apparently use them without much effort to secure definite proportions, but use them to facilitate their work or to make sure that their products will not visibly spoil before reaching the consumer.

Much smaller quantities of salicylic acid will suffice to prevent the development of germs in a food which has already been heated high enough to kill growing bacteria than would be needed to affect bacterial life in an already-decomposing solution. According to the investigators the bacteria themselves will not, commonly, resist a temperature of  $65^{\circ}$  to  $70^{\circ}$  C. ( $150^{\circ}$  to  $160^{\circ}$  F.) when in the active state in a fermenting liquid, but these bacteria, in the shape of spores or dust, will resist that degree of heat pretty well. But in such a case a minimum amount of salicylic acid or other disinfectant will prevent development into vegetating form. Now, it is much easier to put in a disinfectant than to heat a can of food, especially if somewhat solid, so long as to ensure heating even the interior parts high enough to destroy the spores. Of course, the canner saves expense when he economizes in time and heat, but he does not, apparently, give the consumer the benefit, or, at least, the retail dealer does not; for there seems, according to Bulletin 13, to be little difference in cost between the brands containing antiseptics and those free from them.

Salicylic acid was found in 47 per cent. of the canned goods examined. Sulphurous acid was also very common. It is especially used by corn canners, since it helps to keep the product white, but it also tends to attack the tin and bring it into solution.

Otto Hehner, Society of Public Analysts (*Analyst*, 1890)—“We should, as a matter of policy, arrive at some sort of an agreement and an expression of opinion whether we, as a body, approve of or condemn the use of preservatives; and we owe it, as public

officers, to the public and venders of food to let them plainly know what attitude we occupy in reference to a practice which has for years past been allowed without the least objection on our part, and which has become almost universal. It is well known that in summer many milk dealers add some preparation of boracic acid in order to retard coagulation of milk. Such preparations are and have been openly advertised in numerous forms, and have been recommended by scientific men. Less well known is the fact that boracic acid and its soda-salt is most frequently to be met with in butter, especially Normandy and Belgian butters. Norwegian and other foreign fish are cured with salt and boracic acid; meat is preserved with it, and it is even found in preparations intended for invalids, such as in so-called sterilized peptones.

J. Mattern (Ber. der VII. Vers. d. Ver. Baqu. Chem. 36), finds that one gram boracic acid per liter retards coagulation of with of milk at 15°C. for from 24 to 36 hours; one-half gram only 21 hours; while at 35°C., one-half gram is without effect, and one gram retards the coagulation for 10 hours. In summer, therefore when the addition of boracic acid is practiced, not much less than one gram per liter of milk would probably be employed.

Salicylic acid, Hebner thinks, has not been largely used in England as a food preserver. It answers badly in case of milk and butter, and its use is chiefly confined to foreign fermented beverage. As much as one gram per liter was used when Salicylic acid had reached its height of popularity. Objections made against it resulted in prohibitive legislation in many countries, and its advocates then declared that five grams were enough to preserve 100 liters Bavarian beer for home use, and 20 grams for export. About three grains to twelve grains per gallon.

If we enter into the question of the physiological effect of preservatives (says Hebner) we meet diametrically expressed opinions. While inventors introduce every antiseptic as absolutely harmless and quote experiments by which it is shown that large and continued doses of antiseptic were administered without evil effects, other inquirers come to absolutely different conclusions. Literature teems with arguments in favor of and against some of these substances, and it must, he thinks,



be conceded that direct and palpably injurious effects on healthy individuals have not been traced to any of the antiseptics mentioned. But when so much is conceded, a wide field for discussion remains. While it is a meritorious achievement to prevent waste of good food by preventing its decomposition, yet it must be allowed that the indiscriminate addition of chemical substances which exert a poisonous action on bacterial and other organisms cannot be safely left in the hands of more or less ignorant venders of articles of food, even if no directly poisonous or injurious action can be traced upon a healthy adult by their use. It is evident that substances which interfere with the growth of fungoid organisms, like bacteria or yeast cells, must have some action upon the complicated human animal; and even if exuberant health and abundant gastric secretions may be capable, many times, of overwhelming the effect of the antiseptic, the effect itself must remain and detract from the efficiency of the human organism. It is inconceivable that the protoplasm of bacteria should be vitally affected by a substance which at the same time remains utterly inert on human protoplasm. The effect is evidently one of quantity. The absolute quantity may not be sufficient to show itself palpably, upon a body weighing, say,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cwt., but it must be there all the same. Well does the *Comité Consultatif d'Hygiène Publique*, of France, report in reference to the use of benzoic acid in articles of food, that all antiseptics are injurious to natural digestion, because the addition of antiseptics of any kind is irrational as far as assimilation is concerned, and may be injurious to the normal action of the organs of digestion.

Since, continues Hebner, we now understand the causes of decomposition of food and can prevent it indefinitely by exclusion of germs or by cold, without the addition of any kind of foreign material, we should at least attempt to discriminate between processes of preservation. Since the preservation of any article of food is possible without addition of chemicals, the time has come for public analysts generally to set their faces against the present practice of allowing the addition of any antiseptic which the dealer in food may choose to make.

The Paris Court of Appeal decided that the addition of salicylic acid was to be considered as an adulteration of beer, to



the prejudice of the purchaser; not harmless, because salicylic acid was a drug the use of which must be ordered by a medical man, and could not be left to the trader.

The Commission of the Academie de Medicine of Paris on the Action of Salicylic Acid on Food reported on numerous cases in which the preservation of articles of food by salicylic acid has produced serious results, and is of opinion that small but continued doses of it may produce serious gastric disturbances in certain cases. Various States passed laws restricting or prohibiting the use of antiseptics. Buenos Ayres prohibited the sale of beer containing salicylic acid after March 31st, 1888, and meanwhile allowed only 0.05 gr. per liter. Other South American States followed. Also, Milan prohibited the use of salicylic acid in foods, wine and beer. Berlin prohibited the addition of any kind of preservative to milk.

Holland forbade the use of salicylic acid in foods. The Italian Ministry declared the addition to wine of any substance not natural to it an adulteration. Spain prohibited the use of any antiseptics in wine; Austria forbade the addition of salicylic acid. In Germany a distinction was made between salicylic acid added during mashing, to check the growth of acid-forming organisms, which was allowed on the ground that at most only traces of the acid would remain in the beer, and the subsequent addition of salicylic acid to the fully-fermented beer, which was prohibited. In consequence the use of benzoates, as in France, and sulphites and borates in Germany was largely practiced. Long discussions arose in regard to these substances. Some authorities contended that boracic acid was harmless; others were able to trace distinct physiological effects to its administration, and in 1889 the Soc. Bav. Analyt. Chemists came to the conclusion that it was objectionable from a sanitary point of view.

The British Sale of Food and Drug act allows to be added to food any matter or ingredient not injurious to health, if the same is required for the production or preparation thereof as an article of commerce in a state fit for carriage or consumption. Hebner very justly remarks that preservatives are not necessary for production or preparation, in a fit state for carriage or consumption of beer, milk, butter, wine, &c., because the majority of samples

analyzed are free from antiseptics. In his very emphatic words, "Good milk, fresh butter, sound beer, can be made and sold without antiseptics. As a matter of fact they have been so sold for centuries until sham science came in and taught the careless and dirty producer how to evade the natural punishment of dirt and mismanagement. Antiseptics are convenient to such producers, but they are not *required*. Hence we have no option but to consider them as adulterations." To agree upon limits within which the preservatives may be used is to concede the whole principle that a dealer in food has no right to add anything whatever to any article of food without due notice. Nor is notice given at time of sale of much real value. Hebner's article closes with the following sentences, which I heartily endorse:

"Our duty seems plain; we should work for entire prohibition of all sorts of preservatives. It is time we went back to natural food. I object to be physicked indiscriminately by persons not qualified to administer medicine whilst I am in health; I object still more when I am ill. I object still more strongly to have my children physicked in their milk, or their bread and butter. It is no consolation to me to know that the physic is not immediately fatal, or not even violently injurious. The practice is utterly unjustifiable from the point of view of a dealer, who wants to make extra profit, who wants to palm off a stale or ill-prepared article upon the public.

"We owe our very existence as public analysts to the desire of the public to have a guarantee of the absolute purity of their food-supply, and we would only be doing our duty if we did suppress the large and growing use of these objectionable chemicals called food preservatives."

At the same meeting of the Society of Public Analysts, Chas. E. Cassal read a paper "On the Adulteration of Food with Boracic Acid." To milk, he states that boracic acid, partly anhydrous and partly hydrated, with borate of soda are added (in solution) in the proportion of at least 7 grains of the solid substance to the pint of milk, and double this quantity to cream. There is also a chance that both the farmer and the city dairyman may use the preparations sold for this purpose. The medicinal dose of boracic acid for an adult, according to the British Phar-

macopœia, ranges from 5 to 30 grains; and one-twelfth this quantity, say  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains, would be the maximum suitable dose for an infant under one year old. Cassal says that one eminent authority refers to the tendency of boracic acid to set up diarrhœa, a disease very prevalent in hot weather, when the preservatives are most used to prevent the change which milk and cream are apt to undergo rapidly at a high atmospheric temperature.

Cassal found boracic acid in large amounts in meat extracts and fluids, intended especially for the use of invalids and children.

Boracic acid and common salt cannot be put on a par, because the salt is a food, and a natural constituent of milk.

It is not, says Cassal, easy to prove injury to health to the satisfaction of a court; it is not easy to state the exact percentage of antiseptic present. Cassal points out that under the Sale of Food and Drugs act it would certainly be an offense to add boracic acid to milk, because :

1. It alters the *quality* of the milk.
2. This defect is independent of the *quantity* added.
3. The boracic acid is not required for the proper preservation of the milk.

4. It does serve to conceal the inferior quality of stale milk.

While holding the ground that the only safe and proper course is absolute prohibition of the use of preservatives, Cassal is of opinion that much benefit would result from even the compulsory labeling of preserved goods with the name of the substance used. The producers take pains to conceal the fact that any preservatives have been used.

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Allen said that while he fully agreed that it was the duty of public analysts to insist that articles of food should be as represented, yet he was not fully satisfied that some of these preservatives were as objectionable as the governments of certain countries would seem to think. He distinctly objected to the use of boracic acid in milk, as its addition was a direct encouragement to milkmen to separate a portion of the cream, and sell the partially-skimmed milk next day as new milk.

Mr. Adams was of opinion that if preservatives were used the fact should be made known. Drugs that acted favorably on most



people seriously disagreed with others, just as there was great variety of opinions among various people with regard to the wholesomeness and digestibility of various food substances. Certain persons might be affected by preservatives, while others were not.

Dr. W. K. Newton, in a paper on Sanitary Control of Food-supply, read before the American Public Health Association, 1884, stated that he had examined preservatives consisting of salicylic acid, alone or with carbonate of soda, saltpetre, borax or boric acid. In his opinion their use should be discountenanced by sanitarians, because the mere fact that a certain chemical combination will check fermentation or putrefaction outside of the body leads us to believe that digestion will be impaired or impeded. This he had sought to prove in an imperfect way by treating milk with a preservative, and then attempting artificial digestion. Digestion was proved to be interfered with, or checked altogether.

Serafini (Archiv für Hygiene, 13, S. 173, abst. in Wagner, 1891, p. 1091,) says common salt in the proportion of 5 to 8 per cent. retards the development of bacteria, and gives meat time to dry sufficiently. Boracic and salicylic acids are unnecessary.

#### SULPHUROUS ACID.

Dr. Ludwig Pfeiffer (Munich, Seventh Convention of Delegates of Applied Chem., Pharm. Cth. 1889, p. 431), stated results of his studies relating to the injurious action of sulphurous acid on the human body :

1. The gaseous acid and concentrated solutions are deadly and rapid poisons.
2. In less concentrated form the acid causes death quickly to cold-blooded animals; warm-blooded ones can endure it better, but soon show symptoms of active poisoning.
3. In more dilute form and doses less than 0.1 grm. the results are less important, but doses of 80 mg. or more, even if divided during the twenty-four hours, induce disturbances of the digestive tract, while the whole body is more or less affected.
4. Salts of sulphurous and "hyposulphurous" acid, even in very large doses (40 grm.) are not deadly poisons for men or dogs.

5. In moderate doses they strongly irritate the intestinal canal, and in long continuance anæmia and weakness result.

6. In smaller doses, one-tenth of a gramme, cause disturbances of the digestive tract. Even in the smallest quantities they are destructive to frogs.

7. The most active salt is sulphite of magnesia; the normal alkali salts and sulphite of lime are less active. The bisulphites are least effective.

The use of sulphurous acid should be limited as much as possible; in some cases it cannot be entirely dispensed with. Malt and hops, as well as vessels and apparatus used in making wine and beer, should, after being treated with sulphurous acid, be thoroughly aired or rinsed. Wine should not be sold in freshly sulphured casks, but should be kept until the sulphurous acid has oxidized to sulphuric acid. The use of sulphurous acid should never be allowed to take the place of cleanliness and care, and then there is no need or danger of excess of sulphurous acid. For beer or wine 0.01 grm. per litre ( $\frac{1}{100000}$ ) is usually sufficient, but he found sometimes as much as 0.089. His experiments indicated that a day's consumption of wine containing in all 80 mg. sulphurous acid could induce marked effects.

The convention recommended the determination of the sulphurous acid in analyzing wines, and regarded sulphurous acid in other articles of consumption than beer and wine as of less importance.

J. Brand (Ph. Cth. 1889, p. 741,) found in canned asparagus 0.157 per cent. S. O.<sub>2</sub> in the liquid part 0.195 per cent. sulphuric acid; even moderate use of such food would introduce into the system much larger quantities of sulphurous acid than, according to present experience, can be disregarded from a sanitary point of view.

Crampton failed to find sulphurous acid in American beers.

#### SALICYLIC ACID.

*Physiological Action.* Nat. Dispens., H. & M. Plants watered with a solution of it speedily die. It prevents various reactions in organic bodies, hindering the development of prussic acid in a mixture of amygdalin and almond emulsion; of the acrid prin-

ciple of mustard on the addition of water; the souring of beer, milk, &c. Taken into the human system, it passes through very rapidly, although its excretion, when taken in considerable doses, does not cease for several days after the medicine has been suspended. It appears to undergo, however, some change in the system before elimination, since the urine containing it does not check the fermentation of yeast. Its local action is that of an irritant, due in part to its insolubility. In very large doses of a drachm or so it produces varying effects—delirium, vomiting, prostration, acute nephritis. Useful in acute articular rheumatism. Dose, 10 to 40 grains.

From Crampton's report, already quoted, I cite the following passages:

"In 1881 the use of salicylic acid was prohibited as a preservative for food or drink; in Germany it was only allowed to be used in beers intended for export. The experiments by Kolbe, who took doses of 0.5 to 1 gramme daily for several days without appreciable ill effects, still leaves open the question as to its harmlessness without regard to age, sex or idiosyncrasy.

"In 1885, with but one dissenting voice, the Independent Union of Bar. Represent. of Applied Chemistry refused to sanction its use in beer in the proportion of 0.05 grm. per liter. In the present prevalence of kidney disease (the most common form known as Bright's disease), it is matter of grave consideration whether it would not be prudent to forbid its use altogether. The physician, at all events, prescribing beer as a tonic for a weak, convalescent patient, would certainly like to know whether he was giving at the same time not inconsiderable doses of a strong therapeutic agent. In one case a wine was tested in the Paris Municipal Laboratory which contained in one liter the full medicinal dose for twenty-four hours."

Crampton quotes Dr. Edson as follows:

"Within the past few months I have been confronted with a subject the importance of which to the community is very great. It is the use of salicylic acid, a food preservative. Many, if not all, the manufacturers of preserved foods are adding small amounts of this substance to their goods to prevent loss by decomposition. The French authorities believe that the use of salicylic and boric acids tends to irritate delicate digestive



organs, and also to irritate the kidneys, through which they are eliminated under their own forms. Though I have talked with a number of scientific gentlemen in this country, few are willing to go into court and swear that this is also their opinion. It must not be lost sight of, however, that a person might at a meal take several articles of diet, each containing that which if taken alone would be a harmless dose, but taken together, and possibly for a considerable time, would prove highly injurious. The only safe way is to discard all additions to food which may possibly become a source of danger."

Dr. Edson had found in a so-called wine, made from various dried fruits by maceration with water and addition of sugar, followed by fermentation which was checked with salicylic acid, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  grains of the acid to the pint. A number of chemists had expressed the opinion that the wine should be condemned, holding that depressing effects in the nervous system would follow the daily use of the acid in small doses. He himself, with Drs. Isham and Linchan, was of opinion that the adulteration was a dangerous one and likely to cause sickness. Some 5,000 gallons of this wine were seized and condemned.

Dr. Bartley, chemist of the Brooklyn Board of Health, reported in 1887, in regard to bottled beer, which, unless thoroughly cured and well cleaned, was liable to spoil by fermentation or putrefaction. To avoid the necessary care in making and keeping the beer for a long time, brewers had adopted the practice of adding salicylic acid to prevent the fermentation. Dr. Bartley says, in view of the increasing use of the acid in canned foods, drinks, fruits and milk, that it is becoming an important sanitary question as to its effects on health when used in small quantities for a long time. There can be no doubt that in large quantities it acts very injuriously both upon the digestive processes and the kidneys.

In its elimination the kidneys not rarely become acutely congested or even inflamed, giving rise to acute Bright's disease.

Although a potent remedy in acute rheumatism, it is not suitable for long administration on account of the above injurious action. It requires the addition of from eight to ten grains of free salicylic acid to one gallon of beer in order to prevent the growth of ferments. Much more is needed if bicarbonate soda

has been also added. Three grains have been found in a pint of wine.

Dr. Bartley quotes a committee of the French Academie of Medicine as saying (in 1886), that while in persons of good health the prolonged use of such small quantities of salicylic acid as would be contained in articles of food or drink treated with this substance probably not injurious to health, it may, nevertheless, produce very decided disorders of health in certain persons, and especially in the aged and those who have a tendency to diseased kidneys or dyspepsia. Salicylic acid and its salts are eliminated by the kidneys. They tend somewhat to check the action of the digestive ferments contained in the saliva, enteric juice and pancreatic fluid, and hence to delay digestion; hence it is easy to understand that they may aggravate digestive or renal troubles.

The report closes with the recommendation that the addition of salicylic acid, or its compounds, even in small amounts, to foods or beverages shall be forbidden. The committee find that as much as 12 to 15 grains were used in one gallon of beer.

Dr. Bartley himself states his opinion that it is time the addition of salicylic acid to articles of food received a check at the hands of sanitary authorities, and recommends that the Health Department take action toward the prohibition of this injurious adulteration.

Crampton reports finding salicylic acid in seven of thirty-two bottled beers, one being an imported beer. None was found in the draft beers. Of American bottled beers, six out of nineteen contained salicylic acid, and these included the product of some of the largest breweries in the country. He was not able to state whether it was put in by the local bottlers or added at the breweries. In one case he found it in the beer from a large Western brewery, but failed to find it in another sample sent direct from the same brewery. There was doubt whether the firm did not know of the purpose for which the second sample was obtained.

In Bulletin 18, 1893, it is stated that probably few canners do not at least occasionally use salicylic acid. The opinion is expressed that its use should be unhesitatingly condemned in cases where the fact is not stated on the label of the goods. It may be harmless in very small doses to ninety-nine out of a hundred consumers, but the one hundredth man should be pro-

tected. Moreover, there is no safeguard against the use of inordinate quantities, for while the qualitative detection of salicylic acid is very easy, the quantitative estimation is a matter of very considerable difficulty. For this reason the canner who uses any may use almost any quantity he pleases with perfect impunity. Moderately large doses of salicylic acid are quite likely to prove detrimental to many people.

Abst. from Archiv. für Hygiene, '86, 483: "Lehman (Archiv. d' Pharmacie, 1887, p. 973) caused two healthy Munich laborers to take daily 0.5 gramme of salicylic acid in half a liter of beer for three weeks. They showed no symptoms of indigestion, no headache, and were in excellent health during the whole time. Kolbe, taking daily doses of 0.5 grm. long continued, found it harmless (he was discoverer of cheap way for making it)."

From a hygienic point of view, Lehman considers that there is no objection to the moderate addition of salicylic acid to foods, &c.; nevertheless he would, in particular, not allow it to be added to beer—rather because there would be no certainty as to the quantity added and because it would be used to preserve badly-made beer, than on account of any danger that too much salicylic acid would be taken if added to various foods. His objection would be less a sanitary measure than a matter of national economy. In Bavaria, at all events, a perfect beer, free from salicylic acid, is made strictly from barley malt, hops and water, in all breweries, large and small, conducted in a cleanly and rational way. The addition of salicylic acid is shown by experience to be unnecessary for the preservation of export beer, and these facts have secured for Bavarian beer a reputation that ought not to be sacrificed for the advantage of a few small brewers.

Breslau (Archiv. d. Pharm., '85, 275,) concludes with regard to addition of salicylic acid to beer:

1. It is proper and commendable.
2. Within certain limits (5–10 grammes per hectoliter =  $\frac{1}{20}$  to  $\frac{1}{10}$ ), it is entirely harmless to health.
3. The addition of salicylic acid to beer is neither an adulteration, by the addition of foreign bodies, nor an apparent improvement of bad wares, since by its aid a spoiled beer is not again made



drinkable: the object is only to keep the beer in its original condition and to protect it against spoiling. There is no violation of the laws or foods, which permit adulterations made for the purpose of deception and in opposition to the just customs of trade and use, since the use of necessary preservatives is admitted in such laws. [But Bavaria prohibits the use of salicylic acid. Ref.]

4. According to his construction of it, the Prussian law allows the use of salicylic acid within certain limits.

#### BORAX—PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION.

Continued large doses produce the same consequences as the prolonged use of other salts of sodium—liquefaction of the blood, scorbutic symptoms and, sometimes, eruption of the skin. Borax is hostile to the lower forms of animal life. In a solution of even less than 1 per cent. of this salt, bacteria cannot be developed. Boracic acid has been stated (Pollé, 1887, to possess remarkable anti-fermentative powers. He mixed beer, milk, urine, eggs, blood and meat with this acid, which kept them fresh for thirty days in the summer, while the substances used for comparison putrefied in half the time. In chronic cystitis its muco-purulent deposit disappeared from the urine after a few days' administration of this acid, in the daily quantity of 75 grains (5 grms.). He found that borax possesses similar qualities, and recommended it as well as the acid to prevent fermentation and putrefaction. The dose of borax in case of uric acid gravel is from 5 to 30 grains (0.33 to 2 grms.) in watery solution largely diluted.

Crampton failed to find borax in beers. Ph. Cth., 1888, p. 218. The increasing use of boracic acid for preserving sea fish has caused doubt whether its continued use may not be hurtful to the human system. Fish preserved by action of a dilute boracic acid solution, under a pressure of six atmospheres, contains about 2 grms. of the acid per kilo flesh, and of this two-thirds is extracted by boiling, so that at one meal about  $\frac{1}{2}$  gram. of the acid might be introduced into the system. Against its use is raised the argument that even small amounts of boracic acid have an injurious effect on the human system, by hindering the assimilation of albuminoids.

Emmerich (*Chem. Zeit.*), quoted in *Analyst*, 1888, says: "Boracic acid only acts when present in large quantity. It prevents the growth and multiplication of germs, but does not kill them even in a 1 per cent. solution. Experiments with milk gave very unsatisfactory results, as an addition of 4 per cent. of the acid only preserved the milk for four days. Hare flesh may be preserved for six weeks by the use of 3 per cent. of the acid. Boracic acid is supposed to be harmless, but recent investigators prove it to be dangerous, as it strongly acts upon the mucous membrane of the large intestine. A dose of four grams killed a large rabbit; two grams made a dog very sick. The acid is much used in Sweden for preserving fish and milk, but cases of poisoning have already occurred in that country. Long continued use of the acid is not favorable to good health and, at all events, its addition to milk should be prohibited."

E. Hötter is quoted by Cassal (*Analyst*, Dec., 1890,) as having published a series of experiments on the action of boron compounds on plants. The absorption of such compounds was found by him to destroy the chlorophyll, and hence to arrest the process of assimilation. The roots are affected and soon die. Free boracic acid was more prejudicial than the alkali salts.

Hebner (*Analyst*, July, 1891,) has stated results of experiments as to the influence of boracic acid on peptic digestion. He said that Leffman and Beam (*Analyst*, XIII, 103,) had found boracic acid to be without influence, practically, on the diastatic action of malt extract, and *presumably* on that of saliva; but Gouffé-Besanez (*Lehrbuch der Physiologischen Chemie*, p. 45,) states that boracic solution, while without influence on organized ferments, renders non-organized ones inactive. Hebner rubbed 50 grammes of hard-boiled white of egg through a very fine sieve, added 250 grms. water and 0.15 per cent. hydrochloric acid with 0.04 grms. pepsin, previously proved capable of dissolving 2500 times its weight of albumen in five hours at 40° C. The 0.034 grms. pepsin could accordingly dissolve 82.5 grms. albumen. He put each lot of 50 grms. egg white, etc., in one of eleven bottles, adding to ten of them successively increasing proportions of boracic acid—0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.8, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5 and 3 grms.—and kept them in a water bath at 40° C., with frequent shaking. The albumen dissolved equally well in

all the bottles, and in about five hours was completely dissolved in all, so that there appears to be no retarding action of boracic acid on peptic digestion. At the same time, as we have already seen, Hebner objected to the indiscriminate use of chemical food preservatives as being certain to have some physiological action, and his experiments with boracic acid, above detailed, did not in any way prove that it was a desirable ingredient in food. He had lately had to analyze some hams, alleged to have had injurious effects, and had found them strongly impregnated with boracic acid. Bacon he had found to be also very largely borated.

Artimini (*L'Orosi*, Vol. 8,) recommends boracic acid in times of epidemics, especially of cholera, on account of its antiseptic qualities and destructive action on micro-organisms, and because in small doses it is harmless to the human organism.

J. Foster (Berlin, *Berichte*, 1883, p. 1754, quoted in Wagner, 1883,) says the use of boracic acid and other preservatives depends not only on how far such substances can be used without bringing about the effects due to medicinal doses, but also in the question whether foods so preserved are assimilated to the same extent as without them. Two series of experiments were undertaken on the effects of boracic acid added in small doses to daily fare. In one case a mixed diet; in the other, a diet of milk and eggs exclusively. The result showed that the boracic acid exerted an influence on the digestive organs, even when not producing medicinal effects. The amount of dry substance and of nitrogen in the *fæces* was increased, although to a slight extent only, as little as 0.5 gram of boracic acid per day caused such results. This result was obtained even with highly nitrogenous diet of milk and eggs. The cause may have been either an increased flow of secretions in the intestinal canal, or diminished absorption of foods, or increase of epithelial admixtures. In the last two cases there would undoubtedly be an ill effect. The proportion of fat and of fatty acids in the *fæces* after the use of the boric acid was scarcely abnormal, but in case of boracic acid acidified alcohol extracted decidedly more than from normal *fæces*, the extractive matter being such as results from the action of digestive fluids (gall) in fats. From this it results that the boracic acid causes increased separation of gall and increased secretion of albuminoids—the latter effect being certainly not



desirable. Hence boracic acid is not so good a preservative as many think.

De Cyon (Arch. Pharm., 82, 270, from Journ. de Pharm. et de Chimie; Série 4, Tom. 29 p. 417,) from a series of experiments concluded that meat preserved with *borax* retained the appearance and taste of fresh meat and kept all its nourishing qualities. Dogs gained in weight while consuming daily 4 grammes of borax for 14 days. Le Bou, on the other hand, while succeeding in preserving flesh for a long time by means of borax in powder or in solution, observed that the use of such meat disturbed digestion to such an extent, after a few weeks, that he had to abandon its use. Borax taken repeatedly, even in small doses, works as a poison and its use as a food preservative should be discontinued. On the other hand, several authorities, English, Danish and Italian, are quoted in favor of borax as a harmless preservative (although the grounds for these conclusions are not given).

J. Mattern (Zett. Aryew. Chemie, Seventh Convention of the Bavarian Union of Technical Chemists, p. 36,) concludes that the use of boracic acid as a food preservative is, according to present experience, not without suspicion from a sanitary point of view.

#### BEER.

Crampton, in Government Report on Malt Liquors, speaking of beer, says: ["We come now to what I consider the most important sophistication of beer at the present day, and the most reprehensible and most deserving of repressive legislation.] The use of artificial preserving agents not only introduces foreign matters into the beer which are more or less injurious, according to the nature of the material used, but also serves to cover up and hide the results of unskillful brewing or unfit materials; giving to the public for consumption a liquor that, if left to itself under natural conditions, would have become offensive to the senses and putrid with corruption long before it was offered for sale."

In the report on wines Crampton quotes Prof. Heilgard (Report of Viticultural Work, 1883-84, and '84-85, p. 32), with regard to the use of antiseptics for the preservation of wines, as follows: "The fermentations above referred to may be stopped by the

action of the substances known as disinfectants, antiseptics or poisons. It should be unnecessary to argue respecting the admissibility of additions coming properly under the latter designation, yet it is true that in Europe such additions have not unfrequently been discovered in wines that, if left to themselves, would soon have become unsalable. It is not easy to draw the exact line between poisons proper and those substances of which the use to a certain degree, and in a certain way, may be considered admissible for the purpose of stopping undesirable fermentations in wines. There is, however, one point of view which covers the whole ground in connection with the use of wines for hygienic purposes, namely, that whatever impedes fermentations also impedes digestion, which is itself in a great degree a process of fermentation. The habitual use of wines containing antiseptics will, therefore, inevitably result in functional derangements, and this is so well understood that in Europe the extreme amounts of those allowed at all is strictly limited by law. Salicylic acid is effectual in much smaller quantities (‘than sulphuric acid’), and at one time it was thought that it would be admissible to use it freely. But while its effects upon the human system are not apparent at first in most cases, yet the decided and unpleasant effects often produced in persons of weak digestion have but served to emphasize the general axiom, that we cannot with impunity continue to introduce into the human body substances foreign to the vegetable and animal products that have from time immemorial constituted the nutriment of mankind. If some persons are able to bear for a time doses of salicylic acid that will completely stop digestion for some hours in the case of others, it is altogether unlikely that even the strongest person could continue its use indefinitely without injury. After some years of toleration the legal prohibition of its use in articles of food or drink seems, in Europe, to be only a question of time.

Finally, when wines are not entirely sound—and with the methods of fermentation now in vogue this is a very prevalent condition—the remedy to be applied should not lie in the use of antiseptics, sulphuric, salicylic or boracic acids and the like, but in the simple and rational process devised by Pasteur and named for him. The “Pasteurizer” should be an indispensable appliance in every wine-house; and its use, if properly under-

stood and practiced, would at once do away with nine-tenths of all doctoring for unsoundness.

Dr. Otto Schweissinger (*Jahresbericht aus dem öffaett chemisch, Laboratorium zu Dresden*), Ph. Cth., 1888, p. 61, says with regard to preservatives in general that, especially those sold in liquid form, cost a great deal too much. He instances one sold at a rather high price as a fruit preservative, which consisted of 2 parts each of common salt, 25 parts glycerine, and 70 parts water. With regard to salicylic acid itself, he considers the agitation against it in certain quarters as not altogether well founded, and thinks the complete prohibition of it as a preservative would be greatly to be deplored, although PERHAPS it might be very useful to put a limit to the amount to be used.

Wagner, 1889, p. 1091. The Imperial Sanitary Bureau at Berlin issued the following regulations of the beer trade :

Benzoic acid is not to be used, as it causes catarrh of the stomach and injuriously affects the assimilation of albumen. Boracic acid is entirely unnecessary, and diminishes the digestibility of albumen. Salicylic acid works effectively in from 15 to 25 grm. per hectoliter, but there is reason to believe that much more is often used.

With regard to the regulation of the milk trade in Prussia, Wagner states (1884, p. 1055,) that the addition of preservatives, including salicylic and boracic acids, is of doubtful nature, because they may exert an injurious effect on digestion, especially among children, and may easily be abused.



## Institutional Sanitary Inquiries.

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BY E. M. HUNT, M. D., AND A. CLARK HUNT, M. D.

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During the past year the Board has continued its examination into the sanitary condition of institutions. As a special examination and report was made thereupon last year, we this year only print a general statement and details as to the very few not reported on before.

Our plan is to have in small book form (see Circular 78) a system of sanitary inquiry, by which a record is on hand in this office as to facts relating to the construction, sanitary condition and occupancy of each State institution, and of all the county, city and township institutions of the State. A duplicate record is also arranged to be kept at every institution, so that Superintendent and managers may have ready at hand an outline of facts. We now have on file this series of reports for nearly all localities. Some of them are very full and accurate, and others more or less imperfect. We seek in the yearly inspection visits to test their correctness, to supply their deficiencies, to see how well institutions take care of the duplicate, and to add on the blank pages any new facts that may appear. The number of these returns, the comparisons made and the very large interest represented in a social, sanitary and monetary way, give to this entire oversight a great importance.

During the past year the Secretary was called upon to furnish a brief outline as to twenty years of institutional history in the State of New Jersey, for the meeting of the National and International Conference of Charities and Correction, held at Chicago in June last. As this is important to the State, and as a guide to inquiries, it is here appended.

NOTES ON TWENTY YEARS OF INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY IN THE STATE  
OF NEW JERSEY, BY EZRA M. HUNT, M. D., SEC'Y STATE  
BOARD OF HEALTH OF NEW JERSEY.

The first systematic effort made in New Jersey to secure facts as to the condition of almshouses and some other charitable institutions was that of 1866, when a Sanitary Commission, of which the writer was president, sought to gather facts which would bear on the prevention of pauperism and which would show our full duty as to the insane and idiotic who were not yet cared for in the one asylum which had been provided. As this investigation was a little previous to the twenty years as to which information is sought, we simply refer to it as therein given. This and other circulars and inquiries, not published in this report of the Commission, served to awaken public attention. It resulted in no formal legislation. Although this Commission was temporary, it kept alive some interest in the subject until another Commission in 1874 drew still fuller attention, especially to the sanitary needs of all charitable and penal institutions. It was with this moderate, but yet valuable, introduction that the State Board of Health, which was formed in 1877, had embodied in its law provision for the sanitary care and oversight of all public institutions.

In 1873 the provision for penal and charitable care was as follows: one State prison, inmates about 554; one penitentiary in Hudson county; one jail in each of the 21 counties; one reform school, organized July, 1867, inmates about 244; The New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, organized 1848, inmates about 653. Before this, for the dependent classes, we had almshouses in over half the counties, known as county houses; in other counties, township houses; in some townships no buildings, but the poor "farmed out"; in two or three larger cities, city almshouses.

The date of the establishment of important State and local institutions is as follows:

Burlington County Almshouse.....	1800
New Jersey State Asylum, Trenton.....	1848
Salem County Asylum.....	1867
Cumberland County Asylum.....	1870
Girls' Industrial School, Trenton.....	1872

Morris Plains State Asylum.....	1876
Camden County Asylum.....	1879
Essex County Asylum.....	1881
School for Deaf-Mutes.....	1883
Home for Disabled Soldiers, Kearney.....	1888
Home for Feeble-Minded Women, Vineland.....	1888
Home for Feeble-Minded Children, Vineland.....	1888

One of the first changes to take place was the partial separation of the insane in almshouses into small asylums, or separate buildings just adjacent to the almshouse. These, as a rule, did not embrace the harmless idiotic or epileptic, but such as had been returned from the State asylum as incurable and because of its crowded condition. The State made some allowance for the keeping of these in a home asylum. Three of these asylums, namely, those of Hudson county, Essex county and Camden county, are large enough to secure orderly methods and attendance, and will compare favorably in some respects with the State institutions. Passaic county might also be included. Even these, however, are too subject to the fluctuations of politics; a criticism from which our State institutions are not wholly exempt.

The smaller county insane asylums are carefully watched, and, as a rule, fairly well kept. They are only five in number, and the system is not to be commended.

There have been from time to time exceptional cases of abuse in these asylums, and the almshouse system has been very defective and serious conditions have been found in many counties and townships. The State Board of Health, while not having powers of a board of charities and correction, has been able to correct many abuses and to exercise a wise restraint.

Feeling its powers inadequate, and regarding its direct care of the health of the State and of sanitary conditions as a sufficient duty, it advocated the formation of a council of charities and correction.

This council was formed in 1882 with some excellent provisions. It had only \$1,000 at its command, and among its members not any who had devoted themselves to this interest. It has made only formal reports and has never done much efficient service.

In 1881 a State voluntary association was started in Morris county, New Jersey, but it was not until 1886 that it attempted



or secured recognition in a legislative or State capacity. This was chiefly in the direction of authority to visit institutions, to make report to Legislature and, by more recent act, to receive \$600 a year as a State appropriation. It has since been limited as to its right to visit State institutions, and so far as pecuniary assistance is concerned would probably have done better to have retained its voluntary features. There are branch societies more or less efficient in nine counties and some valuable work has been done.

During the past ten years there has been a steady increase of attention to our charitable and penal institutions. The asylums are built according to improved methods. Many new jails and almshouses have been constructed, and others reconstructed. As the State Board of Health compares its visitations of 1892 and '93 with those of 1877-78, when it began its work, most notable sanitary improvements are apparent. With it there has been a general attention to improvements in charitable and correctional care. The sexes are more fully separated; children are comparatively rare in our almshouses; the reform schools relieve our jails and prisons of the younger class of criminals. A parole system has been adopted by the State Prison, but it has only been in operation a little over a year, and the law is imperfect.

There is still much lack of a careful study of the causes and conditions of insanity, pauperism and crime, and of power and provision for disposing of individual cases so that inmates shall have the benefit of industrial training and reformatory methods. There is not a sufficient effort to select out cases which are at present consigned to chronic detention, and to rid our almshouses of those who should be self-supporting or supported by their friends.

There is, however, such improvement in general as is in the highest degree encouraging. Yet very much more might be done by legal enactment, by pecuniary provision and by the wise work of voluntary associations. Our chief embarrassment arises from the degraded populations of our larger cities, much supplemented by an influx from New York and Philadelphia. The looseness of our laws as to liquor license and gambling furnish a constant supply of lewd fellows of the baser sort. We are still guilty of the strange blunder of manufacturing insanity, pauperism and crime by adequate and well-defined measures for sustaining drunkenness, betting, immorality and vice.

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We must continue to do what we can to minimize the results of loose education in ethics and morals. We must continue to offset and alleviate the results of our methods of vicious production until we learn that prevention is better and more feasible than an attempt to overcome results. Yet we must ever seek to neutralize these results as we meet them in society, in tramp life and in the various institutions of charity, punishment and reform.

We append hereto a list of the various institutions of the State, together with their approximate number of inmates, as given by recent returns.

## ALMSHOUSES.

INSTITUTION.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Total number of inmates.	Men.	Women.	Children—under fourteen.
Atlantic County, . . . . .	Smith's Landing, . . . . .	16	7	9	0
Bergen County, . . . . .	Oradell, . . . . .	34	15	13	6
Tri-Township, . . . . .	Englewood, . . . . .	5	4	1	0
Burlington County, . . . . .	Pemberton, . . . . .	238	130	82	26
Camden County, . . . . .	Blackwood, . . . . .	173	112	45	16
Cape May County, . . . . .	Cape May C. House, . . . . .	18	9	9	0
Cumberland County, . . . . .	Bridgeton, . . . . .	78	46	29	3
Newark City, . . . . .	Newark, . . . . .	175	91	80	4
Orange City, . . . . .	Orange, . . . . .	20	0	0	0
Gloucester County, . . . . .	Clarksboro, . . . . .	57	31	15	11
Trenton City, . . . . .	Trenton, . . . . .	68	44	24	0
Hudson County, . . . . .	Snake Hill, Jersey City, . . . . .	620	220	175	143 males. 82 females.
New Brunswick City, . . . . .	New Brunswick, . . . . .	30	13	17	0
Monmouth County, . . . . .	Perth Amboy, . . . . .	6	1	3	2
Perth Amboy City, . . . . .	Boonton, . . . . .	86	51	34	1
Morris County, . . . . .	Paterson, . . . . .	192	69	83	40
Passaic City, . . . . .	Passaic, . . . . .	20	0	0	0
Salem County, . . . . .	Woodstown, . . . . .	55	27	24	4
Sussex County, . . . . .	Branchville, . . . . .	85	27	38	20
Rahway City, . . . . .	Rahway, . . . . .	0	0	0	0
Elizabeth City, . . . . .	Elizabeth, . . . . .	28	18	7	3
Warren County, . . . . .	Townsbury, . . . . .	83	47	33	3
		2,116			

## ASYLUMS.

INSTITUTION.	P. O. ADDRESS.	Total number of inmates.	Men.	Women.	Children—under fourteen.
State Asylum for the Insane, . . . . .	Morristown, . . . . .	904	462	441	1
New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, . . . . .	Trenton, . . . . .	753	381	372	0
Institution for Feeble-Minded Women, . . . . .	Vineland, . . . . .	9	0	0	0
New Jersey Home for the Education and Care of Feeble-Minded Children, . . . . .	Vineland, . . . . .	31	9	5	11 males. 6 females.
Burlington County Insane Asylum, . . . . .	Pemberton, . . . . .	54	11	43	0
Camden County Insane Asylum, . . . . .	Blackwood, . . . . .	118	50	68	0
Cumberland County Insane Asylum, . . . . .	Bridgeton, . . . . .	12	5	7	0
Essex County Asylum for Insane, . . . . .	Newark, . . . . .	411	164	249	1
Gloucester County Insane Asylum, . . . . .	Clarksboro, . . . . .	5	5	0	0
Hudson County Lunatic Asylum, . . . . .	Snake Hill, Jersey City, . . . . .	258	102	156	0
Passaic County Insane Asylum, . . . . .	Paterson, . . . . .	49	17	32	0
Salem County Insane Asylum, . . . . .	Woodstown, . . . . .	46	23	19	4
		2,652			

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## PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

INSTITUTION.	P. O. ADDRESS	Total number of inmates.	Men.	Women.	Children—under fourteen.
New Jersey State Prison, . . . . .	Trenton, . . . . .	921	888	33	1
Atlantic County Jail, . . . . .	Mays Landing, . . . . .	8	7	1	1
Bergen County Jail, . . . . .	Hackensack, . . . . .	21	20	1	1
Burlington County Jail, . . . . .	Mount Holly, . . . . .	111	97	13	1
Camden County Jail, . . . . .	Camden, . . . . .	65	55	10	
Cape May County Jail, . . . . .	Cape May C. H., . . . . .	6	5	1	
Cumberland County Jail, . . . . .	Bridgeton, . . . . .	19	17	2	
Essex County Jail, . . . . .	Newark, . . . . .	184	150	32	2
Gloucester County Jail, . . . . .	Woodbury, . . . . .	8	8		
Hudson County Jail, . . . . .	Jersey City, . . . . .	199	154	39	6
Hunterdon County Jail, . . . . .	Flemington, . . . . .	4	4		
Mercer County Jail, . . . . .	Trenton, . . . . .	59	54	5	
Middlesex County Jail, . . . . .	New Brunswick, . . . . .	44	39	5	
Monmouth County Jail, . . . . .	Freehold, . . . . .	25	22	3	
Morris County Jail, . . . . .	Morristown, . . . . .	15	13	2	
Ocean County Jail, . . . . .	Toms River, . . . . .	2	2		
Passaic County Jail, . . . . .	Paterson, . . . . .	72	55	10	
Salem County Jail, . . . . .	Salem, . . . . .	10	10		
Somerset County Jail, . . . . .	Somerville, . . . . .	12	12		
Sussex County Jail, . . . . .	Newton, . . . . .	2	2		
Union County Jail, . . . . .	Elizabeth, . . . . .	50	41	9	
Warren County Jail, . . . . .	Belvidere, . . . . .	26	25	1	
State Reform School, . . . . .	Jamesburg, . . . . .	135			135
Hudson County Penitentiary, . . . . .	Snake Hill, Jersey City, . . . . .	223	193	29	1
Essex County Penitentiary, . . . . .	Caldwell, . . . . .	189	183	6	
†Newark City Home, . . . . .	Verona, . . . . .	175			*148 boys. *27 girls.
State Industrial School for Girls, . . . . .	Trenton, . . . . .	46			14
		2,631			

\* From nine to eighteen years of age.

† The Newark City Home is for truant and wayward children, and is an auxiliary to the public school system of the city.

The following is a list of the very small township almshouses, with locations :

- Essex county—Belleville township, Belleville.
- “ “ Bloomfield township, near Bloomfield.
- “ “ Millburn township, in western part of township.
- “ “ Montclair township, Montclair.
- “ “ South Orange, Vailsburg.
- Hunterdon county—Raritan township, Clover Hill.
- Mercer county—Hamilton township, Hamilton Square.
- “ “ Hopewell township, Hopewell.
- “ “ Princeton township, Princeton.
- Middlesex county—Piscataway township, Stelton.
- “ “ Woodbridge township, Menlo Park.
- Somerset county—Bridgewater township, Somerville.
- “ “ Hillsboro township, Neehanic.
- “ “ Franklin township, Middlebush.
- “ “ Montgomery township, near Harlingen.



We reckon the whole of almshouse relief in almshouses at 2,600 persons.

The almshouse list does not include outdoor relief from poor fund or voluntary help of hospitals, orphan asylums and private charities.

Besides the various private charities it is worthy of note that the Newark City Home, or Industrial School, at Verona, Essex county, and the Children's Home in Parsippany, Morris county, have semi-official relations, the one taking charge of truant or vagrant children of Newark and the other receiving from the alms-house of Morris county. We have included in our list the Home for Feeble-Minded Children in Vineland, for although it has private relations, it is chiefly sustained by inmates assigned to it by the State. The blind of the State are provided for at institutions in other States. The School for Deaf-Mutes is not included in our list, as it is a part of the educational system of the State and connected with the State Normal School. It averages about 130 inmates.

We have also on file a sanitary record as to the construction and sanitary arrangements of the State Normal School.

It is all important that the various institutions keep their books of sanitary record accessible, so that all concerned can readily see the facts as to construction, air-space, heating, ventilation, sewage disposal, etc.

The institutions not noted in the last Report are as follows :

New Jersey State Normal School.			
Millburn township almshouse, Essex county.			
Montclair	"	"	"
Hamilton	"	Mercer	"
Hopewell	"	"	"
Mercer county workhouse.			
Princeton township almshouse, Mercer county.			
Woodbridge	"	Middlesex county.	
Passaic city	"	Passaic	"
Franklin township	"	Somerset	"
Hillsborough	"	"	"
Montgomery	"	"	"

We add these brief statements as to them :

STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

Located at Trenton. (A full description of the rooms, &c., is given in the report of this institution. It is omitted here, but can be referred to at any time.) There are four buildings. The cellars are three feet below ground. There is a bakery in one of them, but others are unused. Waste fluids run to the sewer. Pipes are properly trapped. Wash-out closets are used. Water used is from the city supply. Heating is by steam. Ventilation is by windows and ventilators to the roof. The students number three hundred and thirty-seven. Vaccination only partially attended to. There are nineteen bath-tubs. No special regulations as to bathing. There are separate rooms for use in sickness. There are fire-escapes in the girls' dormitory. Disinfectants are kept and used when required.

MILLBURN TOWNSHIP ALMSHOUSE, ESSEX COUNTY.

Located 3 miles from Millburn. Consists of farm buildings and farm. Has 5 inmates, all old. Three of these have been in the institution for years, and two came within 4 years. Each inmate has a separate bed, and the females have separate rooms. There are two female inmates. Rooms heated by drum and stoves. Rooms small but comfortable. Water from well 75 feet deep. Closets emptied in spring. No inside closet arrangements. House-cleaning spring and fall. Inmates fed at separate table. Farm contains 80 acres, and partially supports the institution. Rooms for males large and comfortable. No special sickness during past year and no deaths. The rooms were well kept.

MONTCLAIR TOWNSHIP ALMSHOUSE, ESSEX COUNTY.

Situated at Montclair. Built 1870. Large wooden building. Number of inmates, twelve. Five females, six males and one infant. Each inmate has a separate room. Water is obtained from a well 60 feet in depth. Building heated by a furnace; no bath-tub; no hot-water arrangements. No inside closet; only one outside closet, which is used by both sexes. All eat in a

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common kitchen, fed at a common table. The Superintendent died September 17th, of this year. Clothing changed when necessary; under-clothing changed each week. Sink-water runs by a drain into a valley near by; slop-water is emptied into the closet. The institution is well managed. No special sickness during the year. There should be separate closets for each sex, a separate sitting-room for the males and bathing facilities should be furnished.

### HAMILTON TOWNSHIP ALMSHOUSE, MERCER COUNTY.

Has six inmates; three men, one woman and two children. There is room for 12 inmates by putting two in a room. The sanitary condition is good.

### HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP ALMSHOUSE, MERCER COUNTY.

Located near Hopewell. Has but five inmates, three men, one woman, and a colored boy nine years of age. Fourteen can be accommodated. The examination as to sanitary condition was satisfactory.

### MERCER COUNTY WORKHOUSE.

Situated near Moore's Station. Built during the past year. The grounds include 104 acres. Water is obtained from a driven-well 588 feet in depth; it is good but quite hard; a spring near the quarry is also used as a source of supply during work; the water is pumped to three tanks, which hold a two-days' supply; the supply is probably not sufficient for future needs. The buildings are of brick; they are owned by the county; no cellar under the wings; under main building it reaches two feet above ground and is dry; it is used for heating apparatus and storage. Drains lead to a cesspool far down the hill and the overflow enters into a small stream; pipes are six-inch terra cotta. Fall is ample. Each cell has a closet and washbowl; the closets are so arranged as to stand filled with water and are flushed out once each day if prisoners are at work. If they are in, the flushing is repeated at night. The arrangement is not satisfactory. The roof of the building is of slate. There are open ventilators in each



corridor, opening to the roof. Heating is by steam. Number of inmates, fifty-six—forty-eight males, eight females. Inmates are bathed on entering, and thereafter once each week. There is a separate hospital room on the second floor. Inmates are fed in the corridor. A regular diet list is followed. Each inmate has a new straw mattress on entering. Fire apparatus is provided. Disinfectants are kept for use in closets and sinks. Men are employed in the quarry and women in the laundry and sewing-room. Cells, seven feet six inches by five feet and seven-foot ceilings. Doors are two feet by six feet. No sickness.

The institution will need great watchfulness to keep it in good condition. The closet system is unsatisfactory, and an increased water-supply will soon be required.

PRINCETON TOWNSHIP ALMSHOUSE, MERCER COUNTY.

Located at Mount Lucas, one and one-half miles from Princeton. The main building is built of stone and the location is on an elevation. The soil is stony. The farm connected with the institution contains eighty acres. Water is obtained from a well thirty feet in depth. The cellar is dry and is used for kitchen and laundry purposes. Sink-water runs to a meadow well away from the house. No inside closets. No bathing facilities. Heating by stoves. Wood and iron bedsteads are used. There is an outside building with four rooms, which is used for inmates. It is one story, without cellar. Clothing is changed when necessary. There are four inmates—two males and two females. The Superintendent died recently. The institution is well managed and all portions were cleanly.

WOODBIDGE TOWNSHIP ALMSHOUSE, MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Located one mile from Iselin. Consists of farm buildings and farm. Number of inmates, seven—two females. Inmates use separate kitchen and dining-room. There are four rooms available for each sex. Heating by stoves and open fire-place. Water from well thirty feet deep. Clothing changed frequently. No bathing facilities. Medical attendance from Woodbridge. Rooms

vary in size, but are mostly small. Farm nearly self-supporting. Several deaths last year of old people. No deaths this year and no special sickness. The institution was cleanly at the time of visit.

PASSAIC CITY ALMSHOUSE, PASSAIC COUNTY.

Situated two miles from Passaic City. It is a two-story brick building; built this past year; cost \$5,000. The farm contains 40 acres. The location is on high ground. Mr. Van Winkle is the Superintendent. There are seven inmates. Water-supply is from a well; water is pure. There is every facility for separation of the sexes. The city physician visits the institution three times a week. There are all the modern improvements as to bathing, etc. There has been no special sickness during the year.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP ALMSHOUSE, SOMERSET COUNTY.

Located one and one-half miles from Middlebush. Built over 60 years ago; Mr. Henry Vroom is Superintendent; consists of farm buildings and farm of 130 acres. The institution is self-supporting. There are nine males and two females as inmates. Stoves are used for heating and lamps for lighting. Sexes are separated. No bath-tubs, but soon hot and cold water and bath will be introduced. There is a wind-mill and a tank holding 2,000 gallons. In winter two meals are served a day. Underclothing changed every two weeks. Seven rooms are used by inmates, varying in size from 8x10 to 10x12. All use a common dining-room. The out-building is situated over the brook. No inside closets. House drain empties in brook. House-cleaning once a year; walls whitewashed. Tobacco is regularly furnished, and clothes when needed. No special sickness. The institution is well kept.

HILLSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP ALMSHOUSE, SOMERSET COUNTY.

Located near Neshanic on high, rolling ground. The farm contains 110 acres. The building is an old farm-house. The

well is 40 feet from the house, 20 feet deep; water good. Each inmate has separate room. There are ten rooms in all available. Kitchen drain leads to a brook. Building is heated by stoves. There are nine inmates, five of these are children. No bathing facilities. Inmates fed in a separate dining-room. No special sickness during the year. The farm about supports the institution. The different portions of the building were cleanly and well kept, but there is need for better methods of separating the sexes, and bathing facilities should be furnished.

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP ALMSHOUSE, SOMERSET COUNTY.

Located one and a half miles from Harlingen. Built sixty years ago. Consists of farm-house and farm of one hundred and eighteen acres. Last year a part was built for the inmates having four rooms for males and same number for females. Rooms are small, but well lighted. Water from well twenty-five feet deep; also use cistern water for drinking purposes in winter. Roof of tin. Heating by stoves. Rooms ventilated by windows only. Number of inmates, three. All males. Inmates work on farm, if able. No bathing facilities. No special sickness during the year and no deaths. The institution was cleanly throughout. There is need of better facilities for bathing. Aside from this the building is well arranged. A separate building is used for tramps, having wooden benches and heating arrangements only.

We thus furnish these details in regard to all these institutions falling under State or local official care. It should be added as to the county asylums that, with the exception of those large enough to command all the details of organized asylum care, it would be better if they were discontinued. Their sanitary condition is examined into at the time of our almshouse examinations, and reveal, in the smaller ones, such defects as must arise in so imperfect a system. There are eight in all, of which at least four, namely, those of Burlington, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem are of this character.

It can be said of our penal and charitable institutions in general that the last ten years witnesses great improvements in sanitary conditions as well as in other respects. The new jails



for Atlantic and Sussex counties are well worthy of attention. A new jail at Cape May C. H. is arranged for. There is large room for improvement, especially in Burlington, Camden, Hudson and Warren counties. Experience shows that as to all institutions thorough sanitary administration is most important for success as well as for cleanliness, and that continuous vigilance and skilled oversight are indispensable.



## Circulars and Laws.

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We add to our former circulars, Circular 81, relating to various matters for the guidance of Health Boards, and Circular 82 as to Hospitals and Hospital Plans. Copies of these will be sent on request, and all local Health Boards should append them to the Book of Circulars already furnished. We also print in full the more important health laws passed by the last Legislature, which should be appended to Circular 60. We print, as valuable for reference, the new national quarantine law, which so greatly concerns the State in its relation to the transportation of emigrants. All these circulars and laws should be familiar to the Local Boards and to the various health officers and inspectors of these Boards.

We add a circular letter marked "H," which was sent to railroad companies for 1892-'93. The following slips were also printed, with special reference to cholera.

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### CIRCULAR 81.

NEW JERSEY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

*(Occasional Bulletin No. 2.)*

LOCAL HEALTH BOARDS AND INSPECTORS.

Great and important are the powers given to these Boards. Often their action decides whether one case of communicable disease shall be followed by another, or by an epidemic. The failure of one man at a block signal is often no more serious in its consequences than is the failure of a Health Board or Health Inspector to block off disease.



PRESENT PROSPECTS—CHOLERA, TYPHUS FEVER, SMALL-POX,  
DIPHTHERIA.

Cholera and Typhus Fever are at present threatening. Diphtheria, Scarlatina and Small-pox are not infrequent. It is a time for faithful diligence and special work. Let all governing bodies make proper financial provision, and then Health Boards see to it there is wise use of public funds.

Do not be negligent on the suggestion that Cholera may not come. Remember the words of our highest living authority, Sir John Simon, of England :

“It is important for the public very distinctly to remember that pains taken and cost incurred for the purposes of preventing cholera cannot in any event be regarded as wasted. The local conditions which would enable cholera, if imported, to spread its infections in this country, are conditions which, day by day, in the absence of cholera, create and spread other diseases; diseases which, as being never absent from the country, are, in the long run, far more destructive than cholera; and the sanitary improvements which would justify a sense of security against any apprehended importation of cholera would, to their extent, though cholera should never re-appear, give ample remunerative results in the prevention of those other diseases. \* \* \* The peril and the wrong of neglect is therefore not to be reduced by any consideration of a possible, although highly improbable, exemption.”

Send for Circular 45 and Annex on Cholera, and Circulars 39, 44, 77.

We claim that in our State laws, in our Reports, our Circulars, our Guide Books, there is full information for each Board, and that negligence or lack of knowledge is inexcusable.

Let there be thorough inspection work this Spring. Remove all refuse that may become harmful. Perfect plans for dealing with first cases.

Deaths from preventable diseases are on the increase, and our Boards must do more radical and continuous work.

## HOW TO PREVENT EPIDEMICS.

The only protection against epidemics is to place your city or district on a perfect sanitary basis, and keep it there. In diseases which probably have micro-organisms as their cause, we must guard against their entrance.

This is not all, nor is such prevention always possible. If it is not, we may still prevent seizure. We must look after *persons* and *places*.

All persons are not equally susceptible. Of those that are susceptible, we know that by securing cleanliness of person and of clothes, and enforcing personal cleanliness, we are always limiting disease. So we inspect and compel cleanliness as much to keep persons clean, as we do to detect or neutralize any one particular *contagium* or particle.

All places are not equally susceptible. This is true as to houses, as to rooms, as to their contents, as to soil and all surroundings.

It is so especially true as to houses, that our only safety is understanding and applying the best rules and habits as to general cleanliness, in order to avoid invasion or too much additional labor when some very specific *infection* has manifested itself. It is so especially true of the ground under and around dwellings that localities sometimes become so saturated with filth and with the materials of disease that our only defence is to get away until cleaning of the surface, drainage, air, sunlight, and a lowering of the level of the ground-water in it give the ground its necessary healthy space between the surface and the proper water-level down in the ground, and thus secures its purity. This, of course, includes the removal of such pockets or holes in the ground as cesspools or privy vaults, or such cementing, emptying or keeping of them as will permit those ordinary changes by which nature, up to a certain degree will take care of harmful particles and gases and dispose of them.

It is now known that many epidemics arise out of the ground; so much so that it is in evidence that the causes of many diseases cling to it, so that those nearest the ground contract them, while those who are in upper rooms or who are not brought so closely in contact with the ground, are not so liable to get the disease.

364      REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

A Health Board, always on duty, with vigilance in preventing wrong conditions of persons and places, such as invite disease, is the best safeguard for the health of the people.

SUGGESTIONS TO HEALTH INSPECTORS.

(a) Do not call at a house, spend a few minutes and make return of that as an inspection. It should be returned as "A Sanitary Call" or "Sickness Inquiry."

An inspection is a definite thing and means a thorough sanitary survey of house and premises.

The man who returns a sanitary inspection as made and cannot answer, as to the premises inspected, most of the questions in section first of Inspectors' Guide, pages 11-13, has not really made an inspection.

If he has inspected a room fully, state that.

(b) Inspection is worth but little that does not have a record.

In all well-managed Health Boards one can go to the Health Office and find a record of the inspection in detail.

Here is a notice which regularly appears in one of our shore journals. Examination at the Health Office shows that you can there find the real sanitary condition of dwellings:

"SANITARY INFORMATION.—We offer to furnish free to any physician in the United States, upon written request, definite information concerning the sanitary conditions in the borough, and upon any specified premises.

"Application should be made to the clerk of the Board of Health, Park Hall."

An inspection which does not state what was done, or ordered to be done, and afterward, with date, state what was done, is imperfect.

Health Boards must cease slipshod methods, if they have them. There is no service in which method and accuracy are more important.



## INSPECTION OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There is full evidence that some diseases, such as enteric or typhoid fever, cholera, etc., are especially spread by public closets or places of frequent and general resort.

The Health Inspector should each year, and oftener if epidemics threaten, inspect and put on file at Health Office a description of the public closet of each railroad station, court-house, school-house or other public assembly place, stating all defects, and be sure to see that they are remedied by the proper authorities or by the Board. This is very important in the interests of public health.

## INSPECTION OF WATER-HOLDERS AND SUPPLIES IN PUBLIC PLACES.

The tanks, water-holders and source of water-supply of railroad stations and other public assembly places need also careful inquiry. Sometimes the water comes from an improper source, at other times it is stale or polluted by the vessel which contains it, or lead or other pipe gives it metallic particles.

This, too, must come under the care of Health Boards.

## DISINFECTION.

It is too common, after a room or house has been cleared of the sick person, for an inspector to go and fumigate the house with sulphur, and then it is said that the house has been *thoroughly* disinfected.

Never call that, alone, disinfection.

What was done with all apparel and bed-clothing that the patient had in use? What opening and airing of all closets has there been? What scrubbing of floors, walls and furniture? What use of whitewash or chloride of lime or of slacked lime about the premises?

State the disinfectant used, and let it never be some patent powder or wash. State how much was used. Often the walls may still need to be gone over with a paint or whitewash brush wet with corrosive sublimate (2 drams to a gallon of water), and the floor and woodwork to be wiped with the same.

Rely most on air, sunlight, washing, scrubbing, hot air and steam.

"In order to prevent accident from corrosive sublimate, the following is a good admixture :

"Dissolve half an ounce of corrosive sublimate and five grains of commercial aniline blue in three gallons of water, and add thereto one fluid ounce of hydrochloric acid. Preserve in earthenware jars or wooden tubs."

For disinfecting by steam where there is no public disinfector :

"Take a cask, with one end perforated and the other knocked out. Place the clothing inside on a kind of frame-work fastened near the perforated end of the barrel. Then set the barrel over a large vessel of boiling water, and prevent the escape of steam around the base by wrapping cloths around it."

#### LOCAL CAUSES OF DISEASE.

However important it may be to prevent the arrival of the contagium of any disease, facts more and more prove that epidemics for their extent and virulence depend mostly on local causes. There are localities and individuals that by their conditions almost seem to stand asking to be infected. It is a partnership of causes that gives terror to most diseases.

Watch strangers and baggage, use quarantine, and in every way prevent invasion. Give advice to persons and watch the most careless and abject of the people.

But most of all, inspect houses, yards, alleys, streets, and clean up *in advance*. This is the most hopeful method of preventing disease.

Perfect your garbage and surface cleaning service. In cities and villages *refuse* soon becomes ground filth or air filth and breeds disease.

#### AS TO SMALL-POX.

The first question with many is what to do with the patient.

It should be, Who has been exposed? in order that in less than six hours every such one may be vaccinated.

The next point is to vaccinate all in the same house or who are likely to be exposed, and to urge general vaccination.

The question of removal of patient is always a relative one, to be decided by the Health Inspector or Health Board.

We were called to the first case in a large town in the middle business-block of a city. There was a restaurant in the basement. The post office was on the first floor. A family with children unvaccinated occupied the second floor. The patient was on the third floor and very sick. The Health Board had secured a place for removal. After consulting with the city physician, we ordered all persons vaccinated; sent a messenger, within one hour, to New York City for lymph, and directed that the patient be not removed. We gave notice next morning in the papers that there had been no exposure of any person who had not been vaccinated, and that there was no likelihood of other cases. The people believed us, and business was but little disturbed. In six weeks the patient recovered and was allowed to return to his home in another city. No other case occurred.

If circumstances had been different, it might have been necessary to remove the patient.

Small-pox is the one disease for which we always have a prevention.

Even if now and then a case occurs it ought never to spread, because vaccination is a sure method of stamping out the disease in the start.

Every city should own a plot of ground on which it can at any time place a tent or one-story hospital. On it should be a small house, for a single case or for administration purposes.

A case of small-pox ought to be as much of a curiosity as leprosy, for it is the one disease which we can almost completely prevent.

#### VACCINATION.

There are no new facts as to vaccination. If all children were properly vaccinated, say in the first year of life, and then again at about twelve years of age, not one person in ten thousand would have either small-pox or varioloid.

We now have bovine lymph, which can be had fresh and pure, and no case of any disease being transmitted by it has ever been shown.



Health Boards, physicians, school trustees, parents and teachers should see to it that all are vaccinated.

The enumerators of the school census now take account of the unvaccinated children of school age in every school district and in every city.

So the Board of Health should find out once a year, or oftener, who have been vaccinated and notify as to the neglect.

Provision should also be made to vaccinate all as provided for in Laws of 1887, Chap. 68, Sections 22 and 23.

#### MEASLES.

The bacillus of measles is again announced from Berlin, but is much in doubt.

At a recent meeting of the Epidemiological Society in London, Dr. Whitelegge spoke of Measles as follows:

“The type of the disease rarely changed during an epidemic and higher mortalities were mostly due to the state of the weather, the supervention of pneumonia or the co-existence of other specific diseases. The keynote of the epidemiology of measles was its *stability* of type, as instability was characteristic of diphtheria; and this might serve to explain the little variation in its clinical characters, its little tendency to live out of the body or in artificial culture fluids, in water, milk, &c., and the want of success attending all attempts to communicate the disease to the lower animals.”

#### SCARLATINA.

Most authorities prefer this name to Scarlet Fever. It is not a fever any more than Measles or Diphtheria, and should have a name not indicating a theory or the degree of severity.

We have no new facts as to it.

To prevent contagion it is urged that inunction with some essential oils or fats should begin early, as good for the disease and as protecting others from the falling cuticle. Thus the patient, so far as the outer body is concerned, is kept disinfected.

## DIPHTHERIA.

We cannot urge too strongly careful attention to Circular 77 on this disease. All the more because it is on the increase.

Facts still more recent confirm the view that is favored by surface and upper soil-filth with dampness; that it seldom, if ever, attacks a perfectly healthy mouth and throat, and that it is local before it is constitutional.

Early treatment, isolation and disinfection are most important. A clean mouth is a great protection.

Besides special *local treatment*, the use of some spray, such as the Albolene spray, medicated, is of service and good also to prevent contagion. We use the following in McKesson & Robbins' small atomizer as a vaporizing mixture :

Albolene,	1 ounce.
Menthol,	} aa 1 grain.
Eucalyptol,	

We think the physician should inquire as to the throat conditions of the rest of the family before seeing his patient. We urge the closest attention to all details, not only for the welfare of the patient, but to save others from attack.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION IN A SICK ROOM.

This divides itself into two kinds, first, that you may not take a disease yourself; second, that you may not convey it to others.

To avoid either, strict personal cleanliness as to body and clothing is the first requisite.

Next, avoid sitting down in the room, and wash the hands if brought in contact with person or clothing.

My preceptor, in Small-pox, for instance, objected to putting on or off any clothing. Turning up the collar of his coat and removing no handkerchief or other article while in the room, he attended carefully to his patient. If wearing a hat into the room he kept it on; if not, he left it outside and did not replace it until in the open air. He believed in short hair on the head

and no hair about the face. He washed the hands on leaving the room and did not go to another patient until he had spent five minutes in the open air.

In very foul rooms the shoes might convey contagion. A paper bag fastened on each foot by a rubber band, and left in the room for destruction will obviate this risk.

It is well to have eaten not very long before any serious exposure.

A medical friend just now has Typhus Fever, probably because he examined a case in a cell before his breakfast.

Always have a clean mouth and a clean breath, with the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing with warm water or a disinfectant will generally secure even when we are not in perfect health.

Breathe through the nose and not through the mouth.

We mention precautions which would be excessive in many cases, but in severe cases or in times of fearful epidemic it is well to think of details and be on the safe side.

#### SPUTUM OR SPITTLE CONTAGIOUS.

It is claimed that the following diseases are chiefly conveyed by sputa or spittle from the mouth :

Pertussis (Whooping Cough),  
Pneumonia,  
Tuberculosis,  
Diphtheria.  
Parotitis (Mumps).

In some eruptive diseases, as Scarlatina, the mouth secretions are also sources of contagion.

All spitting as a habit should be discouraged. Even common sore throats are believed by many to be communicable in this way. At the best the habit is not a cleanly one. But in the diseases named the secretions from the mouth and from the nose are to be regarded as unsafe. They are to be received so as to be easily removed to fire or covered with boiling water, or a disinfectant. As water in a cup or bowl is liable to be spilled and a cover to become soiled, we have found most convenient a flat-bottomed open bowl, size of the usual finger bowl, but not so



high; about two and one-half inches in depth. Then place in it a folded paper so as to come up a little around its sides and remove it for burning as needed. If it cannot be frequently removed, add to it from time to time a teaspoonful of chloride of lime, but never retain it for over twelve hours or suffer it to become dry.

There are also pasteboard spit cups to be had, but we have found the former, a pair of which can be procured at china stores, entirely satisfactory.

#### INTESTINAL CONTAGIONS.

Enteric or Typhoid Fever, Dysentery, Cholera and probably some other forms of bowel flux need to be disinfected. For this purpose common fresh lime, chloride of lime, carbolic acid and other disinfectants (see Circulars), are available. The disinfectant should always stand with the material for a few minutes before being emptied.

#### SPECIFIC DISEASES, ETC.

It is more and more apparent that many diseases, once considered dependent on a general cause, must be regarded as specific in their character. Thus under the general name of diarrhoea we have associated many different forms of intestinal flux.

The researches of Dr. Ballard in England seem plainly to show an outbreak of diarrhoea as of a specific character. There is much reason to believe that this is always true of cholera infantum as it occurs in the United States and which, as yet, has not its parallel in England, or in some hot countries.

"One of the notable monographs of the year (1892), was that on Amœbic Dysentery, by Drs. Councilman and Lafleur, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore—a paper conclusive in its results as to the etiological connection between these protozoic organisms and dysentery, and as important in its way as the demonstration of the plasmodium malarie of Professor Laveran." See *London Lancet*, December 31, 1892.

See in full Circulars 44, 45 and 77, as to communicable diseases.

## SCHOOLS AS RELATED TO CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

There can be no doubt that diseases are sometimes spread by children as brought together in schools. It is sometimes hard to decide whether to suspend a school because one or more pupils have, while at school, been taken with a contagious disease. If the children come from separated homes the disease is not so apt to spread if the school is suspended. If they come from one village, or from one ward of a city, it is claimed by some that with nothing to do they play together in the streets and are as much or more exposed than they would be in orderly attendance at school. It is a matter which in each case must be decided by the facts in evidence. If it is small-pox and every teacher and child could be vaccinated the first two or three days, it would generally be better for the school to go on. If it were scarlatina, to which several have been exposed and which often has a very short time of catching, or incubation, it would often be better to suspend. (See in full, Circular 76 of this Board.)

Teachers should be informed of cases of contagious disease in families and should have authority from boards of education or trustees to stop the attendance of children from such families unless they have a physician's certificate.

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Experience is more and more the necessity of notification of contagious or infectious diseases, especially in cities, towns and villages. Before 1890 the English Permissive Act showed such good effects in fifty-six sanitary districts, that a new act was adopted and its benefits are now extended to over four-fifths of the total population of England and Wales. Its effects are the early suppression of local outbreaks of disease, the prompt detection of insanitary conditions and the earlier provision of adequate hospital accommodation.

Our own statistics, as, for instance, those of Michigan, show the value of such a method of limiting disease. If almost every case of contagious disease is owing to a previous case, it follows that if you prevent exposure to the previous case you prevent the

extension of the disease. This means the isolation of cases from the public, from schools, and, so far as possible, from others of the same house or family.

It is found that this cannot be done on a system, unless some one board or officer is informed of the fact. Our State law on this point is most reasonable and proper. Chap. 68, Laws of 1887, Section 26. (See, also, Circular 60.)

In accord with this a Health Board generally passes an ordinance, stating what diseases shall thus be notified. A copy of the ordinance, with reference to the law, is then sent to each physician, and at the end of six months payment is duly made as the law requires.

While it is the duty, under general police regulation, for reports of marriages, births and deaths as special social happenings, to be returned without pay, the notification of sickness falls into the line of general business, and as such the physician must be paid for his service in notifying. Our cities that have followed the law long enough have succeeded well. Our complaints have come chiefly from Health Boards which overlook the terms of the law.

When a report of a case is returned it is often the duty of the Health Inspector first to see the physician and ask of him what needs to be done in regard to the patient, such as disinfection, removal, etc. He should carefully inform himself as to condition of premises and surrounding, and remedy any existing evils. Generally the teacher of the school at which the child, or anyone from the building, attends should be informed.

Our law looks upon the notification thus far as not of a public nature. Whether further notice of any kind is to be given depends on the case, on the disease, and on various items which must be left to the judgment of the Health Board.

Where a system is fully carried out with prudence and with good faith, and where physicians and Health Boards co-operate, families and schools gladly aid, and what would otherwise be an epidemic is limited to one or a few cases.

#### WATER-SUPPLY.

It is wise for a Board of Health, in the spring of each year, to examine as to its water-supply.



The Board should have a record, by name, of each house or family that depends on a cistern, of each one that depends on a well or spring, and of each one that depends on a public water-supply.

The cistern should be examined to see if it is properly constructed and cleaned.

The depth of each well should be known. If not over twenty feet, it depends directly on surface supply. Even if deeper it may be affected by soil filth.

Where there is a public water-supply, the water in the river just at the intake, the water in the reservoir or stand-pipe and the water of a faucet, in the foulest part of the city or near dead-ends, should be compared. (See Circular 53, on Drinking Water.)

Some capable inspector should visit the river on each side, for ten or fifteen miles above the intake, and be able to show on a map every cesspool or outhouse, every cow-yard, or foul spot or any other nuisance within fifty yards of its banks.

Owners should be shown the evil, and, if need be, the Board of Health of the district, or the State Board, informed.

Such sanitary patrol is of great advantage in securing the purity of drinking water.

It often not only corrects present nuisances, but prevents others.

Where water is suspected it should be boiled until its purity can be secured. In times of epidemic, *boiled drinks* are the only substitutes for suspected water-supply.

A pure water-supply and a pure milk-supply are most essential in order to prevent or check communicable disease or bowel disorders.

"The most valuable of philanthropies is that which is preventive."

#### SPONTANEOUS POLLUTION OF WATER IN STORAGE RESERVOIRS.

Those who have noted the experiments of Dr. Farrow, of Harvard (see Mass. Health Reports), and the paper by Mr. Ruffner in our Fourteenth Report, and notes by the Secretary in former reports, will be interested in this brief account of a paper by Dr. Garrett, of London, December 21st, 1892:

"Dr. Garrett then read a paper on the 'Spontaneous Pollution of Water originally Pure in Storage Reservoirs.' The water-supply of Cheltenham was, he said, drawn from two sources: the river Chelt, and from openings in the oolite of the Cotteswold hills. The latter was moderately hard ( $12^{\circ}$ — $16^{\circ}$ ), but of extraordinary purity, yielding only 0.04 per million of albuminoid ammonia and absorbing no more oxygen than ordinary distilled water. *One of the reservoirs was covered and the other two were open.* Complaints having been made that the town water had a 'fishy taste' suspicion fell on the Chelt as the less pure, but it was soon ascertained that the fault lay with the open reservoirs on Hewlett's Hill and that the cause was the growth of Chara, which was not found in the covered reservoir, since like all plants forming chlorophyll it need light. Dr. Garrett exhibited specimens of the Chara. It grew luxuriantly in the early summer, but in autumn broke up to a great extent, rendering the water turbid with its disintegrated and decomposing tissues, which swarmed with organisms of every kind and emitted odors, fœcal and other. Dr. Farrow, of Harvard, had referred these odors to Lynglya Beggiatoa and Nostoe respectively, and Dr. Adams, of Bolton, ascribed the stale-fish smell to Conerva Combycina; but this last was not found at Cheltenham, where the Lynglya abounded. The Chara softened the water remarkably. Peaty waters containing vegetable matter were acid, but this was slightly alkaline. Attempts to exterminate the plants were unsuccessful, and Dr. Garrett had advised the use of the covered reservoir only, and that when it was necessary to have recourse to the others, that the water should not be allowed to remain in them any length of time."

## MICRO-ORGANISMS AND IMMUNITY.

Dr. W. R. Smith in the preliminary report on the "Differentiation and Identification of micro-organisms found in water-supplies" (Med. Off. Report 1887) 17th Report. "Did not detect in the water supplied by two of the London Water Companies any disease-producing organism, but colonies of microphytes of multifarious character such as the Bacillus fluorescens, liquescens, Sto-

*plycoccus flavus liquescens bacillus erythrosporus* and others whose identity with known organisms was not established. But whatever method he adopted the information afforded is at present of very limited value; for (1) All the organism introduced into the culture medium may not be capable of propagation in the latter. (2) Each colony may possibly be the product of one or more individual organisms, but this is not likely. (3) Accidental contamination of a water after collection may readily occur. See Hygiene and Public Health, vol. 1st, Stevenson & Murphy; article, Water. G. T. Stevenson, M.D., London, F. R. C. P. Lecture on Chemistry, Guy's Hospital. Official analyst to the Home Office; page, 298.

**Bacteriological Examination.**—"Many, if not most waters contain Bacteria, and there are several methods used for the Bacteria examination of water. These methods have not, however, come into general use, because no means are known which enable the microscopist and analyst to discriminate between pathogenic, zymogenic and presumably inert bacterium by mere inspection. The Bacteria of unwholesome water liquefy whatever cultivates media more readily than those from wholesome waters; but this summary embraces most that is known of the subject of the significance of Bacteria in drinking water. Some chemists attach importance to the number of colonies of organisms which may be developed in a cultivation and by inoculation with the water, but it cannot be said that it is definitely known that there is any definite relation between the number of organisms and the unwholeness of the water."—See cit., p. 296.

Sternberg recently found as follows as to the spirilla of Cholera: "The spirilla lived in unsterilized milk only twenty-four hours; in sterilized, they were living at the end of nine days. This was because the antagonistic bacteria in sterilized milk had been killed."

#### IMMUNITY FROM DISEASE.

There have been many doctrines as to why some persons escape when exposed to a contagious disease. It is well known that a second attack of some diseases, such as small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, etc., is very rare. Other diseases like malaria seem to



recur all the more because of a previous attack. Some even claim this as to diphtheria. Dr. Watson and others have held that where a disease has once been had and does not recur, it is owing to the fact that it has exhausted the pabulum of the disease in that system. Others hold that a particular impression has been made upon cells. These are but mere hypotheses.

Of late the doctrine of immunity and its causes has taken a more definite form. A recent writer says: "In bacteriology the question which is at present most engaging attention is the difficult, but highly important, one of the nature of the changes which produce immunity from the results of microbic viruses. Of the fact of such immunity—whether spontaneous or acquired—there is no dispute. It is one of the proven facts of science. But opinion is sharply divided as to the manner in which it is brought about—a division well shown in the interesting debate at the Pathological Society, of London, in the spring. A great deal turns upon the topic of phagocytosis, upon which Professor Metchnikoff has thrown so much light; but whether this remarkable process, quite as much physiological as pathological, is solely, if indeed mainly, concerned in the production of immunity from infective diseases, or whether it is in this respect supplemented or supplanted by the chemical action of the fluids of the body, are indeed moot points."

The discovery of Metchnikoff, of Paris, was that the white or colorless corpuscles, amœboid cells or leucocytes, as they are variously called, inclose, digest and destroy bacteria, thus becoming phagocytes. This, therefore, is often called the phagocyte doctrine.

Another view is that the prophylactic or destructive substance resides in the animal tissue juices. This theory is that the "immunity depends upon substances formed by the metabolism of the animal, rather than that of the microbe, and which are able to destroy either the microbe against which immunity is possessed, or the products upon which pathogenic action depends."

Prof. Hankin, of Cambridge, was among the first to present this view, and it is sometimes called by his name. It is also spoken of as the blood serum doctrine or the doctrine of defensive proteids, the view being that there is in the serum a ferment-like proteid which secures this protection. "This defensive pro-

teid is spoken of as of two kinds, namely, one that occurs naturally in a normal animal, and another only found in an animal artificially made immune and which, so far as known, only acts on one kind of microbe or its products."

To this latter belongs the Pasteur method of preventive inoculation or vaccination by attenuated virus in which, another animal having been inoculated, its blood serum is introduced into the person sought to be protected.

"All agree as to the importance of the study of the toxenes produced by bacterial life as the chief thing in the production of the phenomena of infective diseases. No one can doubt that it is not so much in its biological aspect as in its chemical, that the future development of the theory of transmissible diseases will be made." (See *London Lancet*, Dec. 31st, 1892.)

Professor Burdon Sanderson, in his lectures on the Origin and Nature of Infectious Diseases, says the dictum commonly attributed to Weigert, "no suppuration without bacteria," cannot now be accepted. So far from this Professor Sanderson shows "the proximate cause of inflammation is always chemical."

It is important to bear in mind that the word "attenuation" relates to a variable quality of the *virus*. The word "immunity" to a variable quality of the infected organism.

If we can give to the organism diminished susceptibility, or if the individual has it by some such process as that of phagotycosis, or by defensive proteids, that is immunity.

When we deprive the microphyte of some of its virulence, that is called attenuation. In 1880 Pasteur not only discovered artificial means for mitigating the virulence of the *virus*, but that the mitigated or attenuated *virus* could, by being inoculated into animals, render them immune to that particular microphytic disease. (See Sanderson, lecture third.)

"This illustrates what was known before, that virulence is one of the most variable attributes of a microphyte."

We have also come to know that "it is the one which is most affected by its environment."

#### SODA FOUNTAINS.

From experiments of the *Lancet* Special Analytical Commission on Mineral-Water Machinery and Metallic Contamination



(Dec. 31st, 1892), it would seem that ordinary water containing an excess of carbonic acid gas is capable of taking into solution distinct quantities of lead, copper and zinc, but not tin. The mineral acids produce similar action. In soda-water fountains traces of copper are often found. Copper lined with tin has been used with success, but it is difficult to insure perfect holders thus made. This is a most important matter, as the examination of soda-water fountains in Brooklyn and other places has shown. Soda-water machinery has much improved, but it is very important that the water used should be pure, and that it shall not become contaminated by injurious metals or any organic matter. Close attention needs also to be given to the various syrups and flavors used, many of which are unwholesome.

#### MILK-SUPPLY.

As milk is much used as a drink and in other forms, its purity should be secured.

All the more because it so readily takes up particles of contagion.

It is known to do this as to typhoid fever, cholera, scarlatina, etc., and is believed to do it as to other diseases.

Most of our cities should enforce the law of Chapter 74, 1882.

#### INSPECTION OF DAIRIES.

A recent English act (1890) "empowers the sanitary authority, through their medical officer, to enter and inspect dairies suspected of having been centers of infection, to demand lists of the customers, and with, if he desired, the assistance of a veterinary surgeon to examine and report on the health of the cows, not only in his own district, but, if the dairy farm were beyond its boundaries, to do the same in any part of the kingdom, having obtained an order from a magistrate of the county in which the farm is situated."

Our laws give similar authority, which should be exercised by city and township Boards in their own districts. Chapter 207, Laws of 1893.



.      FLOOR BEAM CEILINGS AND WHITEWASHED SIDE WALLS

vs.

HARD-FINISHED, PAINTED OR PAPERED CEILINGS, AND PAINTED OR  
PAPERED SIDE WALLS.

It cannot be denied that the former have some advantages for health over the latter.

The beams and the side of the floor which formed the ceiling could easily be brushed, washed or painted. Now, between the upper floor and the plaster ceiling there is a closed space into which dampness or liquids from the upper floor can go, as also any amount of house dust between the cracks, crevices and joinings of the upper floor. It is sometimes this which gives to almshouses, tenement-houses and others a peculiar odor which no general house cleansing removes.

Now, that parts of floors are often taken up for putting in gas or oil pipes, this filth is all the more likely to get through the house.

It is well known that fevers and other contagions have from time to time broken out after the removal of shanties or old buildings without cellars that have stood for long on ground thus polluted. So the space between the first floor and the ceiling can also become a risk. The remedy is to have floors so joined and oiled that no dust or liquid can enter. Where, as in old almshouses, we have found those conditions, the only relief has been to destroy and rebuild.

WALLS.

A healthy house or room needs to have at its sides or for its ceiling a porous inclosure. The value of bricks and of mortar or plaster walls is chiefly in the fact that they admit of the interchange of air without draft. The occasional coat of whitewash does not interfere with this, and in other respects aids in cleanliness. Paper and paint and varnish interfere much with this interchange of air. Experiments which show the contrast always surprise those who have regarded the difference as inconsiderable. It is still worse where old paper has been left and sizing or paste

used, which in itself is objectionable. More heed needs to be given to this evil, and it must be compensated for by proper cleansing of walls before papering, by choice of not too heavy papers, and by additional ventilation.

The danger from arsenic in papers is often shown, but this more rarely. The use of proper papering is compatible with health if only these facts are regarded, although wainscoting and whitewashed walls are better for assembly rooms, institutions and crowded living rooms.

#### ANIMAL EDUCATION.

The first duty that a parent owes to a child is to make him a good animal—a good animal in order that he may be the better fitted to have good mentality and true morality.

This simply means that the parent should help him to such health as is favorable to useful industry, to the acquirement of knowledge and to that character which health and industry are likely to promote.

The teacher must educate in all these directions. It is no more natural to have the best health and the best habits to promote health without training than it is to have the best knowledge and the best character without training.

Thus hygiene is not an incidental or supplementary part of instruction, but fundamental, radical, essential.

1893. Copies of this and other circulars may be had by postal addressed,

E. M. HUNT, *Secretary*,  
Trenton, N. J.

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#### CIRCULAR 82.

##### NEW JERSEY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

##### HEALTH BOARD HOSPITALS—ISOLATION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Every town or city of any considerable size should have its distinct or isolation hospital for the separation and treatment of

cases of contagious disease. One can not know the time when, by the prompt removal of a case from the street, from a railroad station, from a tenement house, or from a more separate home, a whole neighborhood may be saved from infection. To fail to limit or prevent a contagious disease when with reasonable effort and expense it could have been controlled, is among the most wasteful of expenditures, as well as inhuman. What should be known as the Health Board Hospital should be a part of the sanitary guard of every town. It may vary in cost from \$100 to \$5,000, according to the needs and to the amount of population.

First of all, there is great advantage in the ownership of a lot or locality before any question of sudden need arises. It prevents contention, opposition and delay, and does much to discourage that sentimental objection which is so often urged when a lot is chosen in an emergency. While it is true that a hospital, like a blacksmith shop, or cemetery, or station house, may not increase the value of surrounding property, with modern methods of management, the menace to health is less than that of most crowded and uncleanly portions of a city. If objections are made, they are rarely on real sanitary grounds.

With the single possible exception of small-pox hospitals, it is shown that hospitals for contagious diseases do not involve any increased risk to contiguous population. Even this apparent exception seems to be chiefly shown in London, where fog and smoke are complicating conditions, and is shown only as to a disease which is strictly preventable.

The sanitarian can safely assert that the contiguity of a Health Board Hospital is not a menace to the health of the adjacent population. It is only when by sudden purchase and occupancy, and consequent carelessness as to details, the cry of pest-house is raised. That impression and the talk of the many supplants knowledge and that deliberate preparation which is protective.

We shall not give details as to the character of the lot, which are the same as apply to all healthy localities.

¶ In general it is accepted as a rule that the size of the lot should be such as to leave a space of 40 feet on all sides between the wards and surrounding premises. A tight fence 6½ feet in height is the usual inclosure in order to protect the



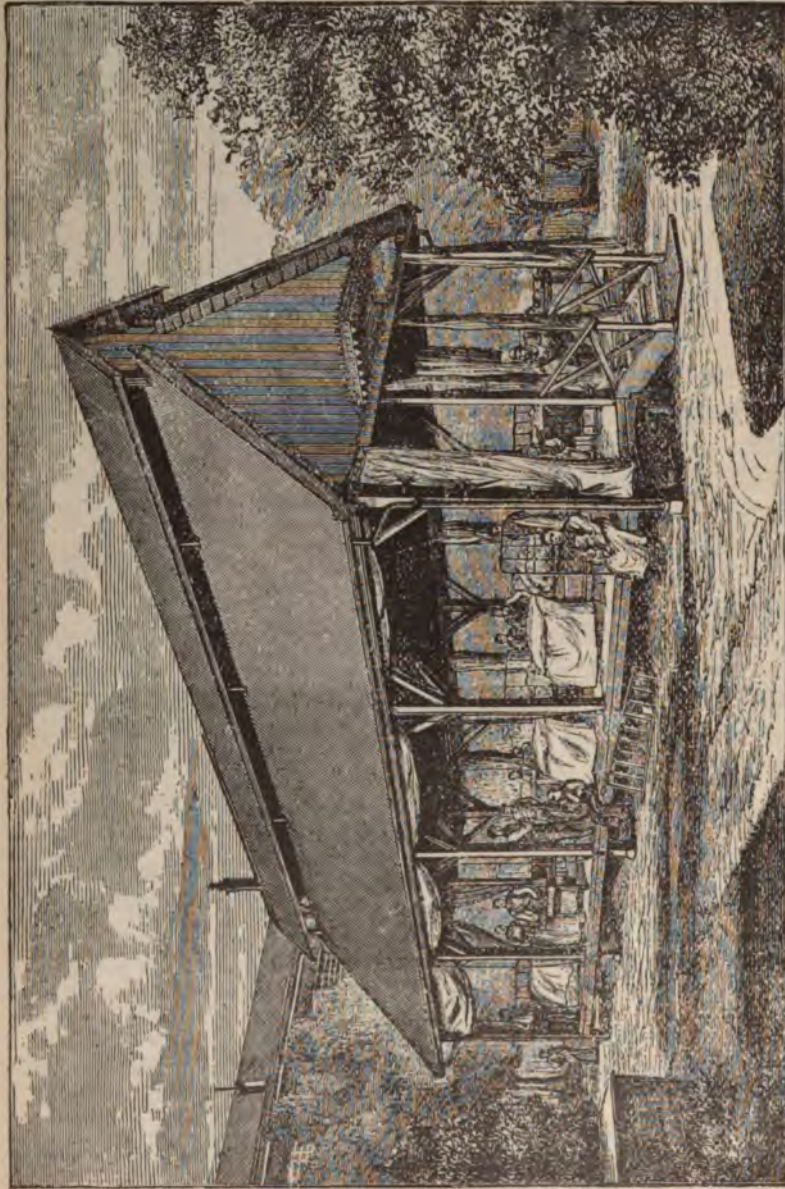
wards and grounds from undue observation. Besides proper drainage there should be such croppage or other care of the ground as will recognize that not only buildings but the inclosed grounds are to be kept in the best sanitary condition.

Suppose the case of a small town that as a rule needs but little hospital occupancy. We advise that, first of all, the purchase deed be such as will properly guard against the disposal of the chosen spot for any other purpose, under the pressure of future changes, unless with well-fortified precautions and the previous procurement of another spot. The title should be vested in the city; the control vested with the Local Board of Health, and its consent required to any changes. Questions as to the water-supply and the disposal of sewage should be early and definitely settled on a plan, and so much as may be needed supplied as soon as any building is erected. There may need to be careful and deep drainage of some part of the grounds. The Medical Health Officer should have entire authority in all matters relating to sanitary and medical care.

Where funds are not obtainable the simplest form of building is a shed with thorough roof of best approved construction, well and thoroughly built so as to admit of extension and of inclosure by canvas or panel sides which can be placed or replaced at pleasure. In most climates there should be a chimney at one end so that a stove can be readily put up, also a movable partition for kitchen or nurse bed-rooms.

We could cite cases where the having of only such a place has fully paid when it has happened that it has only been occupied once or twice during a year by a single case or two, which could thus be isolated at the very start, and so all anxiety as well as all extension of the disease avoided.

As presenting the idea of such a structure, and as also presenting at the same time what is feasible on a far more extended scale after the same method, we give with slight modification the plan of a cantonal hospital at Geneva, which was shown as a model at a session of the International Hygiene Congress there.



CANTONAL HOSPITAL AT GENEVA, VISITED BY THE DELEGATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

*(Engraved from a Photograph contained in the Official Report.)*



We borrow the following description of it :

"The sleepers and frame generally are of wood, fifteen metres (49 ft. 2 in.) in length and seven (22 ft. 9 in.) in breadth. The flooring is seventy-five centimetres (2 ft. 5 in.) above the ground. The lateral walls are formed by sail-cloth, which can be raised or lowered at will. The floor is of hard wood—tongued and grooved, oiled and waxed. The roof at ridge is or can be open its whole length. Each tent contains eight beds. During the night, or when rain falls or the wind is high, the sail-cloths are lowered. During the day they are raised, and the patients are thus surrounded by fresh air. These tents offer the following advantages: 1st. They supply a very superior aeration to that which the most perfected system of ventilation can yield. When the sail-cloths are raised, the patients are in the open air, sheltered from the sun by the roof; when they are lowered, the air penetrates through the meshes of the cloth and escapes by the apertures in the roof. The patients thus breathe always a pure and vivifying air, and the hospital smell is never perceived. \* \* \* 2d. The abode in these tents is very agreeable, and the patients are more cheerful and happy than in the wards of the hospital. 3d. They afford an opportunity of completely emptying the wards of the hospital for nearly half the year, and we have thus a summer and winter hospital.

"The only objection that can be urged to these tents or huts is that the patients are exposed to cold and variations of temperature; but experience has taught us that this fancied objection was not a real one, as I have never noticed any bad results.

"Dr. Drouineau, Physician to l'Association des dames de la Charente Inferieure, then described the hospital tent employed there, presenting exteriorly the appearance of all huts with tent roofs. An open space, protected on each side by canvas, serves as a walk. The canvas may be raised and the panels of the side walls of canvas removed, and then there remains nothing but the skeleton of the hut, realizing thus the advantages of the cantonal summer ward. But if it is a question of making it available for winter, the canvas walls are replaced, the methods adopted for warming by stoves, or otherwise, employed, and with the double wall of canvas fastened down on the inside, the warmth is increased."

A ridge roof for ventilation is preferable, but when the building is not large ventilation can be secured by movable slats in the end inclosure, similar to those on the ends of railroad cars or by side ventilation. If preferred, the canvas sides may be on



frames fitting in between uprights or joist and revolving on horizontal pivots.

The flooring can easily be made in adjustable parts, to be ready for placing as needed. Where the best kind of flooring cannot be had, it should be well covered with oil-cloth or linoleum. If such parts of the whole structure are on hand and properly stored, the preparation for occupancy is the work of only a very few hours.

Another form of tent structure, with description and details, we borrow from the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario :



"The following estimates have been supplied for tents of the following size and equipment :

"Size of tent—Length, 24 feet; width, 14 feet; height of ridge, 12 feet; height of wall, 6 feet.

"The tent is sub-divided into 5 rooms; the sizes are as follows, viz.: 4 sleeping-rooms, 7x7 feet (two in each end), and 1 large room, 14x10, in center. The divisions are of sheeting and made to slide on rope, and are same height as wall of tent.

"As shown in cut the tent has an awning on each side, also a large ventilator on each side, which ensures thorough ventilation. For comfort and security, this is the nearest approach to a house in tent form.

"In the manufacture of this tent the greatest care is taken to have every item of its construction perfect. The material used is 10-ounce white or 9-ounce striped duck of the very best quality.

"The poles of tent comprise 2 uprights, 12 feet; 1 ridge-pole, 10 feet, and 22 wall-poles, 6 feet."

The price of tent complete, with poles, stakes, guys, &c., would probably be about \$100.

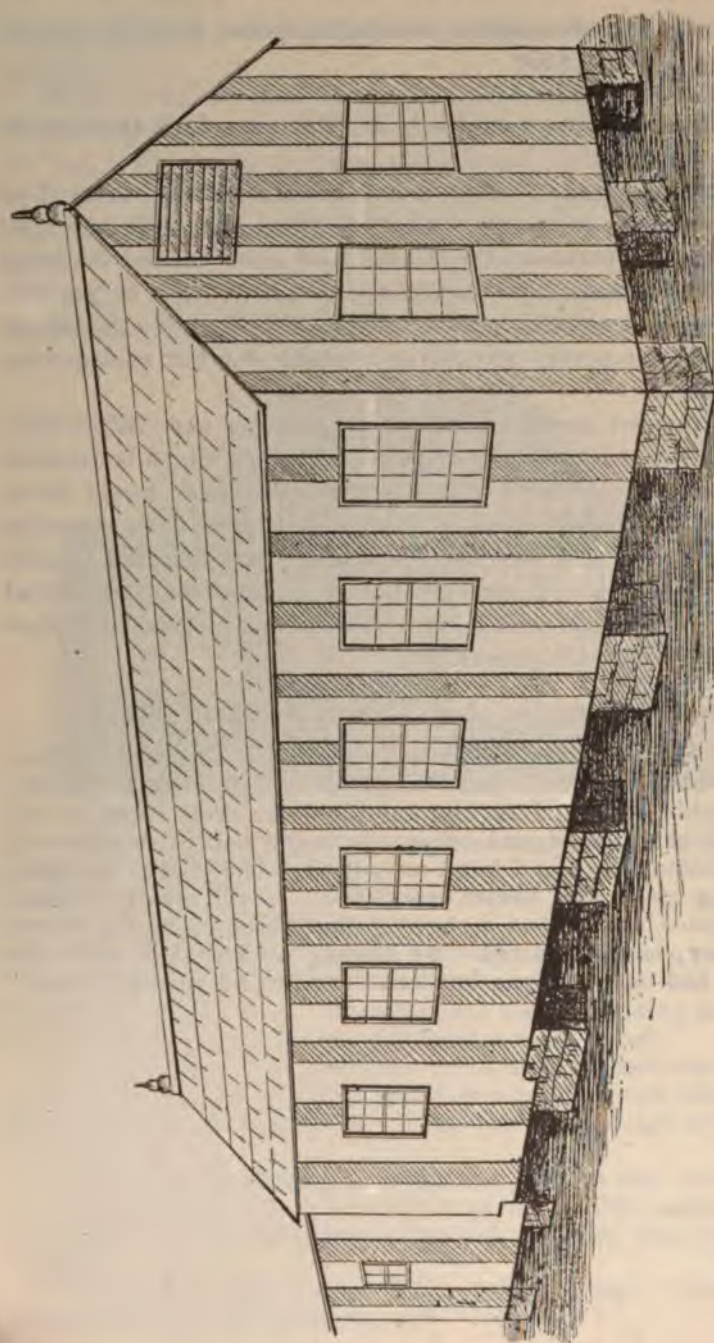
This is suggestive, but chiefly of value as a form that can be readily added to.

If more than one form of communicable disease is needing accommodation, it is now well understood that with a proper plot of ground permanently secured and some central structure to meet first cases, it is easy to add, either in tent or portable house form, at suitable points on the ground and with proper separation, temporary structures available for the emergencies of first cases.

With present modes of isolation, cleansing and disinfection, and with the strict military or police discipline which is essential to all sanitary control, a competent health officer would know how to accommodate cases of typhus and typhoid fever, scarlatina, diphtheria and even cholera within short distances of each other. With skilled arrangement of approaches and skilled direction the same cook-house, laundry and disinfecting plant answer for different diseases.

We copy also the plan of St. Thomas Hospital, Ontario :

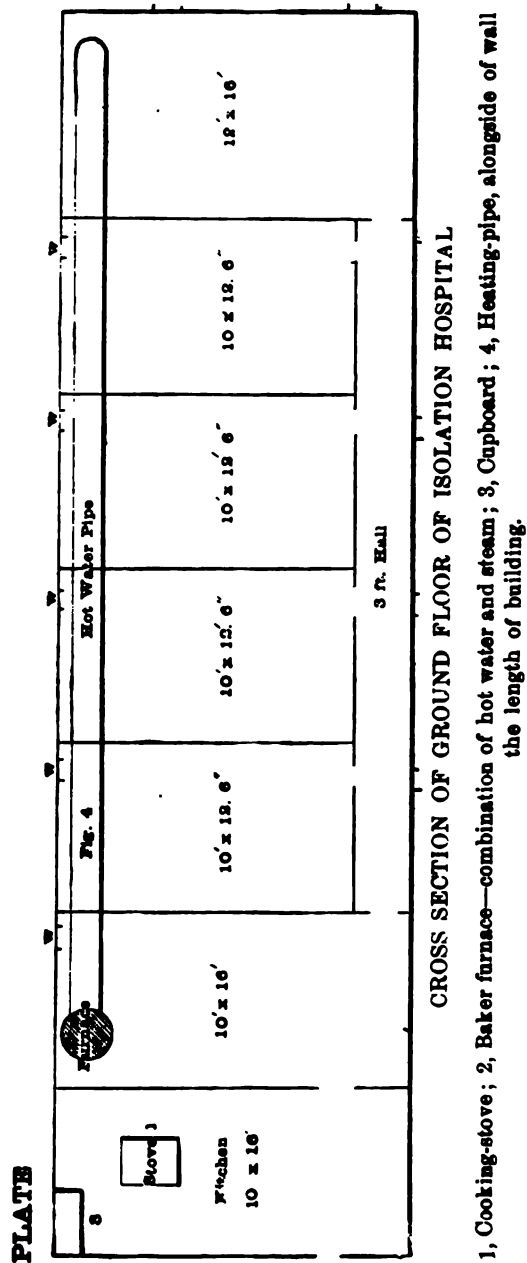
"The following are the details of the St. Thomas Hospital: Size of building, 16x73 feet; height of ceiling, 11 feet; ventilator in gable ends, and regular ventilators in every room in ceiling; kitchen painted, and other rooms and hall twice oiled—all close-sheeted inside and hand smoothed. The cost of building, including stove and heater, was \$905. It will greatly increase convenience if a second story over the dining-room, for nurses' dormitory, be constructed. By placing a water-tank above the furnace and taps on pipes, hot water can be had in every room."



ST. THOMAS' ISOLATION HOSPITAL, ONTARIO, CANADA, 1889.



An inexpensive hospital can be very quickly erected on a plan similar to that in the diagram below. One of double the capacity could, with little more expense, be built by doubling the width of that in diagram.



We have thus far suggested what is feasible for some populous townships and for smaller villages, towns and cities.

For cities of over 10,000 inhabitants a permanent structure, on the land which has been secured, as a center, is desirable. This for the reason that there is likely always to be some need of occupancy, and since all the details of administration need to be more thoroughly arranged and more actually in working order on call where there is more crowding of population. As to this we cannot do better than in the main to follow the outline recommended to local sanitary authorities by the Medical Department of the English Local Government Board, September, 1892. R. Thorne Thorne, the Medical Officer, thus speaks on this subject:

“For a town, the hospital provision ought to consist of wards in one or more permanent buildings, with space enough for the erection of other wards, temporary or permanent. Considerations of ultimate economy make it wise to have permanent buildings sufficient for somewhat more than the average necessities of the place, so that recourse to temporary extensions may less often be necessary. And in any case it is well to make the administrative offices somewhat in excess of the wants of the permanent wards; because thus, at little additional first cost, they will be ready to serve, when occasion comes, for the wants of temporary extensions.

“Plans illustrating the sanitary requirements of small hospitals for infectious disease are arranged on three sheets accompanying the present memorandum. Plan A, on the first sheet, is that of a little building to hold two patients of each sex. On the second sheet a plan and a section (B) of a rather larger hospital building are shown, providing for eight patients, with separation of sex, and also of one infectious disease from another. A convenient disposition of buildings upon site is also indicated on the same sheet. The third sheet shows a plan and section (C) of a small pavilion adapted to receive six male and six female patients suffering under one kind of infectious disease. It will be found that in all the plans proper standards of space are observed, viz., not less than 2,000 cubic feet of air space, than 144 square feet of floor space, and 12 linear feet of wall space to each bed; that means are provided for the adequate ventilation and warming of wards, and for securing them from closet emanations and the like. In plan A earth-closets, in other plans water-closets are indicated as the means of excrement disposal. The latter are to be regarded as preferable where efficient sewers are available. Places for washing and disinfection, and for a mortuary, are in-

dedicated. It will be observed that an interval of 40 feet is everywhere interposed between every building used for the reception of infected persons or things and the boundary of the hospital site. This boundary should have a close fence of not less than 6 feet 6 inches in height, and the 40 feet of interval should not afterwards be encroached on by any temporary building or other extension of the hospital. In the construction and arrangement of such temporary buildings as may at times be wanted in extension of the permanent hospital, the same principles should be held in view."

We prefer first to give these plans just as they are presented in the Memorandum of the Board.

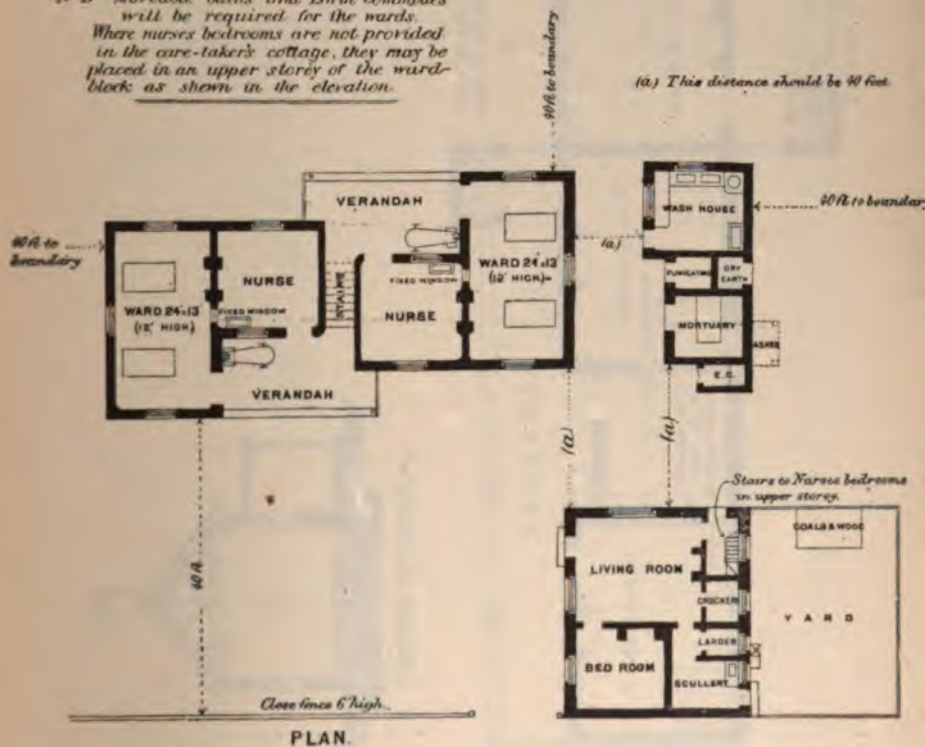






*N B* Moveable baths and Earth Commodes will be required for the wards. Where nurses bedrooms are not provided in the care-taker's cottage, they may be placed in an upper storey of the ward-block as shown in the elevation.

(a) This distance should be 40 feet.

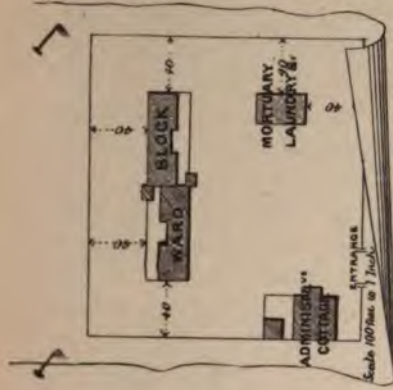




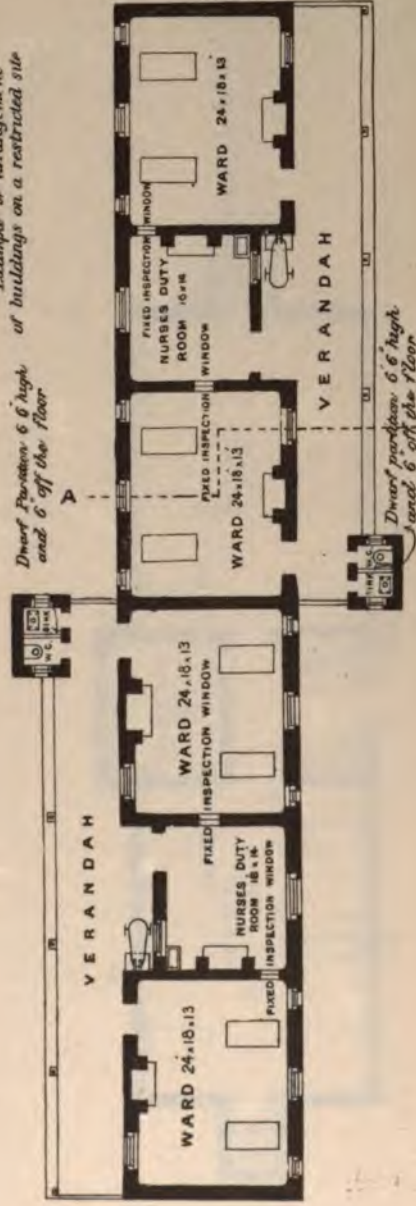




SECTION ON LINE A. A.



Example of arrangement of buildings on a restricted site



PLAN OF A BLOCK FOR EIGHT BEDS



AIR GRATING BEHIND EACH BED

[illegible]

### PLAN OF A WARD PAVILION FOR 12 BEDS





From these various plans it will not be difficult to choose, or else to make them the basis of slight modifications. We have purposely chosen plans outside of the United States because our own are more accessible and because it must be confessed that methods of isolated hospitals have not been very fully studied with us, and good examples do not abound.

The addition of the various accessories to a hospital plant depend much on the demand, and need not be given in detail. Cook-rooms, kitchens, laundries, disinfecting plant, crematory, etc., are easily arranged when a full plan has been carefully elaborated as to administration building and wards.

The disinfecting plant of Paris, as given in our 11th Report, pp. 93-95, present the principle on which these are constructed and operated.

The rules as to laundry, as to disinfection, as to bath-rooms, disposition of cast-off material, etc., are such as guide in all thorough keeping and cleansing of premises where there is or has been contagious diseases.

Our chief design is to enforce and illustrate the need of some place where first cases of contagious disease, as well as subsequent cases, can be promptly attended to, and to give enough models to guide as to construction and arrangement. Our experience and that of Local Health Boards is constantly illustrating the necessity of provision for first outbreaks of contagious disease as for care of many others, if there are other outbreaks. It is only by the wise foresight of Local Boards that everything can be in readiness so as to avoid confusion and expense. These Health Board hospitals are an essential part of the system of report and isolation of communicable diseases, and convenient in various ways. We urge upon Health Boards and city authorities full consideration of the subject and timely provision of suitable facilities.

CHIEF ADDITIONAL HEALTH LAWS OF 1893.

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DESTRUCTION OF CLOTHING.

CHAPTER CCXII.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT to an act entitled "An act to establish in this state boards of health and a bureau of vital statistics and to define their respective powers and duties," approved March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That whenever the state board or any local board of health, in order to prevent the spread of contagious disease, destroy, or order to be destroyed, personal effects or bedding, it shall be the duty of the said board to make, or cause to be made, an inventory of the said personal goods, and immediately thereafter to certify the value of said personal goods so destroyed to the state treasurer, in case they have been destroyed by the state board of health, and to the municipal authorities in case of local boards, and it shall be the duty of the state treasurer or municipal authority to pay over to the owner of said goods, or his or her legal representatives, the sum so certified.

2. *And be it enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 17, 1893.

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POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

CHAPTER CLVII.

AN ACT to amend chapter fifty-two of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty, entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to prevent the willful pollution of the waters of any of the creeks, ponds or brooks of this state'" [Supplement Revision], approved February twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That the first section of the said act be amended so as to read as follows:

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That if any person or persons shall throw, cause or permit to be thrown into any reservoir, or into the waters of any creek, pond or brook of this state which runs through or along the border of any city, town or borough of this state, or the waters of which are used to supply any aqueduct or reservoir for distribution for public use, any carcass of any dead animal, or any offal or offensive matter whatsoever calculated to render said waters impure, or to create noxious or offensive smells, or shall connect any water-closet with any

sewer, or other means whereby the contents thereof may be conveyed to and into such creek, pond or brook, or shall so deposit, or cause or permit to be deposited, any such carcass, offal or other offensive matter that the washing or waste therefrom shall or may be conveyed to and into any such creek, pond, brook or reservoir, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both.

2. *And be it enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, in so far as they are inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 14, 1893.

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## GRADED PENALTIES.

### CHAPTER CCLXXIII.

A SUPPLEMENT to an act entitled "An act to establish in this state, boards of health and a bureau of vital statistics, and to define their respective powers and duties," approved March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That any local board of health may prescribe a penalty for the violation of any ordinance, section of code, or amendment thereof, heretofore or hereafter passed by such board, not to exceed one hundred dollars and not less than two dollars.

2. *And be it enacted*, That such board shall not be required to provide a penalty specific in amount for the violations referred to in section one hereof, but they may provide that the penalty shall not be less than one given sum nor greater than another given sum, the amount of such penalty between the maximum and minimum inclusive shall be left to the discretion of the court or magistrate before whom complaint may be made; *provided, however*, that this act shall not be construed so as to invalidate any ordinances now in force.

3. *And be it enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith be and the same, in so far as they may conflict, are repealed.

4. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 27, 1893.

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## SEARCH WARRANT.

### CHAPTER CCXXXI.

A SUPPLEMENT to an act entitled "An act to establish in this state boards of health and a bureau of vital statistics, and to define their respective powers and duties," approved March thirty-first, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That all police justices, recorders, justices of the peace and all other magistrates are hereby authorized on complaint founded on information and

belief, supported by oath or affirmation of any officer or agent of the state board of health or of any local board of health that there is in any dwelling house, store, stable or any building of any kind whatsoever any nuisance affecting health or any person sick of any contagious or infectious disease, or any condition of contagion or infection which may have been caused by any one recently sick of any such disease in such dwelling house, store, stable or any other building, to issue a warrant directed to the sheriff of the county within which such complaint shall be made, or to any constable, marshal, police officer or to any officer or agent of such board of health, directing him, them or any of them to search in such dwelling house, store, stable or other building for such nuisance affecting health; for any person sick of any contagious or infectious disease, or for any condition of contagion or infection which may have been caused by anyone recently sick of any such disease in such dwelling house or other place as aforesaid, and if such nuisance be found, to abate the same; and if such sick person be found to deal with him according to law and the ordinances of such board of health; and if such condition of contagion or infection be found to exist, to destroy the same by means of proper disinfection.

2. *And be it enacted*, That the officer to whom such search warrant shall be directed shall make return of his proceedings thereunder to the court or magistrate by which or whom such warrant may be issued.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the sheriff of the county and all constables, marshals and police officers of any county, city, borough or town, or such of them as shall be required, are hereby directed if required by any officer to whom such warrant may be directed, to be present and assist in the execution thereof.

4. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 17, 1893.

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## CATTLE ACT.

### CHAPTER CCVII.—1893.

SUPPLEMENT to an act entitled "An act concerning contagious and infectious diseases among animals, and to repeal certain acts relating thereto," approved April fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That the local board of health of any city of this state shall by ordinance require from time to time a registry of all cattle kept within the limits of said city, which registry shall state the place of keeping, the number in each case kept, and the number of these intended, or used, as milch cows; and it shall be the duty of the owner of any such cattle to make registry thereof at the time, place and in the manner that the board of health of said city may direct, under a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for any neglect of the same; *provided*, that no such registry shall be made by any board of health until after the examination of the stables and place in which said cattle are kept, and



until it is known to the satisfaction of said board that they are in good sanitary condition.

*And be it enacted*, That whenever any local board of health of any city shall have reason to suspect the existence of any contagious disease among cattle, or such as may be a risk or danger to the food or milk supply, or whenever they may deem it necessary, in order to prevent the occurrence of such risk or danger, they shall order the inspection of all cattle that are kept or intended for meat or milk production by a competent veterinarian chosen by them, and may for such inspection require so much payment for such service as may be necessary for the expenses attending such inspection; *it being, however, provided*, that in no case shall the amount charged exceed fifty cents a head per year for dairies of ten cows or under, and for all dairies above ten cows twenty-five cents per head per year; *provided further*, that no charge shall be made against any one keeping a single cow for family use.

*And be it enacted*, That whenever any local board of health, or any veterinary inspector appointed by said board shall find or suspect any disease in any cow, or in any herd of milk-producing cattle, which may prove harmful to the meat or milk supply, the state board of health and the state dairy commissioner shall be notified, and it shall be the duty of the dairy commissioner to investigate the same, and he shall prohibit the sale or use of the milk from any milk cow, but he, or the owner of said milk cow, may ask, through the state board of health, a report from some veterinarian appointed by the state board of health as to whether, or how long, it will be necessary to continue the prohibition of the use of said milk, and the dairy commissioner or the state board of health may prohibit the use of said milk or of meat of any animal declared by a veterinarian of the state board to be unfit for use.

*And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately.

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The following Circular Letter (H) was issued to Railroad and Transportation Companies, in the fall of 1892, and is of permanent value.

#### CIRCULAR LETTER H.

##### NEW JERSEY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

*To all Railroad and Transportation Companies:*

The near approach or presence of Cholera in a country makes it needful that all Railroad and Transportation Companies exercise special vigilance as to passengers and their effects, and that they see to it that all cars and stations are in as perfect sanitary condition as possible.

To this end it is necessary that there be immediate sanitary inspection and cleansing of all cars and station fixtures. All waiting rooms must have clean floors, clean seats, clean walls, and, in general, evidence of the most thorough housekeeping. Closets, cesspools and sewer connections are such sources of disease, when in use by the public at large, that skilled construction must be secured and thorough cleansing and disinfection must have daily attention.

All cellars, coal or furnace-pits beneath buildings must be examined and put in the best sanitary condition.

All water holders, as well as the water contained in them, must be above suspicion. In a word, the fact that the mingling of people in stations along the lines of travel causes special exposure to infectious particles, must lead to extra diligence.

All cars must have daily cleansing and the most minute attention to water and water holders, to the water-closets, and to the condition of floors and seats. Scrubbing, wiping and disinfection must take the place of the ordinary care. Carpets or rugs must be dispensed with in passage-ways. There must be some method for the speedy separation of any who are taken seriously ill.

It is not probable that public opinion or sanitary law will long permit the present system by which excreta is distributed.

Car loads of mingled compost passing along railroads, and often side-tracked and distributed amid populous villages, must not be allowed. This last is a nuisance so often complained of that it never should occur, and cannot be tolerated now.

New vigilance must be given to all transportation of animals.

Already the leading railroads of the State have made prompt response to private address. This also occurred in 1884, when Cholera was threatened, but our health inspectors had then occasion to report great activity but a lack of knowledge of sanitary methods and of prompt attention to details. We feel confident that both because of present warnings and of the prospect of special travel this year, our railroad companies will find it their policy as well as their pleasure to spare no sensible efforts to secure great and needed reforms in railroad sanitation.

The State Board of Health of New Jersey and its inspectors were recently in conference with the Governor of this State on

this among other sanitary subjects. We were assured of the full support of the State authorities in the exercise of the powers conferred by Chapter 68, Section 4, Laws of 1887, in case of need. All were agreed that this care of the great highways of travel is a matter of the most vital importance in preventing Cholera and in limiting its spread should it occur. With confidence in their co-operation, we therefore address this circular letter to all the railroad companies of this State, and ask of them not merely inspection, but such *sanitary system and police* as will permanently improve the conditions for healthful travel, as well as ward off impending danger. The same is asked of all steamboat companies.

Our Inspectors' Guide and Circulars of Directions as to Cholera, Disinfection, etc., will be promptly sent when desired and advice freely given when asked.

By order of the Board,

C. F. BRACKETT, *President*.

E. M. HUNT, *Secretary*.

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### THE NATIONAL QUARANTINE LAW OF 1893.

AN ACT granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital Service.

1. BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any merchant ship or other vessel from any foreign port or place to enter any port of the United States except in accordance with the provisions of this act, and with such rules and regulations of state and municipal health authorities as may be made in pursuance of, or consistent with, this act; and any such vessel which shall enter, or attempt to enter, a port of the United States in violation thereof, shall forfeit to the United States a sum, to be awarded in the discretion of the court, not exceeding five thousand dollars, which shall be a lien upon said vessel, to be recovered by proceedings in the proper district court of the United States; in all such proceedings the United States district attorney for such district shall appear on behalf of the United States; and all such proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and laws governing cases of seizure of vessels for violation of the revenue laws of the United States.

SEC. 2. That any vessel at any foreign port clearing for any port or place in the United States shall be required to obtain from the consul, vice consul or other consular officer of the United States at the port of departure, or from the medical officer where such officer has been detailed by the president for that



purpose, a bill of health, in duplicate, in the form prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, setting forth the sanitary history and condition of said vessel, and that it has in all respects complied with the rules and regulations in such cases prescribed for securing the best sanitary conditions of the said vessel, its cargo, passengers and crew; and said consular or medical officer is required, before granting such duplicate bill of health, to be satisfied that the matters and things therein stated are true; and for his services in that behalf he shall be entitled to demand and receive such fees as shall by lawful regulation be allowed, to be accounted for as is required in other cases; the president, in his discretion, is authorized to detail any medical officer of the government to serve in the office of the consul at any foreign port for the purpose of furnishing information and making the inspection and giving the bills of health hereinbefore mentioned; any vessel clearing and sailing from any such port without such bill of health, and entering any port of the United States, shall forfeit to the United States not more than five thousand dollars, the amount to be determined by the court, which shall be a lien on the same, to be recovered by proceedings in the proper district court of the United States; in all such proceedings the United States district attorney for such district shall appear on behalf of the United States; and all such proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and laws governing cases of seizure of vessels for violation of the revenue laws of the United States.

SEC. 3. That the supervising surgeon general of the Marine hospital service shall, immediately after this act takes effect, examine the quarantine regulations of all state and municipal boards of health, and shall, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, co-operate with and aid state and municipal boards of health in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations of such boards, and in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations made by the secretary of the treasury to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, and into one state or territory or the District of Columbia from another state or territory or the District of Columbia; and all rules and regulations made by the secretary of the treasury shall operate uniformly and in no manner discriminate against any port or place; and at such ports and places within the United States as have no quarantine regulations under state or municipal authority, where such regulations are, in the opinion of the secretary of the treasury, necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or into one state or territory or the District of Columbia from another state or territory or the District of Columbia, and at such ports and places within the United States where quarantine regulations exist under the authority of the state or municipality which, in the opinion of the secretary of the treasury, are not sufficient to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States or into one state or territory or the District of Columbia from another state or territory or the District of Columbia, the secretary of the treasury shall, if in his judgment it is necessary and proper, make such additional rules and regulations as are necessary to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States from foreign countries or into one state or territory or the District of Columbia from another state or territory or the District of Columbia, and when said rules and regulations have been made they shall be promulgated by the secretary of the treas-



ury and enforced by the sanitary authorities of the states and municipalities, where the state or municipal health authorities will undertake to execute and enforce them; but if the state or municipal authorities shall fail or refuse to enforce said rules and regulations, the president shall execute and enforce the same and adopt such measures as in his judgment shall be necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of such diseases, and may detail or appoint officers for that purpose; the secretary of the treasury shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary to be observed by vessels at the port of departure and on the voyage, where such vessels sail from any foreign port or place to any port or place in the United States, to secure the best sanitary condition of such vessel, her cargo, passengers and crew, which shall be published and communicated to and enforced by the consular officers of the United States; none of the penalties herein imposed shall attach to any vessel, or owner or officer thereof, until a copy of this act, with the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof, has been posted up in the office of the consul, or other consular officer of the United States, for ten days, in the port from which said vessel sailed, and the certificate of such consul or consular officer, over his official signature, shall be competent evidence of such posting in any court of the United States.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the supervising surgeon general of the Marine Hospital service, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury to perform all duties in respect to quarantine and quarantine regulations which are provided for by this act, and to obtain information of the sanitary condition of foreign ports and places from which contagious and infectious diseases are or may be imported into the United States, and to this end the consular officer of the United States at such ports and places as shall be designated by the secretary of the treasury shall make to the secretary of the treasury weekly reports of the sanitary condition of the ports and places at which they are respectively stationed, according to such forms as the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe, and the secretary of the treasury shall also obtain, through all sources accessible, including state and municipal sanitary authorities throughout the United States, weekly reports of the sanitary condition for ports and places within the United States, and shall prepare, publish and transmit to collectors of customs and to state and municipal health officers, and other sanitarians, weekly abstracts of the consular sanitary reports, and other pertinent information received by him, and shall also, as far as he may be able by means of the voluntary co-operation of state and municipal authorities, of public associations and private persons, procure information relating to the climatic and other conditions affecting the public health, and shall make an annual report of his operations to Congress, with such recommendations as he may deem important to the public interests.

SEC. 5. That the secretary of the treasury shall from time to time issue to the consular officers of the United States and to the medical officers serving at any foreign port, and otherwise make publicly known, the rules and regulations made by him, to be used and complied with by vessels in foreign ports, for securing the best sanitary condition of such vessels, their cargoes, passengers and crew, before their departure for any port in the United States, and in the course of the voyage; and all such other rules and regulations as shall be observed in the inspection of the same on the arrival thereof at any quaran-

tine station at the port of destination, and for the disinfection and isolation of the same, and the treatment of cargo and persons on board, so as to prevent the introduction of cholera, yellow fever or other contagious or infectious diseases; and it shall not be lawful for any vessel to enter said port to discharge its cargo or land its passengers, except upon a certificate of the health officer at such quarantine station certifying that said rules and regulations have in all respects been observed and complied with, as well on his part as on the part of the said vessel and its master, in respect to the same and to its cargo, passengers and crew; and the master of every such vessel shall produce and deliver to the collector of customs at said port of entry, together with the other papers of the vessel, the said bills of health required to be obtained at the port of departure and the certificate herein required to be obtained from the health officer at the port of entry; and that the bills of health herein described shall be considered as part of the ship's papers, and when duly certified to by the proper consular or other officer of the United States over his official signature and seal, shall be accepted as evidence of the statements therein contained in any court of the United States.

SEC. 6. That on the arrival of an infected vessel at any port not provided with proper facilities for treatment of the same, the secretary of the treasury may remand said vessel, at his own expense, to the nearest national or other quarantine station, where accommodations and appliances are provided for the necessary disinfection and the treatment of the vessel, passengers, and cargo; and after treatment of any infected vessel at a national quarantine station, and after certificate shall have been given by the United States quarantine officer at said station that the vessel, cargo and passengers are each and all free from infectious disease, or danger of conveying the same, said vessel shall be admitted to entry to any port of the United States named within the certificate. But at any port where sufficient quarantine provisions has been made by state or local authorities the secretary of the treasury may direct vessels bound for said ports to undergo quarantine at said state or local station.

SEC. 7. That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the president that by reason of the existence of cholera or other infectious or contagious diseases in a foreign country there is serious danger of the introduction of the same into the United States, and that notwithstanding the quarantine defense, this danger is so increased by the introduction of persons or property from such country that a suspension of the right to introduce the same is demanded in the interest of the public health, the president shall have power to prohibit, in whole or in part, the introduction of persons and property from such countries or places as he shall designate and for such period of time as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 8. That whenever the proper authorities of a state shall surrender to the United States the use of the buildings and disinfecting apparatus at a state quarantine station, the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized to receive them and to pay a reasonable compensation to the state for their use, if, in his opinion, they are necessary to the United States.

SEC. 9. That the act entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases into the United States, and to establish a national board of health," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. And the secretary of the treasury is



directed to obtain possession of any property, furniture, books, papers or records belonging to the United States which are not in possession of an officer of the United States under the treasury department which were formerly in the use of the national board of health or any officer or employee thereof.

February 15, 1893.

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### CIRCULAR

RELATING TO THE LABELING OF BAGGAGE AND THE ISSUE OF INSPECTION CARDS TO STEERAGE AND CABIN PASSENGERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, D. C., May 4th, 1893.

*To Consular Officers of the United States, Medical Officers of the United States serving in Foreign Ports, and others :*

In accordance with the act of Congress approved February 15th, 1893, it is hereby ordered that, until further notice, all baggage of steerage passengers destined for the United States shall be labeled. If the baggage has been inspected and passed, the label shall be a *red* label, bearing the name of the port, the steamship on which the baggage is to be carried, the word *inspected* in large type, the date of inspection, and the seal or stamp of the consulate or of the medical officer of the United States serving in the office of the consul. All baggage that has been *disinfected* shall be pasted with a *yellow* label, upon which shall be printed the name of the port, the steamship upon which the baggage is to be carried, the word *disinfected* in large type, the date of disinfection, and the seal or stamp of the consulate or of the medical officer of the United States serving in the office of the consul. It is understood, and it will be so printed on the blank, that the label is not valid unless bearing the consular or medical officer's stamp or seal.

It is further ordered that each immigrant or steerage passenger shall be furnished with an inspection card (see form below), on which shall be inscribed or stamped the port of departure, name of the steamship, date of departure, name of immigrant or steerage passenger and last residence, and the seal or stamp of the United States consulate or the detailed medical officer. This

card is to be retained by the immigrant until he reaches his point of destination in the United States, and is for the purpose of giving information to the maritime, quarantine officers of the United States and the health officers of the several States through whose boundaries the immigrant must pass, and will greatly facilitate his transportation. The card will also contain blank spaces for stamping at the local quarantines of the United States and at the immigration stations. On the same card are blank spaces to be filled in by the ship's surgeon or agent, when it is desired by the steamship company to utilize this card for compliance with article 13 of the Immigration Regulations promulgated April 25th, 1898; also a column indicating the inspection by the ship's surgeon of each immigrant during the voyage, as demanded by the local quarantine officer at the port of arrival.

On the reverse of the card is a certificate of vaccination, to be filled out when the immigrant has been vaccinated; also instructions, in several languages, to the immigrant to retain the card until he reaches his destination in the United States in order to avoid detention.

This card is to be issued by the consular or medical officer to each steerage passenger, to every member of a family as well as to the head thereof. If not used by the steamship in complying with article 13 of the Immigration Regulations, April 25th, 1898, a separate card must be furnished by the vessel, in compliance with the law.

Cabin passengers from cholera-infected ports or places shall be given a special inspection card, on which shall be printed the port of departure, name of passenger, name of ship, date of departure, and an indicated space for the seal or stamp of the consular or medical officer.

The baggage of said cabin passengers shall be properly labeled.

J. G. CARLISLE,

*Secretary.*



## INSPECTION CARD.

(Immigrants and Steerage Passengers.)

<i>Port of departure</i> .....	<i>Date of departure</i> .....
<i>Name of ship</i> .....	.....
<i>Name of immigrant</i> .....	<i>Last residence</i> .....
<hr/>	
Inspected and passed at	
.....	Passed at quarantine, port Passed by Immigration Bu-
	of....., U. S. reau, port of.....
Seal or Stamp of Consular or Medi- cal Officer.	(Date.) (Date.)
<hr/>	

(The following to be filled in by ship's surgeon or agent prior to or after embarkation.)

*Ship's list or manifest* ..... *No. on ship's list or manifest*.....

Berth No.	Steamship Inspection.	1st day.															To be punched by ship's surgeon at daily inspection.
.....		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		

The following slip was sent by the State Board of Health with the October Annual Report Blank :

## SLIP FOR OCTOBER BLANK.

*To the person to whom this Blank is sent, and to Local Boards of Health :*

This is the time when each Board must be perfect in its organization. We must know what real work you are doing. This year, at the close of the report, add a statement as to it, and answer, as far as you can, the questions asked in the Cholera Memorandum herewith sent. If you give the report to the medical member of your Board, or an Inspector, to fill out in part, have him return it to you, and hold yourself responsible for sending it to us. Be sure and have it in our hands between October 15th and November 1st.

412      REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

If yours is a Township Board, and you think the State Board should order your Board to appoint an Inspector, as it has the right to do, so state.

Give us the date of the last meeting of your Board and all it has accomplished.

EZRA M. HUNT, M.D.,  
Secretary.

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This notice and slip accompanying were prepared for immigrants arriving at Hoboken and Jersey City:

NOTICE TO LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

The following person from ..... ship ..... passed Quarantine as safe and ..... booked for your locality; nevertheless, keep watch, as a possible case of Cholera might occur. If case occurs, your Board must fully take charge of it.

By order of State Board of Health of New Jersey.

Per Marine Hospital Inspector,  
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SLIP IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN FOR EACH IMMIGRANT.

Having passed quarantine, we expect you are safe from cholera, but in case of any bowel sickness seek at once physician, and report case to Doctor ———, Hoboken, and to Local Board of Health where you are. For your own sake and for public safety conceal nothing. We only seek to aid you, but you must obey the orders of the State and Government as to report and prevention of sickness, in order to be safe and be protected by our laws.

By order of the State Board of Health of New Jersey.

Per Marine Hospital Inspector.

### References to Chief Sanitary Laws of 1893.

Chapter V.—A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act authorizing the establishment of hospitals in the cities of this state," approved February twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Chapter XIX.—An Act to amend an act entitled "An act providing for sewerage in and from certain towns in this state," approved April twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Chapter XXIX.—A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to enable counties which have no county hospital to assist in maintaining hospitals located in such county," approved April twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Chapter XXXII.—A Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation and government of boroughs," approved April second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Chapter LIV.—A Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation and government of boroughs," approved April second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Chapter LXII.—An Act enabling cities to construct connecting pipe lines or mains.

Chapter LXX.—A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to increase the powers of township committees," approved March eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Chapter LXXIII.—A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for sewage and drainage in incorporated townships in which there is a public water supply," approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Chapter LXXVI.—An Act to enable towns and townships in this state to construct water works for the extinguishment of fires and supplying the inhabitants thereof with pure and wholesome water.

Chapter CXIX.—An Act relative to the government and management of the insane asylums or hospitals owned by the state of New Jersey.

Chapter CXLVIII.—An Act to amend an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to enable incorporated towns to construct water works for the extinguishment of fires, and supplying the inhabitants thereof with pure and wholesome water,'" passed March fifth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, which said supplement was approved March seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Chapter CLVII.—An Act to amend chapter fifty-two of the laws one thousand eight hundred and eighty, entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to prevent the willful pollution of the waters of any of the creeks, ponds

or brooks of this state'" (Supplement Revision), approved February twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Chapter CLIX.—An Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in New Jersey.

Chapter CCVII.—Supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning contagious and infectious diseases among animals, and to repeal certain acts relating thereto," approved May fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Chapter CCXII.—A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish in this state boards of health and a bureau of vital statistics and to define their respective powers and duties," approved March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Chapter CCXVI.—A Further Supplement to an act entitled "A general act relating to factories and workshops, and the employment, safety, health and work-hours of operatives," approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Chapter CCXIX.—A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to authorize the incorporation of rural cemetery associations and regulate cemeteries" (Revision), approved April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

Chapter CCXXI.—A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish in this state boards of health and a bureau of vital statistics, and to define their respective powers and duties," approved March thirty-first, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Chapter CCLXVI.—An Act to authorize the construction of sewers and drains in cities of the first class and to provide for the payment of the cost thereof.

Chapter CCLXVII.—An Act to provide for the efficient sewerage of lowlands in the cities of this state.

Chapter CCLXXIII.—A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish in this state boards of health and a bureau of vital statistics, and to define their respective powers and duties," approved March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.



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**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**Bureau of Vital Statistics**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF NEW JERSEY**  
**FOR THE**  
**Statistical Year from July 1st, 1892, to July 1st, 1893.**  
**With Locality, Population, Vital Records**  
**and Climatology.**

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**By EZRA M. HUNT, M.D., D.Sc.,**  
**Secretary and Medical Superintendent of Vital Statistics.**

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# Report on Vital Statistics.

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## INTRODUCTION.

BY EZRA M. HUNT, M.D., D.SC., MED. SUPT. OF VITAL STATISTICS.

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In our earlier reports on Vital Statistics it was often necessary to define, explain and illustrate their meaning. This State had for some time kept an imperfect record of marriages, births and deaths, which could be referred to for legal purposes. It was not until a later period that in our own country the value of such statistics came to be considered in their relation to social conditions, the movements of population and the welfare of the masses as to the prevention of disease.

Now, such attention has been given to such statistics abroad that not only is political economy no longer the "dismal science" but it has come to be studied in all its details, among which none is more essential than that of vital statistics.

While corresponding progress has not been made in the United States there is nevertheless with us such a body of evidence as fully authenticates the work and has led to its full recognition by the National Government, as well as by many individual States. While it often requires patience to await the lapse of years in order to secure sufficient numbers from which to deduce conclusions and very much care as to combinations to be made and results to be affirmed, there is already such progress in the right direction and such consciousness that important material is being accumulated for future study as to furnish encouragement to all workers in this line.

Their meaning and value is thus well expressed in one of the earlier Massachusetts reports: "Statistics may be defined, the science or art of applying facts to the elucidation and demonstration of truth. They form the basis of social and political

economy, and the only sure ground on which the truth or falsehood of theories can be brought to the test. Mere columns of figures may or may not be statistics. They form, in any case, a small part only of the illustration; combination and deduction are required to give them full effect. We belong to that class of statisticians who have no particular fondness for figures, though we have a great fondness for facts. We use figures as the representatives of facts, not fiction; of truth, not falsehood, and find them very convenient for that purpose. We find it very difficult to prove or disprove many propositions without them. We are aware that some persons have a great antipathy to facts and statistics; but in this 'matter-of-fact age,' they are required; and they are far more useful and important than the fiction and theory, the assumption and assertion, that have occupied so much of public attention. We would follow, in estimating human life and human health, in all their various departments, bearings and relations, the same course that judicious men pursue in other matters.

"The state and condition, the statistics of a country, can be known only by gathering together the facts as to its movements and progress; and the statesman looks at the figures which represent these facts, and combines and deduces the truths they contain, for his guidance."

It may be worth our while just here to note a little more fully

WHAT CONSTITUTES MEDICAL AND SANITARY EVIDENCE OR TESTIMONY.  
THE VALUE OF NUMERICAL METHODS.

There is great need that physicians and sanitarians have very definite ideas of what constitutes proof, or evidence, in the study of the causes and the courses of disease. Every sphere of reasoning must have its laws. In mathematics there is one special kind of proof, so convincing that when we write our Q. E. D. we know that we have reached a certainty. In logic we are able to proceed from premise to conclusion, according to laws of reasoning which have commended themselves to profound thinkers, and which are accepted as conclusive. Where there are limitations, or exceptions, these have been defined with a clearness and precision which gives definiteness to conclusions.



Thus the mind that is capable of logical analysis, and those minds capable of following its methods and weighing its results, have a definiteness of conviction well-nigh indisputable.

In physics and the study of the experimental sciences in general, we are called to a different method of study and conclusion. We first have to test by number and variety of experiments, which by their individual testimony before the senses give grounds for distinct belief. We then must repeat and renew these experiments, so as to obtain the value which comes from the test of large numbers.

We must try those collateral and incidental experiments which have a bearing on the subject in hand, and which by methods of exclusion or correction minimize the chances of error. All this must be done by various observers, in order to compare the testimony of their senses, to guard against pre-judgments, and so make intensely probable that which we cannot mathematically or logically demonstrate.

Even yet we have not science, which is the classification of a sufficient number of facts for us to deduce from them rules and principles. Through such classification, we come to what, in this field of knowledge, we feel justified in calling certainty. The variety of observations, once accepted, but now shown to be erroneous, the abandonment of theories, once proven, but now denied, the finding of defects in the materials used which have given uniformity of results owing to these defects and various other limitations, have shown us what a technical field this is. We have profound respect for the naturalist who tried his experiment a thousand times before he dared to present it to the world as worthy of credence, as the annunciation of a principle.

When we come to medical or sanitary evidence, although a department of experimental inquiry, it is more complicated and empirical than any other. The life, which is the subject, does not submit to crucible or any form of laboratory test with precisely the same rules that apply to matter in other forms. The strange admixture of bone and nerve and flesh, of organ and function, of body, mind and spirit, gives us for analysis something without a parallel in any other of nature's products. It is a case in which the foundation of our evidence must rest on observed facts—facts which as to their reality are often obscured by too

early attempts to reason as to them. What is the fact? What constitutes it a fact? What is the assurance that my senses and other instruments of precision observe correctly? What are the possibilities as to its non-reality as a real fact just in the sense and to the degree that I view it as such? Questions such as these are to the front, and are too often pushed back or obscured by reason—prejudice and imagination stealthily gliding into their place.

The physician, or the student, seeking for the causes of things in animal hygiene has this simple, but severe problem, *just to get at facts, such as come from the closest observation, a sufficient number of times by competent observers.* It is a case of witness bearing, of testimony, of direct and cross-questioning, often as severe and acute as that of any lawyer or jurist, and when well executed often shattering a fair story and a self-deceived witness into minute fragments.

We have illustrations of the value and completeness of such proof. In the midst of prevalent small-pox, when ninety-nine out of a hundred of those exposed catch the disease I vaccinate a thousand equally exposed, and not one of these catches it. There may be some minor side questions as to how many such contrasts I must produce, or how many different persons must produce them in order to prove my point, or how I am to account for now and then one in a thousand who nevertheless catches the disease, but my fact still responds to the demands of experimental evidence. It is not shaken by any question of how or why it does it, by profound opinion, "that there is no scientific support for the practice, and that it is destined in more enlightened times to fall into desuetude," (Crookshank), or by the view that although, the sheep-pox, horse-pox and cow-pox are distinct, "yet the inoculation of the virus of any of these affections may be so modified as to protect from small-pox in man." (Fleming.)

A fact is one thing; our ability to account for it is another thing. Such a fact as this remains.

So in regard to quinine as an anti-periodic and prophylactic in a class of seizures such as chills and fever. Its power to interrupt malarial forms of disease is a matter for testimony which, if sufficient in quantity, and after rigid cross-examination, found adequate in quality, proves the fact independent of all inquiry as

to reasons therefor. It is for this reason that to be able to closely observe and accurately record a fact unbiassed by any hypothesis as to it, is the most elegant attainment of the practitioner of the preventive or the healing art.

It is for this reason that the numerical method of studying disease introduced by Louis and approved (often better than followed) by modern medicine has given to statistics a valued place in the study of disease, and made such observation and experience the chief reliance of practical medicine. The evidence rests upon the accuracy of observation, the number and capability of observers, the minutiae with which they record their observations and *a number of records adequate to make applicable the mathematical "Law of Probabilities."*

In medical reasoning the inductive method is, as a rule, only really adopted when there is all the fulness of detail and a large number of cases. It is very important fully to appreciate this since so much of the evidence which is properly accepted in order to arrive at medical or sanitary conclusions depends upon inductive reasoning. "The difficulty in the majority of cases is that the process of inductive reasoning has been too hasty, or else there has been no such reasoning at all." It is not inductive reasoning in its true sense when one event following another is assumed to have a vital connection therewith, such as there is between effect and cause.

Nor is it inductive reasoning when a law is assumed from too few a number of cases, or too meagre observation. *Inductive reasoning is not simply induction, but such a series of observations as proves the existence of a law.* No greater error afflicts the domain of sanitary and medical science or art, or is so often the failing of writers and talkers on these subjects, as that of giving undue force to one or two or three facts or cases that have happened to them or been reported. We are constantly meeting the fallacy. As Newcomer puts it, "The kind of error alluded to has a certain show of truth, because it seems supported by facts, the only difficulty being that it is supported by too few of them. The refutation may require an acuteness of perception or a patience of investigation not possessed by many, or it may depend on some fortunate discovery of one invalidating instance among a host of corroborative ones." "*A dozen concordant observations do not defi-*

*nately prove; one discordant one disproves."* A physician knows or hears of a half dozen cases in which either a husband or a wife had Tuberculosis, and ere long his partner, apparently well, shows the same disease. He fails to fully investigate other possible sources, or to account for one hundred cases in which a husband or wife had similar exposure but remained well.

All this is most imperfect induction, and yet may almost be called the prevalent "*demonstration.*" It is spoken of as inductive evidence in numberless papers and in various medical societies.

Take note of the case, investigate it, record also the counted cases, hold all in readiness for evidence or disproof when there is some adequate assemblage of facts and of cases such as justify a provisional opinion or a law, but do not arrive at a conclusion until a whole series of tested and classified observations are at your command.

We must ask of the students and practitioners of medicine and hygiene that they lose not sight of the great defects in the quantity and quality of evidence and the increasing tendency there has been to accept a few apparent cases as sufficiently conclusive. This is not in accord with the laws of evidence in this line of proof. It does not accord with the rules M. Quetelet, or with Todhunter, or any more recent writer on the well-defined mathematical law of probabilities. It is neither the numerical method of Louis, the inductive method of Newton, nor the method of exclusion of all other factors or causes insisted upon by the best medical logicians.

We must have the collection and arrangement of a sufficient number of facts in accord with the demands of scientific accuracy. When we turn to 3,000 cases in obstetrics, studied to ascertain a certain law, or even to such a study as that of 676 cases of typhoid fever in Boston (see New York Medical Record, May 28th, 1892, and Boston Medical and Surgical Journal), we cannot but observe the contrast. There never was a period in medical and sanitary experience when there was as great need for the rigid application of statistical methods and real inductive deductions resulting therefrom.

We are aware that much of this habit has grown out of the felt need as to various diseases, of finding enough clinical evidence to support experimental claims. The practitioner has so often



been unable to bear testimony in accord with alleged discoveries that there has been undue strain to bring the two in harmony. There is the persuasion that a very large number of diseases depend upon a microphyte as their cause. When this is the all-pervading view, the persuasion that the disease itself is contagious is very pervasive and inclines the mind almost unconsciously to be satisfied with paucity or scantiness of evidence.

Indeed one of the things which itself needs to be tested in this numerical way is, how far and to what degree infectivity is necessarily an attribute in all microphytic diseases. If we arrive at some general law of probability as to it then also we need new evidence as to method and conditions of infection, for a reason thus recently stated by J. Burden Sanderson, M.D., Ed., F. R. S., etc. Speaking of the pneumococcus of pneumonia, he says: "It exemplifies the general principle that virulence is one of the most variable attributes of a microphyte, one which is most affected by environment." Further on, speaking of its presence in the saliva of apparently healthy persons, he says: "It seems evident that it cannot act alone. The sword of Damocles may be always there, but the moment at which it falls must be determined by other concomitant causes, a catarrh, a disorder of the circulation, or possibly the operation of some more subtle infection, such as that of influenza."

Outside of the line of chemical inquiry, in what is claimed as the more demonstrative method of the laboratory, it has often surprised us that so much credence is given to single investigators. There is here, too, great lack of numerical and accumulated evidence and of absolute verity as to correctness of observation. We have looked in vain, in many instances, for a half dozen experimental records by as many different biologists as to their finding as to this or that microphyte. We have now plenty of biological laboratories and of skilled observers in the United States, but how few of them have verified the experiments of Cornet, of Pfeiffer and others in detail enough to add scientific confirmation thereto. Our only insistence is that while receptive of real truths and while not captious, we should see to it that in all respects we hold ourselves rigidly to those principles of circumstantial, clinical and numerical proof which have been heretofore accepted; that we deal not with individual examples, ex-

cept as part and parcel of assembled cases, and that we remember that progress in science and art, both of medicine and hygiene, depends upon precision, scientific accuracy and the assemblage of sufficient cases, tests by various competent observers, to eliminate errors. Thus only we shall avoid erroneous conclusions and have real truth certified both by science and experience.



TABLE I.

No. 1.	Lbs. bought.	Total lbs.	Cost.	Total cost.	No. 2.	Lbs. bought.	Total lbs.	Cost.	Total cost.
Beef (stew), . . . . .	4.71		.345		Beefsteak, . . . . .	1.51		.336	
Beef (roast), . . . . .	4.71		.565		Beef, . . . . .	1.02		.190	
Beef (corned), . . . . .	3.14		.376		Veal, . . . . .	1.02		.326	
Mutton, . . . . .	2.35		.188		Sheep's Liver, . . . . .	1.20		.096	
Sausage, . . . . .	1.57		.188		Ham, . . . . .	5.76		.576	
Haddock, . . . . .	4.71		.280		Chicken, . . . . .	2.02		.360	
					Codfish, . . . . .	1.44		.144	
					Mackerel, . . . . .	.96		.130	
Total, . . . . .		31.19		1.942	Total, . . . . .		16.73		2.168
Butter, . . . . .	4.70		.940		Bacon, . . . . .	1.92		.268	
					Lard, . . . . .	1.20		.120	
Total, . . . . .		4.70		.940	Butter, . . . . .	1.02		.336	
Eggs, . . . . .	2.50		.590		Pies, . . . . .	2.16		.096	
Milk, . . . . .	18.00		.690		Total, . . . . .		6.30		.820
Total, . . . . .		20.50		1.210	Eggs, . . . . .	1.44		.288	
Flour, . . . . .	14.33		.420		Milk, . . . . .	8.04		.307	
Oatmeal, . . . . .	4.70		.230		Beans, . . . . .	.47		.048	
Barley, . . . . .	.78		.050		Total, . . . . .		9.95		.643
Cornstarch, . . . . .	1.57		.080		Flour, . . . . .	5.76		.192	
Total, . . . . .		21.38		.780	Oatmeal, . . . . .	1.44		.048	
Potatoes, . . . . .	19.23		.550		Barley, . . . . .	.48		.024	
Sugar, . . . . .	2.35		.280		Hominy, . . . . .	1.92		.096	
Total, . . . . .		21.58		.830	Rice, . . . . .	3.84		.307	
Cabbage, . . . . .	2.15		.080		Total, . . . . .		13.44		.667
Onions, . . . . .	1.27		.030		W. Potatoes, . . . . .	13.44		.192	
Turnips, . . . . .	2.20		.040		S. Potatoes, . . . . .	3.36		.048	
Carrots, . . . . .	.53		.010		Bread, . . . . .	1.44		.072	
Tomatoes, . . . . .	5.59		.310		Sugar, . . . . .	4.80		.240	
Total, . . . . .		11.74		.470	Total, . . . . .		18.24		.552
Tea, . . . . .	.39		.310		Cabbage, . . . . .	.84		.038	
Total, . . . . .		.39		.310	Turnips, . . . . .	3.00		.048	
Total, . . . . .		101.48	\$6.482	\$6.482	Tomatoes, . . . . .	1.80		.096	
					Total, . . . . .		5.64		.182
					Unknown Sundries, . . . . .			1.100	
					Total, . . . . .				1.100
					Total, . . . . .	74.10	74.10	\$6.12	\$6.12



TABLE I.—Continued.

No. 3.	Lbs. bought.	Total lbs.	Cost.	Total Cost.	No. 4.	Lbs. bought	Total lbs.	Cost.	Total Cost.
Beef (neck and shin), .	2.56		.128		Round Steak, . . . .	2.60		.260	
Porterhouse Steak, . .	1.28		.150		Porterhouse Steak, . .	3.90		.620	
Round Steak, . . . . .	.96		.096		Boiled Ham, . . . . .	1.30		.390	
Roast Rib, . . . . .	3.20		.320						
Mutton Chop, . . . . .	.64		.080						
Ham, . . . . .	.96		.190						
Bologna Sausage, . . .	.32		.030						
Round Veal, . . . . .	.96		.096						
Total, . . . . .		20.880		1.092	Total, . . . . .		7.80		1.270
Lard, . . . . .	.64		.080		Bacon, . . . . .	.72		.130	
Butter, . . . . .	2.56		.820		Salt Pork, . . . . .	.65		.078	
Cream, . . . . .	.86		.070		Butter, . . . . .	2.60		.780	
Pies, . . . . .	.64		.064		Cream, . . . . .	2.92		.270	
Total, . . . . .		4.700		1.034	Total, . . . . .		6.89		1.258
Eggs, . . . . .	2.88		.310		Eggs, . . . . .	1.95		.200	
Milk, . . . . .	9.38		.270		Milk, . . . . .	19.06		.540	
Cheese, . . . . .	.64		.100		Beans (dry), . . . . .	1.27		.60	
Total, . . . . .		12.900		.680	Total, . . . . .		22.28		.800
Flour, . . . . .	15.68		.380		Flour, . . . . .	12.74		.360	
Total, . . . . .		15.680		.380	Oatmeal, . . . . .	1.30		.060	
Potatoes, . . . . .	18.00		.350		Total, . . . . .		14.04		.420
Bread, . . . . .	8.90		.450		Potatoes, . . . . .	18.20		.360	
Beans, . . . . .	.80		.076						
Ginger Cakes, . . . . .	.32		.032						
Syrup, . . . . .	.96		.060		Sugar, . . . . .	5.20		.310	
Sugar, . . . . .	6.00		.370		Total, . . . . .		23.40		.670
Total, . . . . .		34.980		1.338					
Cabbage, . . . . .	1.60		.080						
Green Onions, . . . . .	.12		.060		Dry Onions, . . . . .	1.95		.130	
Dry Onions, . . . . .	.80		.038						
Asparagus, . . . . .	1.08		.096		Corn (canned), . . .	1.69		.160	
Tomatoes (canned), . .	1.14		.060						
Cucumbers, . . . . .	1.28		.064						
Corn (canned), . . . .	8.38		.076						
Green Peas, . . . . .	1.74		.096						
Total, . . . . .		8.598		.579	Total, . . . . .		3.64		.320
Apples, . . . . .	2.88		.096		Bananas, . . . . .	3.90		.140	
Bananas, . . . . .	1.92		.096						
Strawberries, . . . . .	.84		.147		Coffee, . . . . .	.65		.230	
Rhubarb, . . . . .	1.28		.030		Tea, . . . . .	.32		.190	
Raisins, . . . . .	1.28		.06						
Coffee, . . . . .	.64		.220						
Tea, . . . . .	.32		.160						
Chocolate, . . . . .	.16		.045						
Catsup, . . . . .			.060						
Ginger, . . . . .			.030						
Total, . . . . .		9.320		.944	Total, . . . . .		4.7		.610
Total, . . . . .	96.758	96.758	\$6.05	\$6.05	Total, . . . . .	82.22	82.92	\$5.44	\$5.348

In No. 4 the man was away from dinners, and although due allowance was made in the calculations, it is probable that the lower amount of meat in this dietary was largely due to this fact. Also, there were bought in this week no spices or other condiments.

The waste was little or nothing in either of these families, the house mother being intelligent and painstaking in each case, and in two cases advantage was taken of the large markets.

Besides No. 1, showing in detail the amounts and cost of each article, an average has been made up and shown in No. 2. This will give a basis of comparison for those who have either less or more expensive markets or who raise a part of their vegetables.

In No. 8 is given the relative cost of the food substances in per cents. This shows the wide variation possible in order to obtain substantially the same results.

No. 4 shows the number of pounds of food purchased per day per person and the cost per pound of this food as well as the cost per day per person.

No. 8 is perhaps the best dietary in its variety, its full food value and in the right proportion of the essential elements. The meat is not excessive, although a little higher than the generally conceded proportion.

There is really very little choice in the main articles of diet. Meat, milk, cheese, eggs, butter, sugar, flour and cereals, vegetables and fruits. The skill of the housewife is demanded in choosing the proportion of each kind according to season and price and in the preparation of the several articles so that they may be most available for force-producing or for working power.

As to the selection of kind and quality the following general rules may be of service with the aid of Table V:

TABLE V.—THE WEIGHT, IN POUNDS, OF DRY NUTRITIVE SUBSTANCES  
IN THE FOUR DIETARIES.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Average.
Nitrogenous substances in meat.....	2.67	3.05	1.90	1.43	2.25
Eggs, milk and cheese.....	0.89	0.44	0.85	0.97	0.79
Vegetables, grains and fruit.....	2.81	2.44	3.37	2.61	2.75
	<hr/> 6.37	<hr/> 5.73	<hr/> 6.12	<hr/> 5.01	<hr/> 5.81
Fat in all kinds.....	6.76	7.09	6.66	6.52	6.76
Starch and sugar.....	23.85	19.32	29.89	21.22	23.57
Ratio of nitrogen in meat to that in vegetable substances.....	1 to 1	1 to 0.7	1 to 1.7	1 to 1.6	
The normal is 1 to 2.					



The third substitute essential to a right dietary—starch—is found mainly in the grains, wheat, corn, etc., which contain about 70 per cent. of it.

The 16 pounds of cereals given above would yield about 11 pounds of starch, or about half the total weight of starch and sugar which one family requires.

The 30 pounds of potatoes, vegetables and fruits, after allowing for waste of skins, etc. (about 10 to 12 per cent.), will average about 15 per cent. of starch, sugar, gums, etc., and give 7.5 pounds.

This leaves 2.5 to 5.5 pounds of sugar to be added, according to the requirement of the active children or the hard-working man.

Sugar not in excess of one-quarter of a pound a day is a valuable force-producer or work-sustainer. Milk is a good source of a portion of this sugar, and for children the best source. Three quarts of milk will yield about the desired quarter of a pound. So will the usual skim milk of farms.

The rules, which may serve as guides in a general way, are summarized in table VI.

TABLE VI.

	Nitrogenous Substances.	Fats.	Starch or Sugar.
13.50 lbs. lean meat contains	2.25 lbs.	2.25 lbs.	.....
18.00 lbs. choice meat contains			
2.00 lbs. butter contains.....	0.06 "	1.75 "	.....
2.5 lbs. eggs (2 doz.) contains.....	0.31 "	0.31 "	.....
14.0 lbs. milk (7 qts.) contains.....	0.55 "	0.55 "	1.60 lbs.
16.0 lbs. flour, oatmeal, &c., contains .....	1.61 "	0.50 "	11.20 "
30.0 lbs. potatoes, bananas, &c., contains	0.60 "	.....	7.50 "
4.5 lbs. sugar contains.....	.....	.....	4.50 "
Total for the family a week .....	5.38 lbs.	5.36 lbs.	23.80 lbs.
Or for one person one day.. .....	0.256 "	0.255 "	1.13 "
The normal American ration contains...	5.87 lbs.	5.87 lbs.	21.00 lbs.
The German contains.. .....	5.54 "	2.64 "	23.47 "

As to the cost of this quantity of nutritive substances, we can only say that the average of these families is 28.6 cents a day a person, or \$2.00 a week. While it is true that a wise woman and a skillful cook may make this cost less, yet from the best evidence



at hand this sum seems a very good average of what good living may be obtained for in most parts of the United States.

**TABLE II.—ESTIMATED AMOUNT AND COST OF ONE WEEK'S PROVISIONS, AN AVERAGE DEDUCED FROM THE FOREGOING TABLES.**

The family numbering two adults and four children under ten years.

Meat.....	14.15 pounds, at 11.4 cents a pound.....	\$1.61
Milk, 7 quarts .....	13.87 " " 3.2 " " .....	.44
Eggs, 2 dozen .....	2.50 " " 13.0 " " .....	.33
Butter.....	2.71 " " 26.4 " " .....	.72
Flour and cereals.....	16.00 " " 3.5 " " .....	.56
Vegetables and fruits....	28.70 " " 1.27 " " .....	.33
Sugar .....	4.5 " " 6 " " .....	.27
Sundries unclassified—Tea, coffee, pies, cakes, &c., &c.....		1.73
		<hr/> \$5.99

**TABLE III.—RELATIVE COST OF THE DIFFERENT FOOD SUBSTANCES.**

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Meat .....	30 per cent.	35 per cent.	18 per cent.	24 per cent.
Fats .....	15.0 "	13.0 "	17.0 "	24 "
Eggs and milk.....	19.0 "	10.0 "	12.0 "	15 "
Beans and cheese.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total animal substance.....	64.0	58	47.0	63
Grains .....	12 "	12.0 "	14 "	8.0 "
Vegetables .....	15.0 "	8.0 "	15.00 "	12.0 "
Fruits.....	.....	.....	7.00 "	3.0 "
Sugar, tea, coffee, &c.....	9.0 "	22.0 "	17 "	14.0 "
Vegetable substance.....	36	42	53	37
Total.....	100.00 "	100.00 "	100.00 "	100.00 "

**TABLE IV.**

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Pounds per day per person .....	4.8	3.5	4.6	3.9
Cost (cents) per pound .....	6.4	8.0	6.2	6.4
Cost (cents) per person per day .....	31.0	29.0	29.0	25.4

DIETARY FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE WAGE-EARNERS FOR ONE WEEK,  
WITH NOTES AS TO COOKERY, ETC.

## SUNDAY.

*Breakfast.*

Fried corn mush and molasses or syrup, creamed fish or fish-balls.

*Dinner.*

Broiled beefsteak or fricasseed chicken, mashed potato, cranberry sauce (grape sauce or dried-fruit sauce), apple shortcake, or Brown Betty with pudding sauce.

*Supper.*

Buttered toast, the remaining sauce or pudding.

## MONDAY.

*Breakfast.*

Polenta, sausage, or minced beef or chicken, boiled potatoes.

*Dinner.*

Mutton stew with potatoes, turnips (onion,) and bread crusts, rice pudding.

*Supper.*

Mutton broth and bread crumbs, cookies.

## TUESDAY.

*Breakfast.*

Rice-milk, bacon and corn-bread.

*Dinner.*

Roast beef—plain or pot roast, or roast veal in season, with bread dressing, baked potatoes—white or sweet, gingerbread and cheese.

*Supper.*

Potato salad, bread and butter, stewed prunes or other dried fruit.

## WEDNESDAY.

*Breakfast.*

Oatmeal mush, baked potatoes, with a relish of broiled salt codfish, salt mackerel or smoked herring.

*Dinner.*

Bean soup, baked, boiled or fried fish, stewed potatoes (tomatoes), bananas or dates.

*Supper.*

Milk-toast, gingerbread, cheese or doughnuts.

## THURSDAY.

*Breakfast.*

Crushed wheat, hot muffins, eggs—either boiled or as omelette, or fish hash.

*Dinner.*

Boiled corn-beef and cabbage, turnips and potatoes, cottage pudding, or steamed pudding with syrup.

*Supper.*

Cold meat of Tuesday, warmed-up muffins of morning, or milk-toast of bread or crackers.

## FRIDAY.

*Breakfast.*

Griddle cakes—buckwheat or wheat, corned-beef hash.

*Dinner.*

Pea soup, fish chowder or boiled ham, oranges or apples.

*Supper.*

Barley porridge, toast and cheese.

## SATURDAY.

*Breakfast.*

Hominy, liver and bacon, or tripe.

*Dinner.*

Beef stew or beef pie, Indian pudding or suet pudding.

*Supper.*

Hasty pudding with molasses, apple, pumpkin or squash pie, and cheese.

Breakfast for the man starting off for work in the outdoor air, as well as for the man who has been already at work for two hours, can be as hearty and strong as dinner, but for the indoor worker a little caution should be given against beginning the day with too indigestible food, for after the repose of the night-time the body is more or less sluggish and the digestive forces not as active as later in the day.

If, however, a man has his breakfast early, so as to be at work at seven, and has only a cold dinner, his first meal must be the heartiest of the day, and one that will stand by. For this the world has not yet found a better material than the various hog products—pork, ham, bacon and sausages—partly for their less

digestibility and partly for the good flavor of which they have enough to spare to the hearty corn bread.

For the children, who cannot be expected to do themselves credit in school when their stomachs are overloaded with greasy and indigestible food, there is no more suitable breakfast dish than oatmeal, cornmeal, hominy or crushed wheat, because these grains contain in abundance the phosphates absolutely necessary for bone and brain and tissue. Molasses or syrup can never take the place of milk as eaten with these grains, for milk also contains these mineral salts and skimmed milk has them as abundantly as whole milk.

The one simple rule in cooking the grains is to cook them long enough to develop the rich flavor which makes them so palatable as well as nutritious. Two hours is a very good rule and it is convenient to put the grain on in a double kettle or boiler [or a dish set into another large dish containing water] at night to cook slowly with the dying fire and then it has only to be heated through in the morning. The quantity of water to be added depends on the taste of the family, whether the mush is liked thick and stiff or thin. It is an observed fact that less milk is used with a thin mush than with a thick one. Molasses and brown sugar [sugar C] having a stronger flavor than syrup or white sugar, also go farther.

Since there is considerable difference in the nutritive qualities of the different grades of grains, it is wiser both for pocket and health to buy a good, well filled-out, well-ripened grain. Rice is an excellent food for a change, but it has less fat and less mineral matter than wheat, oats and corn. Good bread should always be on the table; that is, bread made from good grain, light and sweet and well baked. Home-made bread is apt to be the best, more palatable and nutritious. "Potatoes admit of varied cookery."

If the children do not eat much oatmeal and crushed wheat they should have whole wheat bread and muffins of wheat or oatmeal, since they must have the bone-making salts.

The other breakfast dish for the older people may be a relish of fish or a mince of any meat left from the previous dinner, or it may be of liver and bacon or of ham or eggs, or of Hamburg steak or meat balls, which is chopped beef of a kind very nutri-



tious, but too tough to cook as steak. The use of eggs for breakfast is limited only by the price at certain seasons of the year; it is well to have them two or three times a week. Smoked and salted fish is a much-neglected relish; a little goes a long way, and as it keeps well it is useful to have on hand.

The warm drink, which is so necessary to the breakfast of most grown people [the children should have only milk or milk and hot water, until they are older than those in this family], may be of the very nourishing cocoa or chocolate or some kind of coffee. There are many good coffee substitutes made of roasted grain, of chicory, &c. It is better to buy these separately and mixed with the pure coffee than to buy an unknown mixture. Buy the coffee in the grain and see it ground, if you have not a coffee mill.

The Sunday dinner should be good and leisurely eaten, but it should not require much time to prepare. It is the day when the family need not hurry through the meal, hence the nice steak is suggested or the fricasseed chicken which has been prepared on Saturday; the pudding may either bake slowly all the morning, as the Brown Betty, or have been made the day before, as the apple cake.

Monday, the dinner should not require much care; hence the stew which sets on the back of the stove and takes care of itself, and the rice pudding which bakes slowly all the morning.

If Tuesday is ironing day the top of the stove should be left free for the irons and the oven be utilized in cooking the dinner, which should take very little time to prepare. The sheet of gingerbread may be stirred up right after breakfast and baked while the irons are heating.

Since there is always much heat left after the baking and ironing are done, it is a good time to put on beans for to-morrow's porridge or thick soup, so that Wednesday may be a freer and easier day for the housewife after the hard work of washing and ironing.

The many kinds of delicious fish now to be had can be used to great advantage. Nothing makes fresh meat taste so good as to come back to it after a day or two, just as a tea taster soon loses his sense of judging after a few trials and must renew it by tasting something quite different, so after fish day we have that

very palatable and rich dish, corned beef and cabbage. If it is possible the housewife should pickle the beef herself, then she will be sure of the quality of the beef, and if she allows it to stand only two or three days in brine it will be much nicer. Cabbage supplies potash and other mineral salts of great value. In their season beets, turnips, onions and carrots may be added, each or all.

The fire for cooking the corned beef will also be sufficient to cook slowly the peas for the next day's porridge. It is not possible to cook peas or beans long enough in the same day, for eight hours is the least time they should have. Lentils, on the other hand, may be cooked the same morning.

Fish is such an excellent food that our model family will have it in some form twice a week as a rule, but sometimes a ham will be boiled instead. After boiling it for several hours it may be baked in a slow oven for two hours until it is quite a different dish. No hearty puddings are needed after such a rich dinner.

Saturday, either the trimmings of Sunday's steak or a little of the rich and juicy beef neck is cooked slowly and the broth thickened into a gravy and the whole eaten as a stew, either with potatoes and dumplings or, better, biscuit, or it is put into a deep dish and covered with a pastry, or, better, a potato crust and eaten as a meat pie, perhaps with baked sweet potatoes.

The suppers should be for all mainly bread and butter, plain, toasted and as milk toast with sauce, a salad of the cold potatoes, cookies and gingerbread now and then, with pie once a week, perhaps. Cheese may be used often. Since it is not always possible to cook just enough and no more, there will be little "left overs" for the grown people, quite enough for them with the porridge and broth which the children share, two or three times a week.

The secret of good appetite and good health lies in the variety and the combination of food as well as in the tasty cooking. We have tried to illustrate this in the foregoing dietary. The secret of securing this variety at a low cost is in buying only what is needed and in using all that is cooked while it is best. This is why the various stews are so economical. A little meat goes a great way because none is wasted. In roasting or broiling meat a considerable portion is rendered unfit to be eaten. It is burned

or dried or it clings to the bone so that only half, perhaps, the weight is recovered. Then such a variety of flavors may be used that the skilled cook can make a different stew for every week in the year.

The following rules for marketing and receipts for the dishes given above have been selected from the best cook-books at hand and give a variety of methods and flavors.

E. A. EDWARD ATKINSON.

STEAMED POTATOES. [*Mrs. Lincoln.*]

Wash and pare the potatoes. Place in the steamer, and cook about 30 minutes, or till they are soft.

CREAMED POTATOES. [*Mrs. Lincoln.*]

1 pint cold potatoes, 1 tablespoon butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful salt, speck pepper, 1 teaspoon chopped parsley. Cut the potatoes into dice or thin slices. Put the milk into a shallow pan, and when hot add the potatoes and cook until they have absorbed nearly all the milk. Add the butter and seasoning, and cook 5 minutes longer, and serve hot.

POTATO CAKES. [*Mrs. Lincoln.*]

Make cold mashed potatoes into small round cakes about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick. Put them on a baking tin, and brush them over with milk. Bake in a hot oven until golden brown.

LYONNAISE POTATOES. [*Mrs. Lincoln.*]

1 pint cold boiled potatoes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  saltspoon pepper, 1 tablespoon minced onion, 1 tablespoon dripping, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley. Cut the potatoes into half-inch dice, and season with salt and pepper. Fry the onion in hot dripping until light brown, add the potato. Stir with a fork until they have absorbed the fat. Add the parsley, and serve hot.

POTATOES.

Potatoes may be baked, boiled, or cooked in hot fat. While the cereals are better for long cooking, a potato should be eaten as soon as done, or should be cooled quickly if to be used another day. It is done as soon as it is fairly heated through to the boiling point of water. Therefore, the size of the piece or the potato determines the length of time of cooking. When cut in half-inch dice and stewed in water or milk, only a few minutes are required, while a whole potato may take 30 minutes. Saratoga chips are the thin slices of raw potato dropped into hot fat, and skimmed out in a few minutes. Potatoes may be used over in an endless variety of ways, warmed in sauce, fried, mashed, made up into cakes, mixed with meat or other vegetables, in hash, made into salad, etc., so that none need be wasted.

MEAT STEW. [*Mrs. Abel.*]

Use inferior parts of meat, cut into pieces, and cook until tender. One-half hour before the meat is done lay on top of it peeled potatoes, all of the same size, and serve, when done, with meat and gravy.

Flavors for stews.—Onion, salt and pepper are always in place. A little lemon juice, added as it is served, gives a delicious flavor, or even a tablespoon of vinegar may be used. Any herbs, a piece of carrot, a clove or a bit of garlic may be used for variety. Catsup is also good for a flavor.

CHICKEN FRICASSEE. [*Mrs. Lincoln.*]

Clean the chicken, and at the joints cut into pieces for serving. Cover with boiling water, add 2 teaspoonfuls of salt and one saltspoonful of pepper. Simmer till the meat is tender. Remove the larger bones, and cook them again in the water. Dredge the meat in flour, and brown in hot dripping. Put on toast on a hot dish. Strain the broth, and remove the fat. To one cup of chicken broth add one cup of milk, and thicken with 2 tablespoonfuls of flour cooked in one tablespoonful of butter. Add more salt and pepper, if needed, and one saltspoonful of celery salt, and one tablespoonful of lemon juice.

POLENTA. [*Miss Corson*]

Boil one pound of yellow Indian meal for half an hour in two quarts of pot liquor or boiling water, salted to taste, with one ounce of fat, stirring it occasionally to prevent burning. Then bake it for half an hour in a greased baking dish, and serve it either hot, or, when cold, slice it and fry it in smoking hot fat. This favorite Italian dish is closely allied to the hasty pudding of New England, and the mush of the South.

RICE MILK. [*Miss Corson.*]

Put half a pound of well-washed rice into two quarts of boiling water, with two ounces of sweet drippings, a teaspoonful of salt and a bit of cinnamon or lemon peel, and let all boil gently about an hour; then add one quart of milk, and stir the rice for about ten minutes. A little sugar or molasses may be added if you want it sweet.

SALT FISH-BALLS. [*Mrs. Lincoln.*]

One cup of potatoes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of salt fish, 1 teaspoonful butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  egg, speck pepper, fat for frying. Wash the fish, and shred it into half-inch pieces; pare the potatoes, and if large, cut into quarters. Put the potatoes and fish in a stew-pan, and cover with boiling water. Cook 25 minutes, or until potatoes are soft. Drain very dry, mash fine, add butter, seasoning and beaten egg. Beat well, shape on a spoon, drop into smoking hot fat, fry till brown, and drain on a paper.

BEAN SOUP. [*Mrs. Abel*]

Ingredients. One pound beans, 1 onion, 2 tablespoonfuls beef fat, salt and pepper. Additions to be made according to taste.  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of pork or ham bone, a pinch of red pepper, or an hour before serving, different vegetables, as



carrots and turnips, chopped and fried. Soak the beans over night in 2 quarts water. In the morning pour off, put on fresh water, and cook with the onion till very soft. Then mash or press through a colander to remove the skins and add enough water to make two quarts of somewhat thick soup. Season.

This soup may also be made from cold baked beans. Boil  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour, or until they fall to pieces, then strain and season.

Split or dried pea soup made like bean soup.

BROWN BETTY PUDDING. [*Miss Parloa.*]

Take for this pudding a cupful of grated bread crumbs, two cupfuls of fine-chopped tart apples, half a cupful of brown sugar, a teaspoonful of cinnamon and one tablespoonful of butter, cut into bits. Butter a deep pudding dish, and put a layer of apples on the bottom; then sprinkle with sugar, cinnamon and butter, and cover with bread crumbs. Put in another layer of apple, and proceed as before until all the ingredients have been used, having a layer of crumbs last. Cover the dish, and bake for three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven. Then remove the cover, and brown the top of the pudding.



## Food and Regimen, During the Nursing Period of Child-Life.

BY EZRA M. HUNT, M.D.

Child-life is naturally divided into periods. In our own State, the school period has been made to extend from five years to eighteen years of age. By common consent the vital statistician classifies the first five years of life by itself, as fraught with especial peril. Under this, two divisions are not infrequently made; the one is, that reaching to the end of the first year; the other, that which extends from the end of the first year to the close of the fifth year. The first division is that which represents the nursing period. It is of it we here speak:

Taking the first five years together, the mortality and morbidity record is one which may well attract the most earnest and anxious study of the sanitarian. He looks around upon young life as presented in the animal world, with which he is most familiar, and sees its tendency to health and to vigor during its younger periods.

Passing the few short days of peril, it is a rare thing to the colt, the calf, the lamb or any other of our domestic animals to pine in sickness and perish with disease.

How comes it that in many cities one-half of the children born never live to reach five years of age, and that, as a rule, about two-fifths of those born into the world die before reaching this age?

During the fifteen years of our vital records, which began July 1st, 1878, there have been and recorded in this State about 401,366 births. The number of deaths during the same period, under five years of age, has been about 143,800.

It is plainly the duty of the social economist, the statesman, the vital statistician, the health officer, the physician, the citizen to be very inquisitive as to a fact which would be marvelous, if not

so frequent, and the frequency of which is still momentous. When we come to analyze as to these years and their records, we find that many perish in the first month from inherited feebleness or defects which we can attribute to bad heredity. Even this needs accurate inquiry since so many of the errors of parents, or of still earlier pedigree, find record not in what happens in the person, but in what happens to the child.

In the study of the first year, we have still this inherited relation to consider, together with all the information to be derived from the nutritive relation of the child to the mother, or to attempts to imitate by artificial methods the milk food which nature has provided. Here, also, many other studies, such as nurse-care, accident, exposure to heat and cold, places of living and sleeping, exposure to foul air, and to special diseases.

As we reach the age from one to five, the child is still supposed to be at home. Although under parental guide, it mingles more with others, seeks to care for itself, and is exposed to the perils which inattention, imprudence and its attempts to substitute its own imperfect methods of diet and discipline involve.

The student of all the five years of child-life soon finds out that the question of proper feeding is chief, if not the most prominent, among all the perils tending toward sickness and death. It therefore is well worth our while to spend a little time in a brief summary, the main design of which is to bring out the chief indications, the chief errors and the most recent and salient truths as to the food-care of children within this age.

As it is not our desire to present an essay covering the whole subject, we shall only seek to state the guides and cautions now most fully needed, and so to aid in diminishing the serious mortality which we have occasion to record.

We shall freely use, without individual reference in every case, the more recent views of Cheadle, Keating, Jacobi, Northrup and others, who have had large clinical experience with young children, as well as the opinions of chemists, such as Luff, Leeds and Vaughan, who have give much attention to the chemical side of the subject.

It goes, or ought to go, without the saying, that the milk of the mother is, before the teething period, the best food for the child.

Upon the common saying that milk is the only perfect food, if



we apply it to all persons, there might be some criticism. To furnish the required amount of carbo-hydrates to supply potential energy for moderate labor, twenty pints would be required, which would give an excess of fats and proteids. It is true, however, as applied to the young infant. "Milk," says Cheadle, "contains everything essential for the formation and nourishment of the child during the first months of life, out of which, without addition of other food, it can grow into complete perfection." This does not apply, in its fullness, for a child to any other than human milk. The milk of a goat or of a cow has limitations that do not apply to the usual milk of the mother.

As to quantity, it is to the usual amount furnished by the mother that we must look for guide.

The two breasts secrete, on an average, from three to four ounces every two hours. "It has been calculated that a mother's breast yields one pint of milk during the twenty-four hours for the first few weeks, and that this quantity gradually increases, until in later months it reaches three pints. This then may be taken as the standard quantity." Even during the first month the child needs about one pint of human milk a day. In the second month from a pint to a pint and a half, and increasing in about the same proportion to the fifth month, and more gradually afterward.

According to Rotch, as quoted by Keating, the stomach of an infant, five days old holds about six fluid drachms, and nearly three ounces by the end of the fifth month. This affords an indication as to the amount to be taken at any one time.

The composition of human milk may be safely taken as the guide to the demands of the child for nutrition. We cannot do better than take the proportions of the different elements as determined by the analysis of Luff:

Proteid.....	2.35
Fat.....	2.41
Carbohydrate.....	6.39
Lime.....	.019
Phosphoric anhydride.....	.026
Other constituents of ash .....	.295
Water.....	88.510
	<hr/>
	100.000

It is well to notice that this standard of food for an infant differs much in proportions from a similar one for an adult, which is given as follows :

Proteid.....	5.00
Fat.....	3.00
Carbohydrate.....	15.00
Salts.....	1.15
Water.....	75.85
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Total.....	100.00

The most noticeable fact is the large proportion of fat provided in human milk and the small proportion of proteid. The carbohydrates are prominent although, as we shall hereafter see, there is little or no provision for the digestion of starch. The carbohydrate is represented by a substance known as lactine, lactose, or sugar of milk.

We have seen no better presentation of the important provision made for infant nutrition than that given by Prof. A. R. Leeds, which is as follows :

"These elements of nutrition are primarily the Inorganic, a great variety and complexity of compounds of sulphur and phosphorus; of carbonic, sulphuric and phosphoric acids; of magnesia, lime, alumina; potash, soda, iron; of chlorine and fluorine; bases and acids, salts and organo-saline compounds; these fundamentally devoted to bone building, but going also to supply essential principles in blood, digestive fluid, in nerve, tendon, muscle, tissue.

"And secondarily, the Organic, and herein what an adaptation for the food requirements of the infant! Its fuel or heat-giving constituent is lactose, or animal sugar, a carbohydrate intermediate in its chemical and physical properties between cane-sugar and starch, the latter being the carbohydrate supplied by his vegetable food to the adult man or woman. Lactose is a non-sweet sugar, a soluble, predigested starch. Having no starch-liquefying ferment in its saliva (this principle called ptyalin, which is abundantly present in the saliva of adults, being absent), the infant cannot digest starch, and must be provided instead with a soluble carbohydrate, which it obtains in the form of lactose. Its short digestive tract being prone to colics, vomitings and fermentative disturbances, it cannot safely be burdened with a vegetable sugar like saccharose or glucose, ready to pass into fermentation and produce gases and acids. And inasmuch as the human infant cannot keep up its animal heat by locomotion, and yet at the same time this animal heat must be kept up at any cost, and maintained at even a higher point than the temperature of the adult, the lactose is relatively the largest constituent of human milk, being between six and seven per cent. of the whole milk and more than half its total solid

matter. In cow's milk the same animal sugar or lactose is present, but for reasons which are evident, in much smaller proportion, constituting about four per cent.

"The other carbohydrate of milk is its fat. This is present as an emulsion in the form of innumerable microscopic, transparent spheres, which are as capable of instant appropriation and assimilation by the infant as though the fat were really in solution, or the infant had the developed pancreatic digestion which enables the adult to cope with the grosser fats in lumps and masses of the vegetable and animal kingdom. Its office is in part to supplement the lactose as fuel, but chiefly to supply that redundancy of fat which gives such exquisite roundness and fullness to the child's features, such grace and liveliness to all its motions.

"Last and far more important of all are the so-called proteids or albuminoids, which are the phosphorus, sulphur, nitrogen-holding constituents of milk, being the plastic material out of which the vital force builds up the muscle, tissue, brain and nerve of the infant.

"These proteids are chiefly :

"*Caseine*, the curd-forming ingredient of milk. In the milk itself it appears to be held in a colloidal condition in combination with alkali, and probably also with lime and phosphoric acid. The first step in the digestion of milk is the separation of this curd from the more soluble portion, or whey; the serous portion, or lactalbumin. When thus separated, or by the use of dilute acid, the curd or caseine of cows' milk comes down as large clots or cheesy masses; that of woman's milk as fine particles or flakes.

"*Lactalbumin*, which is a soluble proteid, not separating in digestion or by the dilute acid as a curd, but remaining in solution and forming nutrient substance for the serum of the blood.

"*Galactomase*, which is a starch-liquefying ferment. It is present in both human and cows' milk, and, though in minute quantity, its function appears to be to supply the lack of ptyalin in the suckling's saliva, and to digest the starchy matters which soon come in with the vegetable food that the mother must give to the growing child, to supplement breast-feeding, and thus safely to make the transition from the breast to adult food.

"The caseine of woman's milk differs from that of the cow's, in its being more highly elaborated and refined. It is more perfectly prepared by the human mother, has been carried by her further along in the process of digestion, and, being capable of immediate appropriation and assimilation, it leaves the entire vital energy of the child to be expended in the development of its complex cerebral and corporeal organization.

"Such is milk taken as nature intends it to be taken, direct from the healthy mother by the human nursing, and used direct from the mammary gland. Herein is no opportunity for subsequent changes and decompositions, and herein is the reason for the superiority of breast-feeding to all other modes of nourishment."

While the power of starch digestion is sometimes slightly understated we see that full provision is made for its absence. It is also well to note that this power, both in the saliva and in the

upper intestine is evident in a few months and is sufficient after one year, so that there is not as much reason for the prolonged and exclusive use of milk after a few months as some seem to think.

The abundance of fat in human milk is ever to be borne in mind since there is no one article of such importance to the young infant and since it is not easily secured in so digestible a form in any other liquid or solid food.

It cannot be too much emphasized that there is no perfect substitute for the mother's milk. While due regard must be had for the physical condition of the mother there is too much evidence that in the inclination to artificial feeding minor ailments or lack of vigor are often unduly magnified. The child often runs a greater risk and the mother is less benefited by the change than is generally supposed. Disease does not in nursing pass readily to the child nor does the milk of mothers prove defective in its quality as often as is generally supposed. As to the conveyance of microphytes, Woodhead, in his recent work on "Bacteria and their Products," states that the finding of specific bacteria in the milk of consumptive mothers is so very rare that the claim has been made in only a very few cases.

Where substitution must be had a wet-nurse is indicated just because we are thus able to secure a liquid food which is likely to be far superior to any other.

The most available substitute for the human milk is cow's milk. "Its inferior digestibility," says Cheadle, "is due to the character of the casein, some difference in its chemical composition, or the arrangement of its molecules, so that when in contact with the acid of the gastric juice it coagulates in massive clots which are in striking contrast to the small, light, flocculent coagula of human milk."

It is chiefly owing to these coagula of cow's milk that it is not easily dissolved by the gastric juice and so there is fermentation and irritation and such indigestion as shows itself in colic, diarrhoea and general lack of nutrition. Yet, as this milk is our most hopeful food we endeavor so to modify its chemical composition and its tendency to massive coagulation as to make it conform more nearly to human milk.

The first approach to uniformity is to dilute it with water.



The water used for such purposes must be of assured purity, and, therefore, as a rule, should have been boiled within a few hours.

The general rule for a child under one month is one part of cow's milk and two of water, with a little sugar added. With many infants equal parts of cow's milk and water may be given by the third month, and the pure milk never before the sixth month.

The great difficulty is, that in this adjustment of milk by water, while we approximate human milk, we lose from a given quantity, in too large proportions, the fat and some of the proteids.

The loss of fat can, in part, be made up by the addition of a little cream, or still better, by the choice of fresh milk, known to have an extra proportion of fat. The proteids can be furnished by some of the artificial foods, of which we will hereafter speak, or in cases where there is an evident lack of nutrition by fresh meat-juice, prepared under the direction of a physician.

According to Bouchut, who is good authority, a child who must have cow's milk, should have it so as to get of pure milk ten meals of two ounces each for the first month and seven meals for the second, third and fourth months of six, eight and ten ounces respectively. The amount of sugar added, when two parts of milk and one part of water are used, should be about four per cent., or about two drams to a pint of milk. The addition of a minute quantity of salt is often of service.

There are two important arguments for boiling the cow's milk when used. The first is that often it is the only way to rid it of possible impurities, and the other is, that the casein in its coagulation in the stomach is reduced to a finer curd, more like that of human milk. It is the massive character of the curd of other than human milk when coagulated by the gastric juice of the child that causes most of the trouble in artificial feeding. This can be in part diminished by the addition of one part in twelve of lime water, or by diluting with barley water instead of plain water.

Cheadle expresses fully the views of those who believe that boiled milk should always be used :

" Always have the milk boiled, so as to render it sterile, prevent souring, and render the coagula of curd light and digestible. This is the first grand rule I would lay down, and it should be

an invariable rule. Nurses will fight against it, and mothers object, perhaps, for there is a common prejudice against it; they say it is less nourishing and that it is 'binding,' and that the children don't like it. Well, as to the first objection, there is just this much truth in it, that the milk loses by boiling exactly the small amount of soluble albumen which rises as scum to the surface. With cow's milk, where the casein is in excess, this is no great disadvantage. Yet that there is a slight loss of good digestible proteid must be allowed.\*

"As to second objection, that it is constipating, there is also some truth. As I pointed out before, the smaller curd masses, and the absence of acidity from incipient fermentation, render it less provocative of peristalsis and of secretion from the intestine than fresh milk. But this is a fault which may be easily remedied by the addition of a small quantity of fluid magnesia or carbonate of magnesia to each bottle, and later by the addition of some food which is laxative, as a malted food, for example.

"The last objection, viz.: that children don't like it, does not apply to children who are given it from the first. They know no other, and take to it kindly enough. It is true that children who have been already accustomed to fresh milk will sometimes refuse it boiled; that is a different matter. Never let anything but boiled milk be used in the nursery from the first, and there will be no difficulty afterwards."

#### STERILIZED MILK.

Another method of dealing with milk when needed for artificial feeding is that known as sterilization.

The boiling of milk is really a process of sterilization, but the plan proposed is a modification for which advantages are claimed. By this method the milk is immersed in boiling water and can be preserved in hermetically sealed cans for transportation. It is then not necessary to bring it to the boiling point, and not even to that of the coagulation of albumen, which is 160° F. "A temperature of 70° C., or 158° F., will destroy the active bacteria."

Prof. Leeds, we think, has shown that by heating it to 68° C., or 155° F., for six minutes the same object can be obtained. In this case the taste is better, little or no indigestible scum gathers on the surface and the nutritive value is more closely maintained. Where much milk has to be thus prepared, a steam bath is often

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\*According to Dr. Winter Blyth this coagulable albumen is equal in amount to about one-fifth of the casein.

used instead of immersing in boiling water. What is known as the Arnold steamer is the most convenient form.

There are some criticisms upon the use of sterilized milk. Pure, fresh milk is itself a germicide and this effect of it is of value.

In sterilization the albumen of the milk is generally coagulated. The milk sugar is either destroyed or changed, the fat no longer exists as a pure emulsion and the casein of the milk is somewhat changed, as is shown by the action of rennet upon it. The starch fermenting power is also destroyed.

According to Dr. Davis, of Philadelphia Hospital (*see American Journal of Medical Science, 1891*), while there is temporary improvement from the use of sterilized milk, its continued use results in insufficient nutrition.

We regard the use of sterilized milk as still strongly indicated for artificial feeding, but there is need of more exact and numerous clinical methods and record of results.

The next and allied process of preparing milk for artificial feeding is that known as Pasteurization.

In this process "the sterilization is not carried further than that afforded by heating the milk to a temperature of about 160° F. and then cooling it rapidly. If this temperature is maintained for a brief interval the germs of typhoid fever, pneumonia and tuberculosis are effectually destroyed. And while these pathogenic organisms are killed and the milk is practically sterilized, its taste, appearance, chemical and physical qualities and its value in nutrition, are not sensibly altered." Prof. Leeds speaks of Pasteurized milk as follows:

"Noticing first the results from the chemical standpoint we find that they are excellent, at least for the lower temperature. As we have seen, the coagulation of the albumen does not occur at temperatures under 70° C., and the destruction of the starch-fermenting enzyme certainly does not occur at a lower temperature. Hence it follows that milk which is Pasteurized at a temperature below 70° is very slightly affected, so far as its chemical nature is concerned. The taste is not changed and indeed it is impossible to distinguish such milk from raw milk by the taste or smell. The milk behaves normally in its relation to rennet, and even the fat seems to be still in a normal condition. At all events, the cream will rise to the surface in a normal manner or it can be separated from the milk by the centrifugal machine without difficulty. In short, so far as chemical and



physical tests have thus far progressed such milk is in all essential respects normal and not materially affected by the Pasteurization."

Another form is that known as condensed milk, prepared by a process of heating and by the addition of sugar. The water being driven off by heat, it furnishes a sterilized milk in a concentrated form. The following are the comments of Dr. Cheadle as to it:

"Under certain circumstances, where fresh cow's milk does not agree well, or when it cannot be procured fresh and good, as on sea voyages, for example, or on long journeys, condensed milk may be used.

"The advantages of condensed milk are that it keeps perfectly, that it is always at hand sound and good, and that, as we have seen, the casein is rendered more digestible than that of fresh cow's milk.

"One mistake commonly made in feeding young infants on condensed milk is that of making the solution too strong at first. The directions on the label state that for infants 7 to 14 parts of water are to be added. But this is far too concentrated for a child at birth, or during the first month, at any rate, to begin with.

"I have found by experience that it is not safe to give it, at first in early infancy, of greater strength than a dilution of 24 parts of water. This, of course, as you will see by the Table, is far too weak—only about one-quarter the strength of human milk—to give sufficient nutriment for long. It must, therefore, be steadily increased until the dilution of 1 in 10 or 1 in 7 is safely reached.

"The objections to the ordinary condensed milk are that it contains a large excess of sugar, much of this being in the form of cane sugar, added for the purpose of preserving it.

"As a matter of physiological necessity, the cane sugar has to be converted into grape sugar before it can be absorbed. In the meantime it is liable to ferment; lactic acid is formed, which sets up irritation of the stomach, flatulence, and discomfort.

"The excess of sugar also tends to make children, fed on condensed milk, wax fat out of all proportion."

"There is no doubt," says Prof. Leeds, "that milk may thus be preserved without suffering to any great extent in the process. This method of preservation of milk is certainly a very valuable



one, and one which may perhaps offer to us in the future the best solution of the milk problem.

"Condensed milk again, if properly diluted, is more digestible than fresh unboiled cow's milk. This is due to the fact that the process of heating which it undergoes alters and lessens the coagulability of the casein. On the addition of acid it coagulates in lightish masses, coarser than those of human milk, or the milk mixed with barley water or lime water, or carbonate of soda, but vastly different from the great clots of fresh cow's milk."

Other forms have been proposed, such as artificial human milk, but none of them can be considered equivalent to human milk.

It is thus, that during what may be especially called the milk period of infancy, we are to seek to depend upon the mother's milk, or human milk, given in frequency and quantity according to the natural indications we have noticed.

If failing in this, we are to substitute some other form of milk which, as far as possible, we are to bring into chemical uniformity with human milk. It is at once apparent that to be successful in this there must be the strictest rules as to the sources of milk, as to its handling for keeping and use, and as to the methods for modifications when such are attempted.

Taking the masses it is seldom that this can be left to the judgment of each individual mother or nurse, so that it is not remarkable that bottle-fed children are those that are recognized as having the least chance of living.

#### MILK DISPENSARIES.

Will the time not come when, under the exact discipline of city Health Boards, proper milk can be had to be dispensed at cost, only to those who, by ticket, shall show their special need of having this provision made?

Even then there will be need of a double set of nurse bottles, of printed rules as to their cleansing and change and as to the keeping of the milk during the 24 hours. It is more and more being shown that milk often does harm because kept in foul places and because of its ready medium as a culture fluid of the lowest forms of vegetable life.

It is entirely feasible to diminish the death rate of our cities among milk-fed children by guarding in detail the sources and methods of supply, and by adding this cheaper plan to tenement inspection, fresh air funds and other methods of preserving the infant population.

Much of the talk as to the perils of the second summer is owing to a sickness and mortality that is not caused by weaning after a full year of age, or by teething, but by a combination of influences that co-operate just at this time. The child has acquired locomotion. So, in spite of all effort, it now cares for itself and by exposures to various foods, to heat, to bad air, filth, foul places and to general uncleanness, suffers to a degree not possible when wholly dependent on the mother's arms. Generally the peril is not to be avoided by continued nursing, but by affording conveniences of living and of food to those needing them, and by some distinct method of child oversight.

In addition to methods of milk use already spoken of, we pass to notice

#### PEPTONIZED MILK.

We separate this from the former part, because, instead of being an attempt to make other animal milk conform to human milk, it is an attempt to supply defects in the digestive juices of the child's stomach.

It thus forms an introduction to the whole array of patented child's foods. It is an attempt to predigest, and so relieve a stomach regarded as incompetent for its natural work. Yet, for a time, it is often available and of distinct value.

Its intent is to supply pepsin to the milk so as to furnish it to the stomach, to this degree, predigested. We need not enter into any detail as to preparation, because a knowledge of this forms a part of the ordinary practice of physicians.

"Peptonized milk properly diluted with water agrees excellently; there is only a small proportion of casein unchanged to peptone, so there is no curd difficulty.\*

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\*Casein..... 0.96 per cent.  
 Peptone..... 1.88 "  
 (Dr. Vieths' analysis, kindly supplied by the Aylesbury Dairy Co.)

"Peptonized milk contains, of course, the same amount of nutriment as an unpeptonized milk. But although peptonized milk is satisfactory as far as digestibility and nutrient value are concerned, there are reasons against its continued use. It is an excellent preparation for use in emergency, or in special cases of illness, but it is not fitted to be the regular diet of a healthy infant.

"The chief reason is that the continued use of predigested food weakens the digestive power of the stomach, which becomes enfeebled by want of exercise of its proper function. This objection is a most serious one, and prohibitive of its use as a permanent food. Peptonized milk does excellent service as a temporary food in gastro-intestinal disturbance, or as a transition food between human milk and cow's milk, but it cannot be safely given for more than a few weeks. I have twice seen scurvy arise upon peptonized, condensed milk.

"Another reason against the adoption of peptonized milk is its bitter flavor, so that some infants refuse it altogether. This difficulty may, however, usually be overcome by using peptonized condensed milk, which is highly sweetened. If peptonized milk is given, the peptonizing process should be gradually reduced, both by lessening the quantity of the peptonizing agent, and also by shortening the time during which the process is continued. By using peptonizing powders this graduation can be effected with great ease and certainty."

#### PANCREATED FOODS—PREPARED OR PATENTED FOODS.

The principle of these is closely allied to that of furnishing peptonized milk. It is to present food in a predigested form with the addition, however, that for some reason, milk alone is not regarded as sufficient or does not agree with existing conditions in the child. It attempts to supply farinaceous foods as this addition. Most of the patented foods are of this class.

Recognizing that these foods are not a part of the original supply for early infancy, and that they contain starch, for the digestion of which the young infant's stomach is not prepared, the attempt is to supply a carbohydrate in the form of dextrine or grape sugar instead of starch, and this generally as an addition to milk or for a temporary substitute therefor to furnish a suitable food. The whole subject is so well stated in the recent book of Cheadle, "On Artificial Feeding of Infants," that we quote as follows:

"The value of the artificial farinaceous foods consists really in their being supplements to animal foods. They are not to be regarded as sole foods or even as chief foods, yet if the child cannot take cow's milk more than 1 part to 2 or equal parts, then farinaceous foods supply in digestible form additional nutriment. They supply additional proteid, they supply additional carbohydrate, but they supply hydrocarbon in infinitesimal degree only.

"ELEMENTS SUPPLIED BY THE ADDITION OF ARTIFICIAL FARINACEOUS FOODS—THE FORM OF PROTEID AND CARBOHYDRATE.

"These artificial foods then are to be regarded as a means of supplying an additional amount of carbohydrate and some additional proteid.

"The proteid, in the form of gluten, appears to be digested and assimilated by the child's stomach with ease. The carbohydrate element is in some in the form of starch, in others converted, or in process of conversion, more or less completely into dextrine, maltose, or grape sugar.

"Now starch, I need hardly remind you after what I have said previously, is a form of carbohydrate, which infants have only the most limited power of digesting, and its use in its simple unchanged state is most objectionable in very young children. It gives rise to acidity, flatulence, and is to a great extent useless as food, because unassimilable. For a child's use it should either be converted into maltose or grape sugar, or the process at least set in motion to be carried on to completion in the duodenum and small intestine.

"THE ELEMENTS—PROTEID AND DEXTRINE, OR MALTOSE.

"As a general proposition it may be affirmed that these foods are admirable in proportion to the amount of nitrogenous matter they contain, and in proportion to the conversion of the starch through some of the stages into sugar.

"Some medical men object to the use of these foods altogether. I think they are undoubtedly in error.

"For the proteid supplied is a valuable addition; and if the carbohydrate is in the form of dextrine, maltose, or grape sugar instead of starch, this is far better than the cane sugar used to sweeten foods, for this latter is more liable to ferment during the process of digestion, since it has to be changed into grape sugar before it can be assimilated. The maltose or grape sugar, ready made, can be absorbed at once. Moreover, the mixture with



milk appears to favor mechanically the formation of smaller curd masses, and thus increase its digestibility.

"The principle of a malted food, first suggested by Liebig, is the conversion of starch into sugar, and there are numerous preparations now manufactured on this principle.

"Malt meal is mixed with wheaten meal, and the action of the diastase in the malt upon the starch of the wheaten meal, at a certain heat, changes it chemically; first into dextrine, then into maltose, and then into grape sugar.

"Malted foods may be divided into two classes, according to the extent to which the process is carried.

"In the first, the finest wheaten flour is mixed with malt flour, but the process of conversion into sugar is only carried to a slight extent. The process is set in motion again actively on mixing with water for use. The starch is then converted very rapidly, partly in the cooking, partly in the child's stomach. In the course of 10 or 15 minutes after mixture with warm water, only the merest trace of starch can be discovered. This food contains in the form of flour only 1 per cent. of sugar, 10.7 of dextrine to 64.12 starch, and at first sight this would appear unsatisfactory. But the work of conversion goes on quickly in the preparation for use, and the food is transformed into a sugar food instead of a starch food.

"Now I wish to draw your attention to this point. The process of converting the starch into dextrine and grape sugar artificially is not weakening and demoralizing to the child's digestive functions like the peptonizing, pancreatizing process. It is physiologically correct that the conversion of starch should take place *outside* the child's stomach. The diastase of the malt only does for the child what the mother does for her infant, viz., convert starches and sugars into lactine before they are supplied to the child in the mother's milk. With the other processes it is different. Peptonizing digests proteids alone. Pancreatizing, on the other hand, digests not proteids only, but starches and fat also. This office of digesting proteids and fats the child's stomach is fitted to do for itself."

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"The second form of malted foods differs from the preceding chiefly in this, viz., that the process of conversion of starch is completed in the first preparation of the food flour; not a trace of starch remains. It is all changed into dextrine and sugar. According to the analysis of one of these foods the proportion of nitrogenous element is lower, viz., 5.43 only. There is also an inferiority in fat—a remarkable one, 0.16 only as compared with 0.313 in the other malted food—due possibly to the process of

preparation, by which the soluble portions are chiefly retained, the other parts being strained off.

“Mixed with water only, it fails in all points. Mixed with equal parts of milk and water, it is still somewhat below the standard in fat, in nitrogenous element, and in carbohydrate. But duly enriched in fat and proteid by the further addition of milk, or of raw meat juice and cream, it forms an excellent food, the total absence of starch being its especially favorable feature. For this reason it is better suited for very young infants than the other class of malted foods.

“PREDIGESTED FOODS—PANCREATIZED FOOD—CHANGES EFFECTED BY THE PANCREATIC FERMENT—OBJECTIONS TO CONTINUED USE.

“Another form of food largely used now is pancreatized food. I have no actual analysis of it; but it is made of the best wheat flour, containing a high proportion of proteids, probably about 12 per cent., the proportion which obtains in the finest wheaten flours, and in most of the foods made from them.

“Mixed with a due quantity of pancreatic ferment, the starch is converted into dextrine and grape sugar as with the malt process.

“But there is a further change. The pancreatic secretion acts also on proteids, converting them into peptones, and upon fats, emulsifying them. Now this, I must again insist, at once usurps a proper function of the infant's digestive organs. It is *not* their physiological function to convert starch into sugar, but it *is* their physiological function to convert albuminoids or proteids into peptones, and to emulsify fats.

“Pancreatized food of this kind, being always prepared with milk, should have the essential animal and anti-scorbutic elements. It is nutritious and easily digested; an excellent form of nourishment for a weakened or invalid stomach. It is often of great service as temporary or additional food in sickness and debility.

“All predigested foods, however, infallibly debilitate and demoralize a healthy stomach, after a time, by relieving it of work which it ought to do for itself. They are, therefore, not fitted for permanent use, and especially as a regular food for little children whose digestive powers require to be developed and improved—not impaired. Moreover, they fail to impart full nutrition after a time, and the anti-scorbutic property appears to be injured by the process. I have now seen a considerable number of children under a year old, who have been brought up entirely upon one of these farinaceous predigested foods with



milk. They conform curiously to one type. They are large, fat, soft, flabby, white—not markedly rickety in bone, but late in teething, given to sweat profusely, prone to laryngismus and convulsions. Two children became scorbutic, with swollen gums and periosteal swellings and tenderness. A significant feature in these cases was the difficulty which attended the attempt to place them on ordinary milk food, which caused vomiting and diarrhoea when given in quantity, and the change had to be carried out very gradually. Simple peptonized milk and peptonized condensed milk are open to similar objections. Children fall off and fail to thrive after a time when kept on these foods alone, and the difficulty of getting the child's stomach to deal with ordinary milk foods arises, as in the former case. Moreover, I have twice seen genuine scurvy supervene on a diet of peptonized, condensed milk continued for four or five months.

"All predigested foods, even those made with fresh milk, should only be used temporarily to tide over a difficulty for a week or two, and then gradually replaced by natural diet.

"If a predigested food is given, the farinaceous part should be gradually replaced by some ordinary food, such as a malted food, or finest prepared entire wheat flour, which may be mixed with it in increasing proportions, the pancreatized food being reduced in like ratio, but the proportion of milk retained. Or some other home peptonized or pancreatized food may be given, and the degree of peptonizing agent and time of digestion gradually reduced to nil. Peptonized milks may be modified by reducing the degree of digestion in the same way, or by the gradual substitution of boiled milk and water, which may be mixed with the peptonized form in slowly increasing quantity.

"The chief evil of farinaceous food does not lie in the mere *positive* quality of the presence of starch only, as commonly believed, although this is a grave fault, but rather in *negative* qualities: in the deficiency of proteid, in the still greater deficiency of fat, in the entire absence of all animal element, and of the essential anti-scorbutic property."

Beside these patent farinaceous foods of which we have so many, a few contain some animal element in addition. Besides the malted or predigested flour, they have dried or condensed milk, and so seek to furnish proteid, and fat, and animal matter in due proportion.

We avoid speaking of any one of these patented preparations by name because the chief point is to know the principle on which they are prepared.

Chemical examination and experience in use can alone determine their adaptability to infant life where inability to nurse, disagreement of milk, or special conditions of disease, require an artificial diet.

#### THE TIME OF WEANING.

At what time shall the child pass from exclusive dependence upon milk food? This has long been a question for discussion, chiefly for the reason that it varies somewhat with different children and different mothers and because the transition should be somewhat gradual. The fact that between the seventh month and the twentieth the child is furnished with teeth, surely points to a change that must take place sometime during these months. There is a general consent that up to one year of age most children can safely depend upon milk. The peril comes not so much from teething, nor from the second summer, but from the fact that the child after one year is running about and able often to help itself, while it also finds its way to the family table and is supplied with many things wholly foreign to its needs. Most children do better to be weaned after one year if only there is continuance of some proper form of milk food together with some other animal food and some form of bread-stuff. Eggs should at this time enter in as a part of the food of children much more largely than they do. They are an animal food, they are hermetically sealed so as not readily to come in contact with any foulness and can be prepared in various digestible forms. Mutton broth, or some other simple form of animal broth, is much better than tea or coffee, although milk or milk and water should still be the chief drink. There still remains the indication for the supply of fat of which butter spread on bread is the best form. Bread and potatoes to a moderate degree may well enter in as a part of diet. By this we mean not very fresh and clammy bread or potatoes that cut like soap. The child is now capable of disposing of a fair amount of starch while the other ingredients of these vegetable foods are indicated. We should also mention sugar except that the foods already named furnish this and most children get enough in the tendency which there is to allow it.

The main point in the feeding of children from twelve to twenty months of age is to come by degrees to a mixed diet, reg-



ulated as to quantity, quality and times of use, and chiefly restricted to the articles we have named. The family table is too often a dangerous place during this period unless the child is under such control as will, without excitement, insure these restrictions.

We have thus outlined the general indications as to the feeding of the child for the first twenty months of its life, leaving the remaining period up to five years for later consideration.



## Comments on Special Outbreaks of Disease and on Selected Diseases.

### PREFATORY NOTE BY SECRETARY.

[We change slightly our usual heading in this particular in order to notice in addition some special outbreaks which have occurred. The Secretary makes report as to cholera, with special reference to Jersey City, several persons, as named in the report, having contributed valuable information as to it. Diphtheria at Hightstown is specially reported upon by A. Clark Hunt, M. D., Sanitary Inspector, and an outbreak in Milburn township by D. E. English, M. D., of the Local Board. Small-pox and vaccination is treated by the Secretary, with full and valuable additions by John H. Cook, Esq., Secretary of the Local Board, and Henry Mitchell, M. D., Sanitary Inspector. The Secretary, in comments on influenza, continues the history from a former report with various facts as to its occurrence since and up to the present date. Leprosy is also made the subject of special note because of special attention that has been given to it by an English commission and because of its sporadic occurrence in immigrants arriving from the Orient. One such is now in one of our county almshouses. As various other selected diseases have been fully noted in recent reports we only add brief notes as to any of these.]

### CHOLERA IN 1893.

Although there were so few cases of Asiatic cholera in the United States in 1892, and these within narrow limits, there were many reasons why all health authorities felt it needful to be very inquisitive and watchful as to it for the year 1893.

After its approach it often happens that the second or third year is more serious than the first, either because of fresh ar-

rivals, or because the contagium has sometimes seemed to be latent from the former years.

It is also well known that during the winter of 1892-8 it had not disappeared from Asia, that there were cases occurring on the Russian frontier, and that there were grave suspicions of its presence, here and there, in France.

Besides smaller outbreaks in France, it was admitted about the first of August, 1898, that there had been six hundred deaths from cholera in Marseilles since the middle of May. It had been worse in Moscow than the year before, and early in the year there were cases at Hamburg and Altona. In August the disease prevailed in Southern Russia, had passed into Roumania and Galicia and was known to be in Italy. Its presence in Naples was not acknowledged until we were notified of it through the medical officer of the Marine Hospital Service. Very soon after it prevailed so extensively as to cause a panic, the cases reaching to as many as fifty per day.

Up to September there were cases occurring in Berlin, Galicia, Rotterdam, Italy and in France. In the United States, besides a few cases at New York Quarantine, one death had been reported in Jersey City.

It was not until September 4th that its presence in England was recognized. This was at the fishing town of Grimsby. It soon after was recognized as at Hull, also a fish mart, and during the month, here and there, cases occurred at about twenty localities in England.

It is difficult to give the precise date at which the first case of Asiatic cholera occurred either at Grimsby or Hull. From August 1st to August 21st the unusual number of eighty-two deaths from diarrhœa had been reported at Grimsby. Through August and up to September 4th, returns began to be made of deaths from cholera nostras, choleraic diarrhœa, cholera, and on September 2d one case was set down as Asiatic cholera. There were of these, in all, about thirty cases, when on September 2d ten cases of choleraic diarrhœa and the one of Asiatic cholera were reported. Soon after it came to be recognized that actual cholera existed. Up to September 14th over 350 cases, under the general name of cholera had been reported at Grimsby and the smaller town of Cleethorpes, which adjoins it. For the same



period about one hundred cases had been reported at Hull. At Hurst, Ashbourne, Middleton, Mitcham and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, one or more cases had been reported. We refer to these both because of the marked prevalence of diarrhoea at Grimsby and because single choleraic cases and deaths were occurring here and there without extension of the disease. Local authorities were on the alert, and the observation methods used in England, instead of strict quarantine, were closely observed.

During September and October cases continued to be reported, but there was no extended epidemic or approach thereto. This, together with the fact of the existence of severe diarrhoeal cases, which could not be traced to any Asiatic cholera source, is worthy of special note. An English editorial (*see Lancet, Sept. 23d, 1893*), makes the following comment:

"In only two or three out of some twenty towns and villages affected has there been more than one attack. Indeed, so striking is this that the question has arisen as whether some of them were cases of true cholera of the Asiatic type. In point of symptoms and post-mortem appearances they have resembled the major disease, as also in point of rapid fatality, and when judged by the bacteriological test they are stated to be quite indistinguishable from results obtained in cholera when studied in the valley of the Ganges. This is very remarkable, and it will give additional interest to the investigation which the President of the Local Government Board states that, on the advice of Dr. Thorne Thorne, he is about to have undertaken, namely: The relations that exist between cholera of the Asiatic type and those fatal forms of diarrhoea which have hitherto been styled 'English cholera.'"

#### CHOLERA AT NEW YORK QUARANTINE AND AT JERSEY CITY, N. J., 1893.

The experience of the former year had placed all quarantine officers of the United States, the Marine Hospital service and the various State and Local Health Boards on the alert to be prepared for any invasion of cholera which might occur this year. It was not until late in the summer that the first vessel made the port of New York with any evidence of cholera on board.

The Karamania, of the Anchor line, arrived here August 3d, having left Naples two days before cholera was admitted as being

present there. When boarded by Dr. Jenkins, of the port of New York, it was found that there had been three deaths from intestinal disease, the last two having died and been buried at sea within one day of port. The vessel was placed in quarantine, and the passengers, about 450 in all, were transferred to Hoffman and Swinburne Islands. About 20 were separated as suspects, and a case that died soon after proved to be Asiatic cholera. There were in all four deaths, the last taking place August 19th.

August 17th, 1893, 12:30 P. M., Dr. Jenkins reported as follows:

"QUARANTINE, S. I., Aug. 17.—Health Officer Jenkins issued the following bulletins to-day:

"12:30 P. M.—The health of the passengers detained in quarantine continues to be good. There are no new cases. It is now four days since the last case of cholera was removed from Hoffman Island, and 104 hours since he was isolated from his fellow-passengers.

"The census of the Karamania's passengers shows: Detained on Hoffman Island, 448; convalescent on Swinburne Island, 20; died in hospital at Swinburne Island, 3. Total, 471.

"If there are no new developments before 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, the time of expiration of the period of incubation of the disease since the last case was discovered and isolated, we may assert that the infection is destroyed, although we extend the time eight hours later to complete the period of five days after the removal of the patient from Hoffman Island."

"QUARANTINE, S. I., Aug. 20.—Dr. Jenkins issued the following bulletin at 9 o'clock to-night:

"Antonio Carlove, aged fifty years, who was convalescing from cholera on Swinburne Island, died at midnight. The autopsy confirmed the diagnosis. The detained passengers will be sent to Ellis Island to-morrow. All the preparations for their departure are complete."

At 12:30 P. M., Tuesday, August 22d, Dr. Jenkins issued his last bulletin, stating that the Karamania's passengers had been discharged, *i. e.* transferred to Ellis Island, from which their distribution soon took place.

The next and only other case suspicioned at Quarantine was that of the steamship Russia, which arrived from Hamburg at the port of New York, October 8th. There had been three deaths on board, two of them occurring only a little time before



arrival. The ship surgeon did not regard them as Asiatic cholera, but as a precaution the vessel was detained, and the persons nearest those affected with sickness removed as suspects. After transfer, one patient, Ida Aue, died.

The following is the statement of Dr. Jenkins under date of October 10th.

"QUARANTINE, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Dr. Jenkins, Health Officer of the port, issued the following bulletin at 9 o'clock this evening:

"All of the passengers and crew of the steamer *Russia* are well. They have been inspected twice to-day, and all of the steerage passengers have been transferred to Hoffman Island for observation, 288 having been taken yesterday, and 120 more to-day. They have all received a bath, and all of their clothes and other effects have been thoroughly disinfected by steam.

"The bacteriological examination in the case of the woman Aue has been delayed somewhat longer than usual. Up to noon to-day the results were negative, when it was discovered that the lens of the microscope was defective. Another instrument was obtained from the city, and on examination this evening the plate cultures showed the presence of comma bacilli."

No further cases occurred.

#### JERSEY CITY CASES.

The group of cases in Jersey City, known as the "crab cases," occurred from August 20th to 30th, but we have been unable to connect these with any immigrant.

We present the following outline of facts as to these cases. The first notice of any unusual sickness was contained in a local paper of Jersey City, and was as follows:

"JERSEY CITY, Aug. 25—A report reached police headquarters this afternoon from West Bergen that four persons had died there during the past few days under circumstances which indicated that they died from poisoning.

"Mrs. Ann Lewis, who kept a boat-house at the foot of Culver avenue, West Bergen, on Sunday last entertained John Ford, a colored man, Gustavus Hatchlocker and a woman of the name of Connelly, and gave them a dinner. They all ate crabs, and it is said that afterward they were attacked by violent pains and died, despite the efforts of Dr. Pyle, who was called in to attend them."

The deaths here noticed took place on August 24th. August 19th was a day of unusual hilarity in this part of Jersey City known as West Bergen. An association known as the Fox Association, composed chiefly of men from the Bergen Steel Works, held a picnic in the Schuetzen Park. The house, or shanty, of Mrs. Lewis stood a little separate on the meadow quite near the steel works. It was a gathering-place for many of the residents of that neighborhood. The house itself was located so as to receive much of the surrounding sewage and the ground about it was in a filthy condition. As a place of low resort it was quite notorious. On the evening of Saturday, August 19th, a party of men and women, at the house, indulged freely in crabs and beer and the supply seems to have been on hand till the 21st, when there was a similar gathering. It is known that some from the picnic called there late on Saturday evening.

The cases of sickness would no doubt have attracted more attention, except that those sick were at their own homes and each seen by a different physician.

It now appears that one of the number, a colored man, went quite directly to Jersey City Hospital, where he was admitted on the 20th and died on the 21st.

Morton, whose sickness and death occurred next in a distant part of the city, it now appears, was at this picnic and not unlikely in the vicinity of the Lewis house, he having arrived at home about two o'clock on Sunday morning complaining of sickness. Mrs. Lewis, who kept the house and who died there, is said to have been suffering from diarrhoea for a day or two before and to have eaten very lightly of the crabs.

The weather at the time was somewhat unusual. After a long period of drought, there were dashing storms, with hail on the night of the 19th, followed by alternations of close and oppressive weather until the 24th, when the great coast-storm reached New York.

As none of the cases were reported as cholera and as they came in separate from each other, they did not attract the attention of the health authorities until about the time of the newspaper notice we have quoted.

The Secretary of the State Board of Health at once sent by special dispatch to the Jersey City Health Inspector urging that



although none of these cases seemed to be suspected as cholera yet that the premises be dealt with as if infected and all persons who had been exposed be watched. Under date of August 26th, he received the following reply :

JERSEY CITY BOARD OF HEALTH, }  
OFFICE OF THE HEALTH INSPECTOR, }  
JERSEY CITY, August 26th, 1893. }

*Doct. E. M. Hunt,*

DEAR SIR—Have disinfected, and will keep a sharp lookout for each person where said cases occurred and all those exposed. Hoping that all will end well, I remain,

Yours,

D. W. BENJAMIN,  
*Health Inspector.*

The belief seemed so positive that the three deaths known to have occurred after the crab and beer banquet, were owing to imprudence in eating, that no further attention was fastened upon them until what is known as the "Smith case" occurred at the Jersey City Hospital.

The case of the negro, who died at the hospital on the 21st, had not at that time been associated with these cases.

The first case, indeed, which excited much suspicion, was that of Martin Crowe, who died at the hospital the night of August 29th, Mrs. Josephine Smith having died there earlier on August 29th. We here give a table of all the cases that occurred, all having died, and follow this with clinical notes of each case, so far as secured, as these will serve to throw important light upon the entire group.

The two cases not here given by medical attendants were only seen in *articulo mortis*.

We also subjoin a letter containing some details from D. W. Benjamin, the Jersey City Health Inspector.

## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

Number.	Date of Reports.	NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Color.	Civil Condition.	Nativity.	Time in U. S.	Occupation.	RESIDENCE.	Length of Sickness.	CAUSE AND DATE OF DEATH AS ON CERTIFICATE.
1	...	William L. Morton, . . .	29 years.	M.	W.	M.	N. Y. City.	Life.	Salesman.	{ 3 State street, Jersey City.	4 days	{ Cholera Morbus, August 23d, 1893.
2	...	Augustus A. Haaslacker, . .	17 years.	M.	W.	S.	N. Y. City.	Life.	. . . . .	{ 79 Culver avenue, Jersey City.	1 day.	{ Cholera Morbus, August 24th, 1893.
3	...	Caroline E. Collins, . . . .	55 years.	F.	W.	M.	England.	25 years.	Housewife.	{ 236 McAdoo avenue, Jersey City.	24 Hours.	{ Cholera Morbus, August 24th, 1893.
4	...	Elenor Lewis, . . . . .	45 years.	F.	W.	W.	Ireland.	35 years.	Housewife.	{ 121 Culver avenue, Jersey City.	1 day.	{ Cholera Morbus, August 24th, 1893.
5	...	John Elsworth, . . . . .	29 years.	M.	B.	S.	U. S.	Life.	Hostler.	{ 238 Monticello avenue, Jersey City.	3 days.	{ Gastro-Enteritis, August 24th, 1893.
6	...	Martin Crowe, . . . . .	67 years.	M.	W.	M.	Ireland.	. . . . .	Laborer.	{ St. Paul's avenue, Jersey City.	1 day.	{ Acute Enteric Colitis, August 29th, 1893.
7	...	Josie Smith, . . . . .	28 years.	F.	W.	M.	U. S.	Life.	Housewife.	{ 3 State street, Jersey City.	4 days.	{ Sporadic Cholera, August 29th, 1893.

## NOTES ON CASES. (All these persons died.)

No. 1.—Had, in last moments, Dr. A. C. Muttart.

No. 2.—Was seen by Dr. Wilkinson in collapse.

No. 3.—Dr. S. A. Hollister

No. 4.—Dr. W. L. Pyle adds to cause of death, "Probably ptomaine poisoning by eating crabs." He saw her in collapse three hours before death. (See his letter.)

No. 5.—Had other names. Said to have been at crab supper. Came under treatment very soon by going to Jersey City Hospital.

No. 6.—Martin Crowe came to Jersey City Hospital, where he had long been known, August 19th. (See full report of his case herewith by Dr. John P. Cooney.)

No. 7.—(See report of hospital physician.)

REPORT OF CASE OF ASIATIC CHOLERA, BY JOHN P. COONEY, M.D.,  
HOUSE PHYSICIAN, JERSEY CITY HOSPITAL, AUGUST, 1893.

Martin Crowe; age, 67; married; born in Ireland; laborer. Was an alcoholic subject. For the past eighteen months had spent the most of his time in or around the hospital. It was his habit to apply for admission to the hospital after a prolonged spree to be treated for some real or fancied ailment. After a few days he would express his willingness to work, and would then remain on the premises as a laborer on the hospital grounds for a longer or shorter interval, when he would leave, only to re-appear in a few weeks, as stated above. He was a strong, well-nourished man, muscular and well-preserved, and possessing a good appetite and digestion, despite his age and excesses.

About July 17th last, Crowe left the institution, and did not appear again until August 19th, when he applied for admission to the hospital, somewhat under the influence of liquor and complaining of diarrhœa and pains in the chest and abdomen. He was placed in the medical ward, and under treatment recovered from the diarrhœa entirely in three days. On the morning of August 23d I discharged him from the ward, although he still claimed to suffer greatly from the pains over the region of his stomach. I did not give much credence to his statements, as he was always inclined to exaggerate his ailments, at least until he had secured employment from the warden of the hospital. This he succeeded in doing, and accordingly was put at work digging a trench, the class of work at which he was most proficient. This he continued to do the remainder of the week, *i. e.*, 24th, 25th, 26th, always working steadily, with little or no complaint. I afterwards learned from the nurse in the medical ward that on Thursday, the 24th, Crowe complained to him of diarrhœa, and was given a powder containing Opium Gr.i, Bismuth Subnitrate Gr.xx. I did not hear of any more complaints from him during these days, and on Sunday night, the 27th, he is reported to have been in good spirits, and to have smoked his pipe and talked with his fellow-workers for some hours.

Monday morning, the 28th, he was again at work, but about eleven o'clock complained to one of his co-workers that his bowels were loose and that he had severe pain in the abdomen.

Previous to that I had seen him assisting the laundress in carrying a basket of clean clothes from the laundry, to be hung out to dry. About three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day he was seen lying on the grass, rolling about as if in great agony, vomiting, and screaming from pain in the calves of his legs and in the abdomen. He was told to go to his room in the hospital building basement. As I was busy in the operating-room they neglected to notify me until about six o'clock in the evening. I responded at once and met Crowe going to the basement from the water-closet in the yard. His appearance was startling; his face was deathly in its pallor; his lips were blue; his eyes were wild and staring, and his whole countenance expressive of great suffering. When asked his trouble, he begged for relief for the pain in his abdomen and legs, and for the diarrhoea and vomiting, which he said was continual. I told him to go to his room, which was apart from the others, and ordered for him Opium, Gr.i; Bismuth Subnitrate, Gr.xx, with whiskey ʒss; intending to see him again in a short time. About a half an hour later, while in the medical ward, I heard the man screaming, and then ordered that he be brought up-stairs and placed in bed. When he was brought into the ward I had him placed in a room where he was isolated from the rest of the patients. At this time his appearance was as described above, his extremities were cold, his pulse about 120 and barely perceptible at the wrist. He was screaming with pain and seemed in great agony. His fingers were cramped, great bunches appeared in the calves of legs, his finger tips were blue. His temperature was not recorded but seemed sub-normal. All this time he complained of excruciating pain in his abdomen, chest, the calves of the legs and the arms. He was tormented with a terrible thirst. He vomited continually without any nausea. His bowels moved every two or three minutes, and were of the peculiar whitish color, which has given them the name of rice-water stools. His face had the wan and pinched look of an infant moribund from marasmus. I ordered Morphine, Gr.½; Whiskey, ʒss; directed the nurse to place the patient's clothes temporarily in a tub of boiling water and cautioned him as to the means to protect himself. Satisfied that I had to deal with a case of Asiatic cholera, I immediately notified the visiting physician, Dr. Hommell.



At eight o'clock I again saw the patient, who seemed somewhat improved, his face presenting a healthier appearance and his pain not so severe. Dr. Hommell arrived about 8:30, verified my diagnosis and immediately set out to notify Dr. Converse, the County Physician. At 11:00 I again visited the patient, and found him in about the same condition. I then ordered the same treatment every three hours during the night.

At 9:00 A. M. I again visited the patient and ordered Opium Pulv. Gr. *i*. Bismuth Subnitrate Gr. *xx*. every 4 hours with Whiskey  $\frac{3}{4}$  ss. He was also given milk and lime water at frequent intervals, but neither the drugs nor the milk would be retained on the stomach more than five minutes. About 9:30 Drs. Converse and Hommell saw the patient. Previous to this the man's clothing had been placed in  $\text{HgCl}_2$  Sol. 1-1000, and the attendants given directions as to the care of their hands and person after contact with the patient. From that time until noon the condition of the patient remained about the same, the discharges continuing and remaining of the same character, and the painful cramps in the abdomen and legs still retaining their intensity. About noon the vomiting began to be less frequent, and the stools, also less frequent, changed their character, becoming more or less bloody until finally they seemed to consist entirely of blood. I saw him twice during the afternoon, and each time his general condition remained unchanged, although his pulse seemed slightly stronger.

At 6:30 P. M., while I was present, he sat on the pail in which his discharges were deposited, and although a moment before in fair condition, he suddenly fell to the floor in complete collapse. After being lifted into bed he recovered, and when asked how he felt, said that he was much better. From that time until he died, about 8:30 P. M., his discharges were less frequent, but two attacks similar to the one just described took place in the interval. At no time during his illness did his reason suffer; on the contrary, he was perfectly rational a few moments before his death.

Immediately after his death his body was removed to the morgue, and with all his clothing, as well as the mattress and bed. The clothing on the bed was placed in the coffin with the body; the room in which he died was closed, and the next day fumigated with Chlorine Gas, then washed with  $\text{HgCl}_2$  Sol, 1-1000.

The next day, August 31st, Dr. Doty, of New York City, secured from the body some of the excreta for a bacteriological examination, and on September 2d, Dr. Herman Biggs reported the discovery of the bacillus of Asiatic cholera, thus confirming our diagnosis.

It might be of interest to note that the negro, John Elsworth, alias Morse, who had been suspected of dying from cholera, was admitted to *and died in the ward in which Martin Crowe was a patient*, Crowe being admitted August 19th and discharged August 23d, while the negro was admitted August 20th, and died August 21st. On the other hand, the woman Josephine Smith, the other cholera suspect, was a patient in another building from August 26th, till she died about 1.30 A. M., August 29th. Her soiled bed linen was in a tub in the laundry, separated from all other clothing. Crowe was seen helping the laundress about the laundry on the morning of August 28th.

JOHN P. COONEY, M. D.

September 10th, 1893.

It was on August 31st that material was procured from the case of Martin Crowe, at the Jersey City Hospital, for a bacteriological examination at the laboratory of the New York City Board of Health. Report therefrom was made as to it September 2d, namely, that the spirillum of cholera had been found. The following letter from the biological representative of the Marine Hospital Service is also confirmatory:

(Copy.)

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE,  
MIDDLE ATLANTIC DISTRICT,  
SURGEON'S OFFICE, PORT OF NEW YORK,  
"QUARANTINE," Sept. 18, 1893. }

Surgeon-General Wyman, U. S. Marine Hospital Service,  
Washington, D. C.

SIR—In reply to your reference, forwarding a letter from Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, making inquiries confirming my confirmation of the diagnosis of Dr. Doty, &c.

I have to state that I was present in the laboratory of Dr. Briggs where the various cultures, plates, &c., were made of the suspected case, and was given an opportunity to examine them



and satisfy myself that the material gave all the bacteriological evidences of Asiatic cholera.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

J. J. KINYOUN,

*P. A. Surgeon.*

(Inclosure)

Two or three days after, the body of Mrs. Josephine Smith, who had died at the hospital, and been buried in a metallic coffin without change of clothing, was exhumed and examined by the same biologists. The results in the case were negative.

The following is the report of this case from the Hospital Physician:

REPORT OF SUSPECTED CASE OF ASIATIC CHOLERA, JERSEY CITY  
HOSPITAL, AUGUST, 1893.

About noon of Saturday, August 26th, 1893, there was brought to the hospital in the ambulance, a woman with the following history: Josephine Smith, age 28, married, born in the United States, resided at No. 3 State street, Jersey City. On the preceding Monday, August 21st, her brother-in-law, William Morton, who also resided at No. 3 State street, had been suddenly taken ill with diarrhœa, vomiting, pains in the abdomen and legs. He suffered intense agony until his death, the next day, August 22d. Morton had been employed in Washington Market, New York City, and had handled a great deal of imported fruit, of which he had partaken freely. Mrs. Smith had been in constant attendance upon him during his short illness, and at that time was in her usual good health. Morton's body remained in the house until Friday morning, when it was buried.

On Thursday, August 24th, Mrs. Smith did not feel very well, being a little nauseated and having some diarrhœa. Friday morning, just before she left the house for the cemetery, she ate a piece of muskmelon and drank a glass of beer. While in the cemetery, she was suddenly attacked with severe pains in the abdomen, and felt great desire to go to stool. These pains continued after she returned to her home, and her bowels moved several times and she vomited continually. She said that she was very much prostrated, and for some reason laid on the floor of

her room for two or three hours, before receiving any attention. A short while after her return from the funeral, she began to have cramps in her legs and hands. These symptoms continued until the next day, when a physician was called who prescribed for her, and whose name was used by her friends in requesting admission to the hospital. (These facts were obtained from the patient with great difficulty.)

The woman's appearance when she was brought to the hospital was sufficiently alarming. Her face appeared pinched and pallid; her eyes had a peculiar staring appearance and she seemed completely apathetic; her fingers were cramped, the finger-ends blue; around her eyes were dark rings; the radial pulse was about 130 and barely perceptible; the skin had a clammy feel; in some respects her condition was like that of concussion or shock.

Regarding the patient as a suspicious case, but not feeling warranted in refusing admission under the circumstances, I ordered the woman placed in a small room in the female ward, where she would be somewhat isolated. I directed that all her clothing, with her soiled linen, be boiled apart from those of the other patients.

Immediately after being placed in bed she vomited, almost without effort, a considerable quantity of milky white fluid. This was followed by a copious discharge from the bowels of a peculiar whitish material. All this time she complained of excruciating pain in the calves of her legs, her abdomen and chest. I ordered *Opii Pulv. Gr. i*, *Bismuthi Subnitrat. Gr. xx* with Whiskey  $\mathfrak{z}$ , to be administered every 3 hours.

At 5 o'clock I again saw the patient, who showed some slight improvement, the pains not being quite so severe although still persistent. Great bunches of contracted muscle appeared on her legs and thighs at intervals. From the nurse I learned that the patient's bowels had moved four times and that she had vomited several times. I also learned that her menstrual discharge had returned, although only a week previous her regular menstrual period had been completed. At 6.30, when I made my regular evening rounds, her condition was unchanged, except that there had been no movement of the bowels since 5 o'clock. I ordered the same treatment continued during the night. From that time until 11 o'clock, when I paid my last visit for the night, there were three movements of the bowels and several attacks of vomit-



ing. At that time the general condition of the patient remained the same. All this time the diarrhœa was painless and entirely involuntary, almost unconscious.

During the night the same symptoms persisted, and at 9:00 A. M., August 27th, I ordered *Opii Pulv. Gr.i*, Bismuth Subnitratis *Gr.xx*, with Whiskey  $\mathfrak{z}$ *ss*, every four hours during the day. During the morning of August 27th, the diarrhœa and vomiting were relieved, and her general condition improved. During the afternoon she had two movements of the bowels, and vomited once, and then the diarrhœa and vomiting ceased, but the pains still continued. In the evening she reacted somewhat, her extremities became warm, her pulse more full, her color healthier, but her apathy still intense.

During the night she was given Whiskey  $\mathfrak{z}$ *ss*, every three hours, and did not discharge anything from the rectum or stomach during that interval. When I saw the patient the next morning, August 28th, in company with Dr. Hommell, the visiting physician, she was in a semi-comatose condition and evidently moribund. Her pulse was imperceptible, her skin cold and covered with perspiration. On being spoken to she would respond, but inaudibly. During the day her condition remained the same, stimulants being administered at frequent intervals. Towards evening she became completely unconscious and remained so until she died, shortly after midnight. About two hours before her death she began to have general muscular spasm, which occurred at intervals until her death, and which were of the clonic type. Just previous to her death she discharged from her mouth a large quantity of frothy material.

On Saturday, September 2d, five days after her death, her body was exhumed and a specimen obtained from which a culture was made. A few days later Professor Biggs reported that the bacillus of Asiatic cholera had not been found.

The woman's body had been encased in an air tight coffin of metal, together with all the clothing about her when she died.

September 10th, 1893.

JOHN P. COONEY, M. D.

#### CASES OUTSIDE OF HOSPITAL.

JERSEY CITY, October 14th, 1893.

*Ezra M. Hunt:*

DEAR SIR—Your letter of October 9th, 1893, in reference to death of Elenor Lewis (August 24th, 1893,) received. In reply

would state that she was taken sick on August 23d, 1893, after a mild debauch of beer and boiled crabs. I saw her on August 24th, 1893, at 11 A. M. She was then in a state of collapse, pulseless, cold extremities, beady perspiration on forehead; was conscious, face showed anxious expression and pain, but was not drawn nor pinched.

Complained of much pain in the extremities; this pain was paroxysmal and most severe in the calves of the legs; had some abdominal pain. The diarrhœa consisted of four or five yellow watery movements. It was not profuse or rice water. The vomiting had been more severe and more profuse, occurring probably once an hour from beginning of sickness to time of death. It was greenish and watery, and was about a quart in amount. She died at 2 P. M. The case did not strike me at the time as one of cholera. Although I had never seen a case before to which I could compare it, yet I saw at once that the case was unusual, and appreciated the condition still more when other cases of sudden death were reported from that locality.

Respectfully yours,

W. L. PYLE.

124 HARRISON AVE., Jersey City.

*E. M. Hunt, M. D., Trenton, N. J.:*

MY DEAR DOCTOR—In reply to your favor of the 9th inst., would state that I was called upon to attend Augustus Hasslacker, who died August 24th, 1893, in West Bergen, a part of Jersey City. The patient, when I saw him, was beyond all aid, so far as recovery was concerned. He was in collapse, and free from pain. He stated that he had eaten crabs at Mrs. Lewis' hovel on the banks of the canal, and had also drunk freely of beer at the repast in which so many unfortunates met their deaths. The patient had had vomiting, serous dejecta and cramps. I diagnosed the case as one of cholera morbus, and have not seen any reason to alter my opinion.

As to causation, I would like to enlighten you somewhat. The shanty which was kept by the woman Lewis was one hot-bed of filth and uncleanness. The canal is rife with dead dogs and dead cats, and it is no new thing for the youths of the neighborhood to bring up a decomposed specimen of the feline or canine race, adherent to which are numerous crabs. My opinion is that the people in the shanty partook of such crabs, which were full of decomposing animal matter. It is more than likely that these crabs were thrown into boiling water without even any preliminary cleansing, and hence the result. Ptomaines, in all probability, played their part in producing havoc and death among the participants of that horrid feast.

Yours fraternally,

October 24th, 1893.

WALTER WILKINSON.



The following letter from the Health Inspector is worthy of careful notice:

JERSEY CITY BOARD OF HEALTH,  
OFFICE OF THE HEALTH INSPECTOR. }  
JERSEY CITY, September 23d, 1893. }

*E. M. Hunt, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health:*

SIR—In answer to your letter requesting me to trace the cholera case in this city, I will state the result of my investigation. Morse Ellsworth, the colored man who went to the hospital on the 19th of August and died on the 20th, came from the foot of Culver avenue, the home of the Lewis family.

William Morton died on the 23d of August. On the evening of the 19th of August Morton and some friends were at a picnic held in the Schuetzen Park, Greenville, by the Fox Association, composed of men employed in the Bergen Steel Works, the place where the Lewis' say they got the water in which the crabs were cooked. Morton returned to his home at 2 A. M. on the 20th of August, and complained of feeling bad; also of having diarrhœa. He retired to his bed in the evening at 12 midnight; got up and went to his work in New York. He returned on the 21st at noon time, still complaining and lounging around all the afternoon. At supper time his wife noticed that he was going to the closet continually. He retired early, but did not sleep, being up and down all night. On the 22d she noticed a great change in him. His face was drawn up, his eyes were sunk in. The change was so great that she asked him to let her send for a doctor, which he refused. But she went to a drug store and got some cholera medicine, and on her return, found him much worse, and complaining of his legs being cold and crying out that the cold was creeping up towards his heart, saying "go for a doctor or I will die." His legs and fingers were drawn up, and he died in great agony. About three hours before he died he was black from the hips down to the toes. Mrs. Lewis and Gus Haslach died August 24th. Mrs. Collins died August 25th. Josephine Smith, Morton's sister-in-law, who had nursed him, died August 28th. Martin Crow died August 30th. You will see that all traces point in one direction, to wit: toward the Lewis shanty, or the crab cases.

Ellsworth, Mrs. Lewis, Haslach and Mrs. Collins, it is admitted, eat of the crabs, Morton being to the picnic held by the people living in the vicinity of the Lewis home, and some of them in the habit of visiting her. Josephine Smith nursed Morton, and Martin Crow was at the hospital when Mrs. Smith died.

Yours respectfully,

D. W. BENJAMIN,  
*Health Inspector.*

Full inquiry as to the business of Morton shows that he had nothing to do with foreign fruits, but assisted a firm in Washington Market who dealt with American fruits. At the time these cases were being investigated by the Local and State Boards and also in person by Drs. Jenkins and Edson of New York city, and Surg. Gen. Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service, all were unable to trace connection of the three groups that appeared, but by much inquiry thereafter, when all fears were allayed, the facts here given were ascertained and seemed to point to the Lewis house, at the foot of Culver avenue, as the foci around which all the cases seemed to center.

From the date of Martin Crowe's death the City Board of Health redoubled its energies and had present with it also an Inspector of the State Board, with readiness to furnish any additional assistance that might be asked. As soon as the result of the examination was known the City Board of Health of New York city, the Marine Hospital Service and the Medical Officer of New York Quarantine proffered any assistance that might be needed. The City Board, through Messrs. Feeney and Benjamin, informed all that they were in readiness to meet any emergency, except that there might be some lack of competent Medical Inspectors. Accordingly, the New Jersey State Board of Health furnished a Medical Health Inspector to be constantly at the Jersey City Hospital, and three others at the command of the Board for local use, while the Marine Hospital Service furnished four Medical Inspectors to aid in special care of any cases that might occur in the immediate vicinity of the threatened localities.

Although there had been these several cases of sudden sickness, it was fortunate that the exposure had not extended to many families. Yet such are the intimate relations of Jersey City to interstate transportation, as well as to steamship companies, that it was felt to be a point at which, for a few days, there could scarcely be an excess of precautionary measures. The railroad companies were at once prepared to coöperate with us, while the City Health Board showed that it had at its command an effective force ready to confront any more extended invasion.

It was the great joy of all concerned that there were no signs of any other cases, and that this group stands alone in the State and in the country for study.



This case, or group of cases, at Jersey City, as the only one occurring, outside of New York Quarantine, on this side of the Atlantic Ocean in 1893, and because of some peculiar facts, has excited much attention.

Those who regard the cholera spirillum as the irrefragible proof of Asiatic cholera seek to show how Martin Crowe received the micro-organism. He was well known in the hospital and had been there since August 19th.

Since it is known that the negro, Ellsworth, was of the beer-crab party, it is claimed that he contracted it from him, if not from Mrs. Smith, the sister-in-law of Morton, who had been to the picnic.

But here again the difficulty is to find how any of the beer and crab group had been exposed to Asiatic cholera. Mrs. Lewis, it is in evidence, had suffered from diarrhœa before the night of August 19th, so that she ate but a single claw of one crab. None of those who sickened and died seemed to have any relation to any immigrants, but were long and well known residents of their respective neighborhoods. As there had been no Asiatic cholera in Jersey City for twenty-five years, it hardly seems as if it was "recrudescence," or a living over of the germs.

We find that most of the physicians knowing of these cases regard them as the same in character and believe that all seven deaths were from the same cause.

Those who, with Buchner, Klein and many others, do not believe that the comma bacillus is necessarily indicative of Asiatic cholera, regard it as occurring in other cases of diarrhœa which become specialized into an infective type. While not regarding it as causal, or as denoting an Asiatic source, such nevertheless think it most important as of diagnostic value, because indicating a special form of infective bowel disturbance.

In view of such cases, and of others that have occurred in England and on the continent of Europe, and in view of the expressed belief of many physicians of India, we need very carefully to re-study all forms of diarrhœal flux in their relation to specific microbes.

It is significant that the question whether there are not other forms of cholera that are specific in their character is not being overlooked, and that many good authorities are looking

into the question whether the comma bacillus of Koch, or forms very closely allied thereto, do not occur in other forms of cholera than that known as Asiatic. "It requires to be definitely cleared up whether the bacillus is the invariable concomitant of Asiatic cholera and of no other disease whatever, or whether it is only the concomitant of a morbid process, or a condition commonly present in cholera and but rarely met with in any other disease."

Cases like the outbreak last year at Nanterre, near Paris, and like the recent epidemic at Greenwich workhouse, England, are not of very infrequent occurrence. On this latter we have this comment:

"The patients, according to the accounts, are suddenly seized with violent cramps, diarrhœa, and vomiting, and in many instances these symptoms have been accompanied by marked collapse. The vomit and motions do not, however, appear to have been of a typically rice-water character; specimens of the motions, as also pieces of the ilium from patients who have died, have been examined by Dr. Klein for the Local Government Board, and although he appears in the first instance to have been extremely suspicious of cholera, and to have found by microscopic examination numerous comma bacilli, he was apparently unable to substantiate his suspicions by subsequent cultivations. Whatever the nature of the disease may be, there seems to be distinct evidence pointing towards its infectious nature."

While all infective diseases are generally acquired by contagion from a previous case, the study of the possibility of changes and of evolutionary forms of bacterial products is becoming more and more interesting.

We can no longer rest upon the oft-quoted dictum of Harvey, "*omne vivum ex ovo*." As to it Prof. Rudolph Virchow, in his Croonian lecture in London, March 16th, 1893, says: "Owing to the more extensive researches of modern investigators, this dictum, as is well known, proved too narrow for the whole animal kingdom, and is no longer exact when applied to plant life. Its validity for the higher animals, on the other hand, cannot be questioned."

Availing ourselves of the common faith in the value of the biological evidence, and of the origin of Asiatic cholera as being only from imported cases of the Asiatic disease, we do well to bear in mind the perplexing absence of links in the chain of

evidence of foreign origin as found in such cases as these. Let us also never lose sight of the undoubted relation of personal condition and environment to malignancy and death.

## II.

## THE DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC AT HIGHTSTOWN.

BY A. CLARK HUNT, M.D.

On the 25th of June, the State Board of Health was requested, by telegram, to send an Inspector to Hightstown at once, to advise as to a serious epidemic of diphtheria which had caused nine deaths and which seemed to be spreading rapidly. This request was at once complied with and the town was visited on the 26th. A meeting of the Local Board of Health and the Mayor was held and advice was given as to the enforcement of strict quarantine, isolation, inspection of all places where cases had occurred, and distribution of circulars giving information as to care of contagious diseases. While discussing the possible cause, local or otherwise, for the epidemic, the close connection between the cases and the delivery of milk by one milkman became apparent, so that it seemed wise to at once prohibit further supply from that dairy until more extended investigation could be had.

## GENERAL HISTORY OF CASES.

Each of the physicians practicing in the town was visited and a list of cases, with particulars, obtained. All of them stated that during the early spring and summer they had quite a number of cases of follicular tonsillitis but no cases of true diphtheria, except as given in the adjoining lists:

## I.—CASES IN DR. WILBUR'S PRACTICE.

	Age.	When Taken.	Result.	Milk Supply, &c.
R. M. J. S., . .	Adult.	May 10th.	Recovery.	Had been to Trenton.
N. D., . . . .	10 years.	June 17th.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain—at times.
I. T., . . . .	17 years.	June 16th.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain.
F. C., . . . .	12 years.	June 18th.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain.
J. D., . . . .	16 years.	June 25th.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain.
Miss S., . . . .	20 years.	July 23d.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain, at hotel.
B. Q., . . . .	7 years.	July 24th.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain.
— Q., . . . .	10 years.	July 24th.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain.
A. C., . . . .	19 years.	July 24th.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain, child of milkman.
N. T., . . . .	Adult.	July 25th.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain.
M. B., . . . .	Adult.	July 25th.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain.
V. N., . . . .	8 years.	July 25th.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain.
M. D., . . . .	Adult.	July 26th.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain.
S. T., . . . .	19 years.	July 26th.	Death.	Albert Chamberlain.

Total—14 cases, 1 death, all but two using Albert Chamberlain's milk



## II.—CASES OCCURRING IN DR. G. H. FRANKLIN'S PRACTICE.

	Age.	When Taken.	Result.	Milk Supply, &c.
E. D., . . . .	4 years.	June 10th.	Death.	Albert Chamberlain.
Mrs. D. B. D., . . . .	Adult.	June 15th.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain.
A. R., . . . .	15 years.	July 18th.	Death.	Not known—worked on thresher.
G. L., . . . .	19 years.	July 18th.	Recovery.	Worked at Chamberlain's and bottled milk.
L. C., . . . .	Adult.	July 20th.	Recovery.	Chamberlain's—worked at Blauvelt's.
G. H., . . . .	5 years.	July 20th.	Death.	Did not use Chamberlain's.
M. M., . . . .	7 years.	July 22d.	Death.	Chamberlain's.
L. C., . . . .	19 years.	July 24th.	Recovery.	Chamberlain's—contracted from Law-son.
H. A., . . . .	5 years.	July 24th.	Recovery.	Chamberlain's—undertaker's child.
H. R., . . . .	4 years.	July 22d.	Recovery.	Did not use Chamberlain's.
Miss B., . . . .	Adult.	July 24th.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain's.
W. R., . . . .	11 years.	July 25th.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain's.
R. M., . . . .	4 years.	July 27th.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain's.
C. W. M., . . . .	Adult.	July 29th.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain's.
C. W., . . . .	15 years.	Aug. 2d.	Recovery.	Contracted at Hartman's.

Total—15 cases, 4 deaths, 11 using Chamberlain's milk, 1 not known, 2 did not use it, and 1 by direct exposure.

## III.—CASES OCCURRING IN DR. JOHNSON'S PRACTICE.

	Age.	When Taken.	Result.	Milk Supply, &c.
P. P., . . . .	3 years.	July 19th.	Death.	Albert Chamberlain's.
H. Q., . . . .	Adult.	July 20th.	Death.	Albert Chamberlain's.
Mrs. P., . . . .	Adult.	July 21st.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain's.
Case P. house, . . . .	Adult.	July 22d.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain's.
G. N., 5 cases, . . . .	Adult.	Started July 21	One death.	Albert Chamberlain's.
Mrs. J., . . . .	Adult.	July 25th.	Recovery.	Nurse of Norton cases.
Pr.'s child, . . . .	3 years.	July 23d.	Recovery.	Chamberlain's.
A. J. A.'s child, . . . .	10 years.	July 23d.	Death.	Chamberlain's milk, occasionally.
Miss F., . . . .	Adult.	July 27th.	Recovery.	Worked at Blauvelt's and used the milk there.

Total—13 cases, 4 deaths, 12 used Chamberlain's milk, 1 by direct exposure.

## IV.—CASES OCCURRING IN DR. TITUS' PRACTICE.

	Age.	When Taken.	Result.	Milk Supply, &c.
J. McD., . . . .	Adult.	July 20th.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain's and Wilson's.
W. B., . . . .	9 years.	July 21st.	Death.	Albert Chamberlain's and Kershaw's.
N. T., . . . .	11 years.	July 22d.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain's.
E. S., . . . .	1 year.	July 22d.	Death.	Albert Chamberlain's.
R. V., . . . .	1 year.	July 24th.	Death.	Albert Chamberlain's.
Mrs. C., . . . .	Adult.	July 25th.	Recovery.	Eatontown.
Mrs. S., . . . .	Adult.	July 30th.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain's.
E. S., . . . .	Adult.	Aug. 2d.	Recovery.	Albert Chamberlain's.
Mrs. V., . . . .	Adult.	Aug. 2d.	Recovery.	Had visited McDaniels' two weeks before.

Total—9 cases, 3 deaths, 8 used Chamberlain's milk (two of whom used other milk besides), 1 by direct exposure.



It will be seen from an analysis of these cases that there are fifty-one in all, twelve of which were fatal. Of these fifty-one, forty-three used milk obtained from Albert Chamberlain's dairy. Three are known to have been exposed directly to the disease. Two are known as not having used the milk and the remaining three probably did not. Two had been occasionally from home but could not be traced to any infecting source.

Grouping the cases together as to date of onset, we have the following list:

May	10.....	1 case; very light; came from Trenton.
June	10.....	1 " }
"	15.....	1 " } same family.
"	16.....	1 "
"	17.....	1 "
"	18.....	1 "
"	25.....	1 " same family as the case of June 17th.
July	18.....	1 "
"	19.....	1 "
"	20.....	4 cases.
"	21.....	7 "
"	22.....	6 "
"	23.....	3 "
"	24.....	7 "
"	25.....	6 "
"	26.....	2 "
"	27.....	2 "
"	29.....	1 case.
"	30.....	1 "
August	2.....	3 cases.

The case occurring May 10th may be excluded, as it was in an adult who had been away from home, and who recovered in a few days and showed none of the constitutional characteristics of the disease, although slight patches appeared on the tonsils.

Of the six cases occurring from June 10th to June 25th, four of them were in two families, so that only four foci are represented.

One of the patients died but no public funeral was held and there is no connection traced between the cases.

It is noticeable that from June 25th there were no cases reported until July 18th, and from this date until August 2d, there are a number of cases recorded (44) and with no connection between them either by funerals being public or by visitation or public contact.

Why, then, at this time, should there have been this sudden increase of the disease? This leads us to the most interesting part of the history.

A boy by the name of George Lawson came to live with Mr. Albert Chamberlain, the milkman, April 27th. He left there July 3d, and visited Philadelphia going to 2135 American street. July 4th he attended a picnic at Roxborough, near Manayunk. He returned July 5th. July 22d he presented himself at Dr. Franklin's office and the diagnosis of diphtheria was made. The physician sent him at once to his home bearing a note to his employer, stating the nature of the disease and adding a word of caution.

Dr. Franklin states that the appearances were such as to indicate that the disease had been present for several days previous, which would make the date of appearance, July 18th.

Mr. Chamberlain sent for the overseer of the poor, who took a horse and carriage and drove to Princeton Junction the same afternoon and put the boy on a train for Philadelphia. He then went to the Hotel De Norris, on Third street below Norris street. He staid in the city a week, changing his sleeping place several times. Tuesday, after reaching the city, he visited the hospital of the P. E. Church, Front and Lehigh avenue, and says his throat was lanced, but a communication received from the hospital physician states that the diagnosis made was tonsillitis.

This boy had to wash the bottles and milk the cows and worked up to Friday night, July 21st. Miss Chamberlin, the daughter, who was attacked July 25th, also assisted in washing the bottles from July 19th to the 21st. The milk was not kept in the house. The habits of the boy as to personal cleanliness, from personal appearances, were not of the best.

The milk was served from this dairy until July 26th, when it was stopped by order of the Board of Health.

Dairy Commissioner McGuire was requested to make an investigation as to the condition of the dairy and cattle. He reported that the herd was in good condition and no disease of any kind was discovered. That the feeding was proper and that outside of a few potatoes no change from ordinary feeding had been made.

The herd was also examined by a veterinarian of the State Board of Health with like results.



Mr. Chamberlain supplied seventy-six customers in various parts of the town.

There are besides in the town six other milkmen supplying a much greater number, and on none of the other routes was there a case of the disease which occurred, although in one or two instances milk was taken from both Mr. Chamberlain and some other milkman.

An examination of the town was made and, outside of some pig-pens and a filthy pond, there were no special nuisances discovered. The disease was in the best localities and was widely spread.

#### CONCLUSIONS.

The theory is, therefore, that the boy Lawson had been suffering with diphtheria on and possibly before July 18th; that he had bottled the milk, and in the handling of it, in some way, the disease was transmitted to the various persons affected.

The objections to this theory are:

1st. That the disease had existed in the town long before the Lawson case, and that we should therefore look elsewhere for the cause.

2d. That several cases had occurred just before his, in the later outbreak.

The first objection is answerable, as there was an interval of twenty-three days between the first cases and the last outbreak.

The second is more difficult, yet we have occasion to suppose, from the statement of Dr. Franklin, that although Lawson did not present himself for examination until July 22d, he had been suffering from the disease for several days.

The evidence also is very striking that there were no sufficient local conditions discernible; that the disease spread so rapidly, that it occurred upon but one milk route out of seven in the town, and that the stopping of this particular supply, seemed to limit the extension of the disease.

We are therefore led to adopt the theory of milk contamination as the probable cause of the later outbreak.

Had there been more of diphtheria than two or three cases, before July 20th, we would here still have a group of numerous

cases, occurring with rapid frequency, in different parts of the town, which seemed to single out from all other families those families supplied with milk from this one source. The milk had every opportunity to become charged with the poison of diphtheria, not merely from the air, but from direct contact with one or more persons, who attended to the washing of bottles and the bottling of the milk.

One of the same family was taken sick July 25th. The contagion seems to have persisted in the house for over a month after. When the special outbreak at Hightstown had fully ceased, a lady and gentleman, of different families, and not living in the town, visited the house together and soon after had the disease. The lady while there tried on a dress belonging in the house.

Soon after the delivery of the milk was stopped, the disease began to abate in Hightstown. The cases were not seen by this Board in time for biological examinations, but the more we have examined into all the facts the more fully are we satisfied of the relation of this group of cases to the milk supply.

As a result of thorough co-operation of the local and State authorities, and the physicians of the town, the epidemic was soon controlled.

The special lesson to be learned, although daily taught, is that there should be the most careful supervision of all the details of milk collection, and that in dealing with these preventable diseases, we cannot insist too strongly that there must be prompt and thorough isolation of first or suspicious cases and the most perfect attention to the minutest details.

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY.

Dr. Ernest Hart, of London, at the International Medical Congress, 1881 (see Transactions, vol. 4, page 491), reported fifty typhoid epidemics, fourteen of scarlet fever and seven of diphtheria, which up to that date had been traced to milk.

In the reports of the Local Government Board since then, Mr. Power has shown extensive outbreaks of diphtheria to be traceable to milk supply. Various other papers and reports from year to year up to this date have settled the question that diphtheria may be conveyed by means of milk.



Dr. R. W. Parker, in his recent work on diphtheria, notices the fact that much depends upon the quantity consumed, and so concludes that "the dose in which the poison is administered largely determines the issue in any given case."

It is now well recognized that diphtheria, as a rule, arises from minute specks or particles of the membrane, or contagion, getting into the mouth and nasal passages. It is local before it is constitutional, and is conveyed both by inhalation and by means of food or liquid containing the infective particles. Some are more easily affected than others, and some not at all if in perfect health conditions. It is quite certain that both the quantity of the poison, the condition of the person and the degree of surrounding cleanliness have influence upon seizure or upon the gravity of the disease. There is, therefore, no disease in which there should be more precise methods.

We notice some defects as to the early dealing with this outbreak, not to censure persons or boards, but because similar oversights are too common, and, if not resulting in general epidemics, imperil individual lives.

So soon as a dairyman discovers diphtheria in his household, or knows of direct exposure thereto, he should see to it that the person, or any one waiting upon the case, has nothing to do with the milk. Milk is an active absorbent, a favorite culture fluid for low forms of vegetative life. Milking or handling of the milk so brings the person in contact with it as to give a special risk. We do not say that the vending of milk should at once cease when a case occurs in a milkman's family. In this case, as the milk was kept and handled outside of the house, isolation would have been easy had the danger been suspected.

There should be very early and complete isolation of all suspected cases.

There should be prompt notification. Health Boards should definitely require this, and physicians comply with it. It cannot be expected that each private family will know its importance. It will not always be necessary for an Inspector to visit. Often physicians who are known add to the notice that they will be responsible for due precaution, and will notify in case assistance is needed. There may be reasons against general publicity of each individual case, but all such questions of expediency should

be left to the Local Board. Our law fully recognizes this in the same section in which it provides payment for notification. (See Section 26, Chap. 68, Laws of 1887.)

Local Boards should exercise some control over milk supply. The law not only includes oversight thereof under its general terms (see Chap. 68, Laws of 1887, Section 12), but by special laws (Chap. 74, Laws of 1882, and Chap. 207, Laws of 1893), gives special powers either to the governing authorities of cities or to Health Boards. Every Board can inspect dairies, and, if need be, the governing authorities of a town may require license for the vending of milk. Where the family of a milkman supplying a town is being attended for diphtheria by a physician of the town, he should notify his own Local Board or the Board of the township in which the case occurs, so that these may be assured that all proper precautions are being used.

In no case should a patient, sick with diphtheria, be transported in public conveyance without medical oversight and with due precautions. In this case an employer and an overseer of the poor thoughtlessly united in a wholesale exposure of passengers and of the people by sending this boy to Philadelphia on the cars, without plan for proper guard in going or upon arrival. When the facts became known, great indignation was expressed by the railroad authorities as well as by the public at large.

We think that physicians need to be urged to a grave sense of responsibility as to the spread of disease. We know how faithful many of them are, but some, we are sorry to say, seem to forget the duty of protection which they owe to the family and the people, as involved in the duty which they owe to the patient. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Sad losses which occurred to families in this pleasant village, the entire prostration of business, and the perils to the public at large should be enough to re-enforce the cautions so often given in Circular 77 of this Board, and in its reports as to accurate methods in dealing with this disease.



## III.

DIPHTHERIA IN MILBURN TOWNSHIP, ESSEX COUNTY—D. E. ENGLISH,  
M. D., HEALTH PHYSICIAN.

There occurred in Short Hills Park or the immediate vicinity, between September 28th and October 7th, 1893, twenty cases reported as diphtheria and eighteen cases of sore throat not regarded as diphtheria by the attending physicians. It may be that some of the cases regarded as diphtheria were not that disease; it is extremely probable that some cases called simple sore throat or follicular tonsillitis were diphtheria. A positive diagnosis of diphtheria is often impossible without bacteriological investigation. The disease properly known as diphtheria is caused by the implanting on the mucous membrane of the mouth, throat or nose of a particular germ, known as the Loeffler bacillus, and of its development and multiplication there. Without this germ most say there can be no diphtheria. The germ is not of spontaneous origin, but each germ comes from a preceding like germ.

As it is necessary to plant grain in order to reap grain, so is it equally necessary to plant diphtheria in order to reap diphtheria. No matter how filthy a cellar may be or how full a house may be of sewer gas, there can be no diphtheria there unless the germ is brought and planted. But this plant, like others, prefers and grows most rapidly in certain kinds of soils. It seems to find a congenial soil in the human throat and in the throat of the domestic cat; also in the greasy filth from a kitchen sink and in rotting vegetable matter in dark cellars. It loves darkness rather than light and thrives on filth. Its greatest enemies are cleanliness, fresh air and sunshine. It is doubtful if a strong, healthy person, with a perfectly healthy throat and nose, can contract diphtheria, but one attack leaves the mucous membrane for a time in a condition favorable to the implanting of another crop of Loeffler bacilli whenever the seed presents itself. During an epidemic of diphtheria the people who escape are, in a general way, those with sound throats; those who have good general health; those who are much out of doors in the fresh air and sunshine; those who live in houses that are well lighted, well ventilated night and day, carefully plumbed and kept clean. The mild cases of diphtheria which pass for some other form of sore

throat are the most dangerous ones to the community, for as their virulence is not suspected they are often not quarantined or disinfected. The contagium from one of these mild cases can cause the most severe form in some other person. The disease is most often communicated by direct and close contact of one person with another, and especially by the act of kissing. It is also acquired by the handling or breathing in of particles of infected filth. There is also considerable evidence tending to prove that it can be carried from place to place and over long distances by infected clothing, books, etc. It is easily carried in the hair or whiskers and probably under the finger nails. It is also thought possible to convey the germ in milk, ice, water and food, and it can probably float through the air for a short distance.

From the foregoing statements you will easily appreciate the difficulties which beset any one who tries to find out the origin of an epidemic of diphtheria. In our investigation of the Short Hills epidemic we have been very materially aided by Mr. Albert L. Webster, of New York, a sanitary engineer of recognized ability, who was employed by Mr. Stewart Hartshorn to investigate the sanitary condition of the village. He has kindly communicated to us some of the results of his investigations. In the first place, he had secretions from the throats of six patients, living in separate houses, examined for the Loeffler bacillus by Dr. William H. Park, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. In every one of these the diphtheria germ was present. This finding is very interesting, for two reasons: First, these secretions were not obtained until the characteristic false membrane of diphtheria had disappeared from the throats of the patients, thus showing that danger from contagion is not past until some time after the disappearance of the membrane. Second, in one of these cases the physician in attendance emphatically declared that the patient did not have diphtheria. Now this physician is an able man in his profession, and is as capable of making as accurate a diagnosis as it is possible for any one to make without the microscope; which goes to show how impossible it is in some cases to recognize the true nature of the disease.

Mr. Webster also had the drinking water examined. The chemical analysis of the water was made by Dr. E. W. Martin,



analytical chemist to the New York Board of Health. The bacteriological analysis was made by Dr. T. M. Cheeseman, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. These examinations showed no evidence of contamination of the water supply. The milk was examined and the dairies inspected by Mr. George W. McGuire, of the State Dairy Commission of New Jersey, and were found to be above suspicion. The ice was analyzed by Dr. Cheeseman, and no Loeffler bacilli were found. Mr. Webster examined with great care the sources of the water supply, the sewerage system, and the plumbing of a number of houses, and although he found here and there minor defects, he found nothing to account for the epidemic. He pronounces the water supply, the sewerage system, and the general sanitary condition of the village, superior to most country places of its size. The surface drainage, he says, is adequate, and the source of the trouble is not marshy ground. As to the railroad improvements, he says the dirt removed is clean and free from refuse, and there has been no sickness among the workmen. He is positive the disease was brought from outside the village, and spread by contact from person to person.

Your Health Inspector also made a careful examination of plumbing and sewerage, and superintended disinfection. He will give his conclusions in a report separate from this.

Your Health Physician has made an earnest effort to trace the course of disease from house to house and from person to person. His conclusions in nearly all points coincide with those of Mr. Webster. The disease was introduced into Short Hills by two separate and distinct families, and can be traced case by case from these two sources with hardly a break. There was no communication whatever between these two families. The course of the development of the epidemic is shown in the following table :

This table includes all sore throats for the reason that some of these sore throats proved to be diphtheria, and it is impossible to tell now how many were diphtheria and how many not.

September 28th.—One adult in one house, two children in another house, with no communication between the two houses. As far as can be judged by clinical symptoms and signs these two children did not have diphtheria.

- September 30th.—One child. This case was, without doubt, diphtheria. This house was about as far from the first house as the limits of the village will permit, and there was no communication whatever between the two houses.
- October 1st.—Five adults with slight sore throats in two houses.
- October 2d.—Eight cases in three houses. These were very probably all diphtheria, although three of them in one house were not so reported. One of the three was proved to be diphtheria by the bacteriological examination.
- October 3d.—Eight cases in four houses. Three of these cases were not reported as diphtheria. These were in a house by themselves somewhat outside of the village.
- October 4th.—Three cases in one house, where there already was one case. Reported diphtheria.
- October 5th.—Five cases in five houses. In three of these houses there were already sore throats. Only two pronounced diphtheria.
- October 6th.—Three cases in three houses. In one house there were already several cases. Two were reported diphtheria; one, sore throat. The two reported diphtheria were fatal.
- October 7th.—Two cases in two houses, one house being already infected. One, reported sore throat; one, diphtheria.

Making in all thirty-eight cases, occurring in seventeen houses. Twenty of these cases were reported as diphtheria, sixteen as sore throat, and two cases were not treated by a physician and so were not reported. Of these twenty cases reported as diphtheria only two died. It is highly probable that of the thirty-eight cases thirty were diphtheria, and reasonably safe to say that twenty-five were that disease, for in one house, where there were five cases, all reported as sore throat, one of the five was proved to be diphtheria by the bacteriological examination. This would give a mortality of eight per cent. Recent statistics (see Medical Record, Nov. 11, '93, editorial,) show that in diphtheria, proved genuine by bacteriological examination, and occurring in large cities (Boston and New York), and in hospitals, the rate of mortality is from forty to sixty per cent. In two recent epidemics reported from different parts of New Jersey the mortality was about forty per cent. The reason for our low mortality rate, we think, is to be found in the situation of Short Hills. The village is situated on an uneven



slope, having a southern exposure; the subsoil is a deep layer of glacial-drift gravel; the elevation is such that there is free circulation of air; the drainage is excellent; the water is pure; the houses are all modern and built on the best sanitary principles, and no nuisances are allowed. Truly, Short Hills is a good place to be sick in.

Great disturbances of the surface of the ground are very apt to cause sickness among the people living near by and among the workmen engaged in removing earth. The more common forms of sickness so caused are malarial diseases and sore throats. There have been a few cases of malarial nature among the workmen employed on the railroad improvements, but I have been unable to discover any cases of sore throats. The railroad improvements extend over five miles of territory, the diphtheria was confined to Short Hills village. There has been a good deal of diphtheria in New Jersey and vicinity this fall, where there were no great disturbances of the surface. These facts make it probable that the railroad improvements had nothing to do with the invasion by diphtheria, but also make it possible, if not probable, that they caused a condition of the mucous membrane of the throat, which would favor the growth of the Loeffler bacillus if they should come in contact.

In the fall and spring of the year, and during thaws in the winter sore-throats are common, and it is at these times also that outbreaks of diphtheria are most apt to occur. The one prepares the way for the other. It is our opinion that the recent outbreak in Short Hills was preceded by an epidemic of mild, simple sore-throat. These sore-throats may have been due to the season of the year. It was on these sore-throats that the Loeffler bacillus, introduced from outside the village, took so firm a hold and throve so well.

At the date of this writing, we are happy to be able to say that the epidemic of diphtheria at Short Hills is over and gone. Nothing remains of it but disagreeable and painful memories. Everything that can be done to prevent its re-appearance is being done. For the particulars of disinfection and general cleaning, we beg to refer you to the report of the Health Inspector.

## IV.

## SMALL-POX—VACCINATION—THE RED BANK EPIDEMIC.

BY E. M. HUNT, M.D.

In the 5th report of this Board (1881), in a series of articles from competent hand, the facts as to small-pox and vaccination up to that date were fully presented.

It is only our duty here to add any new facts that have since appeared, or to state the relative value of facts which since then may have undergone modification.

The disease itself is not claimed to have undergone any modification as to its origin, its type, its history.

No light has been thrown upon it by more recent researches in Biology and Epidemiology. In connection with the microphytic doctrine of diseases it was natural that it should at once be thoroughly scanned in the laboratory, and the clinique to know whether it had its specific micro-organism. All the more since what is now often called vaccination is applied as a mode of prevention for some of the microphytic diseases. But every oracle is dumb and science and art gives no response as to the microphyte of small-pox. In etiology, however, it has become a question, whether more than one disease is not related to it. Thus so good an authority as Fleming, November 12th, 1891, favors the conclusion that, although variolous diseases in the horse, cow and man are distinct, the inoculation of the virus of either of these affections protects from small-pox in man.

The valuable report of Mr. Powers, of the Local Government Board of Great Britain, as to the Fulham Small-Pox Hospital, sixteenth Loc. Gov. Report (1886), also serves fully to show the possibility of the dissemination of the disease from a small-pox hospital much further than was supposed, and teaches important lessons not only as to isolation, but as to the healing or destruction of infected clothing. (See also as to Warrington Hospital—*Lancet*, July 15th, 1893.)

The disease is regarded as contagious from the breath, the sputa, the skin, the secretions, as also that the scabs may long retain infected vitality. Susceptibility to it is so universal that even as to the few who, being fully exposed, have escaped, the question arises



whether they did not have the disease before birth or had not been self-vaccinated in milking.

Two eminent pathologists of England have their doubts upon the efficiency of vaccination. These are Prof. Creighton, of Cambridge, in his article in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and Prof. Crookshank, of London, in his two exhaustive volumes on "The History and Pathology of Vaccination" (1889). Yet, with all the elaboration of these works, the fact still remains that practice is greater than theory, and that as a result of actual experience, the profession still clings to vaccination as the great prophylactic. Indeed, it can be said to be gaining ground.

The use of bovine lymph has fully vindicated itself, and both it and humanized virus are used with success.

In recent outbreaks of the disease in New Jersey it has been a pleasant experience to note the increasing confidence, both in vaccination and isolation, as effective to prevent spread, so much so that the absence of such panic as was formerly common is generally very noticeable.

#### RE-VACCINATION.

As to the frequency with which vaccination should be performed, there has been in the last score of years a great change of opinion. It has long been advised that in case of exposure there should be re-trial, for fear that the first vaccination had been imperfectly performed, or because of its limitation by sickness, change of life and locality, etc. But the doctrine of to-day as set forth in the circular of the Local Government Board, G. B., and as also set forth in various societies and publications in this country, now is that all persons should be re-vaccinated at least once after twelve years of age. We quote as follows from the English report:

"Evidence of the additional protection against small-pox given by a re-vaccination can be found abundantly by any one who chooses to seek for it. It can be got from the experience of re-vaccinated communities living in the midst of communities not re-vaccinated, as in the case of the permanent officials of the postal-service living in London; or it can be got from the experience of nations, differing in their small-pox death-rates as their laws for re-vaccination differ; witness the contrast between the

German and Austrian rates of small-pox mortality since the time when Germany, but not Austria, enforced re-vaccination upon children of school ages. Or evidence to the same effect is to be had by observing the immunity from small-pox, for year after year, secured to nurses in small-pox hospitals by re-vaccinating them before entering on their service. This last is perhaps the most obvious of all such examples; and in the few instances where there has seemed to be exception to the rule of their immunity, it has almost always turned out that the requisite re-vaccination had been by some chance omitted.

"The re-vaccination which is proper to be done for every child ought to be a matter of regular system; done as regularly, it were to be wished, as primary vaccinations are done for infants. There should be no waiting until an alarm about small-pox is raised. The importance of these considerations will be obvious to any one who considers the conditions for the proper performance of re-vaccination. The lymph has to be obtained from cases of primary vaccination; it must not be taken from cases of re-vaccination; it ought to be used in the freshest possible state, and, whenever practicable, direct from the primary vaccine vesicle.

\* \* \* \* \*

*"Medical and sanitary officers and the medical profession generally are therefore invited to urge upon parents and guardians the importance of having their children re-vaccinated at the age of twelve years or thereabouts, and to urge upon all persons beyond this age who have not yet been successfully re-vaccinated the duty of obtaining for themselves the additional protection which may be had by this means."*

In the German army re-vaccination is now made obligatory. Some very significant statistics as to the good results of re-vaccination are given in the sixteenth report (1892), page 536.

Too much emphasis can not be laid upon the importance of securing lymph from well-authenticated sources and performing the operation with technical skill.

The sources of supply of bovine lymph have so multiplied and the possibilities of supplying ineffective lymph are so great that we believe the time has come when all this supply should fall under the jurisdiction of the Boards of Health.

As now furnished, also at second hand through druggists, there is often too little security that the lymph is fresh. This, if true, is so radical a defect as to be alarming since at the time of an outbreak of small-pox, vaccination with ineffective lymph is a false security fraught with immediate peril.



Small-pox has broken out in a family, and several have been exposed; vaccination within a day or two days is an absolute protection. But if it is done with defective lymph or imperfectly done, it is almost certain that most of the family will have the disease. How essential that we run no risks in this regard. It has been our habit to send a messenger to some direct source of supply. At least somehow there should be assurance of reliability. As a specimen of how reliable is the result when proper precautions are taken we quote as follows in reference to the English National Vaccine Establishment at London for 1892:

#### HUMANIZED LYMPH.

"Primary vaccination was performed at the station on 7,529 persons, and out of 7,448 who returned for inspection the vaccination was successful in 7,430 cases at the first attempt. In no case was a third attempt at vaccination requisite to success."

It has recently been urged, as we think, with great force that physicians should not wholly depend on bovine lymph since in time of epidemic they may fail of supply, and since if choosing children from whom they take the lymph themselves they can have all needed security as to its reliability.

#### A NEW PERIL AS TO SMALL-POX ARISING FROM OUR ATTEMPTS TO PREVENT IT.

It is not only an established fact that *re-vaccination* is needed oftener than we formerly supposed, but that persons who have been re-vaccinated have the disease in a milder form. But also this operates not only in the valuable way of saving the life, but also makes the *mild case* a much greater multiplier of the disease than a pronounced case would be. It is not uncommon for a person with varioloid to be a walking case for two or three days, and so lead to the exposure of many others to the contagion. In the recent Red Bank epidemic, it was in evidence not only that there were cases so mild at first as to be mistaken for chicken-pox by reputable physicians, but that persons who had been once vaccinated or had been re-vaccinated (apparently without effect) had a mild form of the disease.

Leicester, in England, has for long been singled out as an example of a large city in which small-pox had never prevailed as an epidemic and yet in which reliance was placed on isolation rather than on vaccination. But it has recently suffered severely. The result has been to bring out some valuable facts as to vaccination and re-vaccination. We quote from Dr. Joseph Priestly, Medical Officer of Health, Leicester, who gives the following official statement as to cases of small-pox in that city during the recent epidemic:

"Since June, 1892, up to the present date (April, 1893), there has been 146 cases of small-pox in Leicester, all of which have come under my official cognisance; and from these cases I will make certain tabular statements, the accuracy of which has already been tested by outside observers. In classifying as between "vaccinated" and "unvaccinated" cases, I have trusted entirely to the presence or absence of vaccination scars as discovered by examination. This, in my opinion, is the only useful method to adopt for statistical purposes—efficient vaccination marks never becoming obliterated. All under 15 years of age are classified as children.

"I. 146 cases	{ 89 adults...	Vaccinated	82
		Unvaccinated	7
	{ 57 children	Vaccinated	7
		Unvaccinated	50

"II. Of the 82 vaccinated adult cases

64 were abortive.....	= 78.04 per cent.
{ 50 were very mild.....	= 60.9 "
{ 26 were mild.....	= 31.7 "
{ 6 were severe.....	= 7.4 "
1 died = 1.2 per cent.	

whilst of the 7 unvaccinated cases

{ 3 were very severe.....	= 42.8 per cent.
{ 4 were severe.....	= 57.2 "
1 died = 14.2 per cent.	

"III. Of the 57 children lately attacked, 50 were unvaccinated, and of these

8 died = 16 per cent.



22 were severe cases.....	= 44 per cent.
22 were very severe cases.....	= 44 "
5 were mild cases.....	= 10 "
1 was a very mild case. ....	= 2 "
24 were followed by abscesses	= 48 "

whilst all of the 7 vaccinated children who caught small-pox, had very mild attacks, 5 of the attacks being abortive.

" IV. Of revaccinated cases we have had some experience. They are as follows:

? W. P. P. revaccinated 6 years ago.			
? C. B.	"	8	"
W. J.	"	40	"
? Nurse W.	"	10	"
J. S.	"	40	"
? H. B.	"	2	"
J. U.	"	80	"

All the above were abortive attacks—limited to about half-a-dozen spots in each case—and offered difficulties in deciding as to the real nature of the disease, *i. e.*, whether small-pox or not, especially so, W. P. P., C. B., Nurse W. and H. B. In three patients (Nurse P., A. W. and A. B.) re-vaccination was performed during the incubation period of small-pox, with the result that the attacks (both of small-pox and re-vaccination) were abortive in each case; whilst in two children whom I vaccinated during the incubation stage the attacks were also abortive.

M. R. (a doubtful case of re-vaccination six years ago) has had a severe attack of small-pox; the spots, however, aborted, and the case recovered.

" IX. Of the mild and very mild cases

1 had one mark of vaccination.

20 had two marks of vaccination.

26 had three marks of vaccination.

20 had four marks of vaccination.

16 had five marks and upwards of vaccination, whilst six were unvaccinated (*i. e.*, had no marks).

Of the severe and very severe cases

1 had one mark of vaccination.

1 had two marks of vaccination.

4 had three marks of vaccination.

0 had four marks of vaccination.

0 had five marks and upwards of vaccination, whilst 51 were unvaccinated (*i. e.*, had no marks).

We herewith give the record of the Red Bank epidemic as kindly sent us by Mr. Cook, the Secretary of the Local Board of Health:

OUTLINE AS TO THE RED BANK EPIDEMIC OF SMALL-POX, BY JOHN H. COOK, SECRETARY OF RED BANK BOARD OF HEALTH.

RED BANK, N. J., June 1st, 1893.

*To the State Board of Health:*

GENTLEMEN—In the recent small-pox epidemic in this vicinity, the number of cases were fifty-nine, including those in Middletown township, several miles from Red Bank, and also those at Tinton Falls, which is several miles from Red Bank. This number also includes several cases, which were so light as not to be treated by the physicians at all, but which we were led to believe were cases of small-pox, or varioloid, by new cases which sprung up some time after these extremely light cases had entirely recovered.

The first case in Red Bank is believed to have been that of an Italian baby, brought here from Newark. The baby recovered, and it was not until another member of the Italian family caught the disease that it became known that the cases were those of small-pox. The house was immediately quarantined, and vaccination on a large scale was begun. Before this case was well, another case had occurred in the Italian family, and a little girl in a neighboring family also caught the disease.

Many of the subsequent cases seemed to spring up mysteriously and their origin could not be traced. At one time, several weeks intervened between the recovery of the last case and the occurring of new cases, and when the new cases did occur, one was in a part of the town nearly a mile from where there had been any cases of small-pox. The other was in a wholly different part of the town, nearly a mile and a half from any previous case. In these cases, it was impossible to discover the origin of the disease.

Of the fifty-nine cases, thirty had been vaccinated and twenty-nine had not. Some of the very mildest cases were those of persons who had not been vaccinated. Six cases were fatal. Of these, five were of persons not previously vaccinated, and one had been vaccinated seventy-six years previously. Two of the fatal cases were of confluent type and four were of the hemorrhagic form. Of the two fatal confluent cases, one was complicated with pneumonia, which was really the cause of death, as the patient was recovering from the small-pox where pneumonia set in.

## SPECIAL AND SELECTED DISEASES.

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The following tables gives the ages of those taken with the disease :

Age.	Cases.	Fatal.
One to five years.....	4	1
Five to ten years.....	8	1
Ten to twenty years.....	15	2
Twenty to thirty years.....	12	1
Thirty to forty years.....	3	0
Forty to fifty years.....	6	0
Fifty to sixty years.....	7	0
Sixty to seventy.....	2	0
Seventy to eighty.....	1	1
Eighty to ninety.....	1	0
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>6</b>

The cases were divided as follows :

	Cases.	Fatal.
Confluent.....	17	2
Confluent hemorrhagic.....	4	4
Discrete.....	22	0
Varioloid.....	16	0

The record of vaccinations is as follows :

	Cases.	Fatal.
Not vaccinated.....	29	5
Vaccinated during epidemic.....	7	0
"    14 years ago.....	1	0
"    20 years ago.....	2	0
"    22 years ago.....	2	0
"    27 years ago.....	2	0
"    30 years ago.....	3	0
"    36 years ago.....	1	0
"    40 years ago.....	2	0
"    45 years ago.....	2	0
"    50 years ago.....	5	0
"    76 years ago.....	1	1
"    80 years ago.....	1	0
Had varioloid at 15 (present age 45).....	1	0
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>6</b>

The person who had varioloid at fifteen years of age was employed as a nurse. While thus employed she caught the disease from the patient. Of those who were vaccinated after exposure thirteen had varioloid or discrete variola. None of these cases



were fatal, all of those who were vaccinated after the fifth day from exposure and who afterward had the disease had it in light form.

Three persons who had been vaccinated previously and who were vaccinated after the outbreak of the disease here and on whom the vaccination did not take had varioloid or discrete variola.

Ten persons who had not been vaccinated within twenty years were quarantined with cases of variola and did not take the disease.

Forty-two persons who had been vaccinated previously to the outbreak and who were re-vaccinated after exposure and were quarantined with variola did not take the disease.

Eight persons who had not been vaccinated had the disease in so mild a form that they were not confined to the bed at all.

Two others came to the physician's office on the third day of the eruption, not knowing they had the disease. One of these cases was treated in his residence, the other in the small-pox hospital. No subsequent cases could be traced to them, although they had been attending to business, one as grocer the other in a real estate office, up to the time of the third day of eruption.

In six cases, of from six to eighteen years of age, the patients were vaccinated after exposure. The vaccination took and the patients had discrete variola at the same time, although they were exposed to and quarantined with severe cases of confluent variola. In these cases the attack was evidently modified by vaccination.

So many of these cases were apparently sporadic that they could not be traced and could only be attributed to some very mild cases, which had been so mild that the patients themselves did not know they had the disease and continued at their regular occupations. In several cases the disease was traced to persons who evidently had had the disease, but in so mild a form they had believed their sickness to be a mild indisposition and had called in no physician. Other cases among school children were believed to have been caught from some pupil or pupils who had had the disease in a form so light as not to be noticeable, and who had continued to attend school. In these cases the disease could not be traced at all. This feature—the springing up of cases from these unknown light cases and without apparent connection from any known case—made the work of the Board of Health much more difficult than it would otherwise have been and produced a state of terror among some of the people.

Red Bank has now a large hospital, fully equipped with accommodations for caring for from thirty to fifty patients at one time. The town also owns in connection with the hospital a large building suitable for the use as living and sleeping rooms



of the nurses and other employes of the hospital, a laundry building, storage rooms for supplies, and other necessary buildings. These buildings are completely furnished, and can be made ready for use at an hour's notice in case of an outbreak of small-pox or other contagious disease.

JOHN H. COOK,  
*Secretary Red Bank Board of Health.*

In addition to the above we have from State Inspector Dr. Henry Mitchell the following statement:

"The outbreak of small-pox in Red Bank in the fall of 1892, found that community entirely unprepared to defend itself against the spread of the disease.

"Systematic vaccination had never been practiced there, and quarantine and isolation of communicable diseases had not previously been enforced in a methodical manner. No experienced sanitary officers were available for the prompt, judicious and efficient application of suitable measures for the prevention of an epidemic.

"Unfortunately the true character of the first case was not recognized, and therefore the infection was widely disseminated before the Board of Health was made aware of its existence in the locality. When quarantine of cases was first established it was so loosely executed that it was next to useless.

"I learned of the presence of small-pox in Red Bank November 17th, 1892, and immediately visited the town and attended a meeting of the Board of Health on the same day.

"I advised house-to-house free vaccination; thorough isolation of all infected persons, and disinfection or destruction by fire of all infected garments, bedding, furniture and property.

"These measures were agreed to, but they were not continuously applied with sufficient thoroughness until the following spring. Meantime new foci appeared, and about forty cases of smallpox developed in and near Red Bank. Business was almost wholly suspended for weeks during February and March.

"Early in April more energetic efforts were made to stamp out the plague. A hospital was erected, and every case then existing and every new case was rigidly isolated at home or removed to the hospital.

"At once these efforts were rewarded. The last new case in Red Bank was reported, and the epidemic quickly died out.

"The result may be stated as follows: Total number of cases, 59; number of deaths, 6; financial loss, about \$100,000.00.

"Had the same well-directed energy and vigor which was so successfully applied in April for the suppression of the disease

been employed in November, all of the sickness, suffering and death, and all of the attending damage to business, and the alarm and inconvenience which the citizens of Red Bank experienced, would have been averted. No better illustration could be furnished to show the value of intelligent sanitary administration, and the great loss which attends neglect of sanitary precautions.

"Too much credit can hardly be given to Mr. John H. Cook, Secretary of the Red Bank Board of Health, for his unceasing efforts to stay the progress of the scourge. To him and to Dr. Edwin Field is very largely due the finally successful struggle with the epidemic.

Very respectfully,

"HENRY MITCHELL,  
"S. I."

Although the outbreak at Red Bank was the only one that became largely epidemic, besides the prevalence of the disease in such towns as Trenton, Paterson, Newark and Jersey City, there were cases in various smaller towns and rural hamlets.

The one at Carteret, in Middlesex County, occurring in a boarding-house and among factory operatives, gave great facilities for the spread of the disease, but there were comparatively few cases. Here again the mildness of the attack was marked. One woman, for instance, had no other symptom except distinct varicellous pustules on the forehead and in the hair. This mildness of cases seems to have had an analogue in Reading, Pa., where the Board of Health reports, up to February, 1894, or one year after the outbreak, 713 cases with 18 deaths, there being 7 cases still in hand. Most physicians in this State who had many cases, noted the mildness of some attacks even where there were no signs of vaccination. Yet, in an outbreak at Orange, in a colored family, there were five cases, and all died.

Taken as a whole, the various outbreaks greatly emphasized the importance of careful vaccination and re-vaccination, of prompt isolation and of Health Board hospitals.

#### INFLUENZA.

In the report for 1890 we gave a resumé of the history of influenza and the facts as to its occurrence at the close of 1889 and during the early winter of 1890. In the report of 1891 we also noticed the fact of its recurrence, although in a much less degree. Yet there were localities where the visitation was severe. In this country and in Europe instead of reaching its height in the



winter it prevailed toward the last of March, but continuing somewhat through April.

It was reported from many parts of the continent of Europe, and especially in Russia, Germany, Austria and France. It re-appeared in England early in April on the eastern coast. In London and Sheffield it was especially severe. In America it was widespread, and in Chicago and St. Louis and some other localities much more severe and prevalent than the previous year.

It was marked with no special incidents to distinguish it from the type of the former year. It was hoped, both here and abroad, that the disease was in part the sequel of the previous year, and that its prevalence would not again become serious. But the winter of 1891-92 marked a still more unusual seizure.

In England it did not in 1891 reach its highest prevalence until May, and it tarried somewhat during the summer. "With the advent of October (1891) news of the invasion of fresh localities began to accumulate, many large centers of population being involved, both at home and abroad."

From thence on there was constant increase throughout Europe, until early in December it was reported as intense in Berlin, and in fact prevailed in the whole German and Austrian empires. Italy, which had before not been noted for its prevalence, was seized to such a degree that in some cities, like Milan, business was quite suspended.

The London *Lancet* of December 5th, 1891, had this record :

"The outbreak of influenza is spreading fast, with its customary concomitant of a highly increased mortality from respiratory affections. In the metropolis, for the week ending November 28th, thirteen deaths were attributed primarily to influenza, the total death-rate being 19.9 per 1000, or slightly less than the preceding week. It may be noted that the death-rate at Plymouth for the week ending November 28th was 38.3, or precisely double what it was three weeks previously. There has also been a rise in the death-rates of Newcastle-on-Tyne and Sunderland. Influenza continues to be very prevalent in Scotland; it has appeared in a severe form at Sandy, one of the isles of Orkney. In Glasgow it is said that it has never been so widespread and severe as at the present time; and almost the same is true of Edinburgh. In both places the resources of the profession have been severely taxed. Abroad the accounts are of like import. At Berlin it has been prevailing during the past month; it has been very severe at Hamburg and Dusseldorf, and is also spreading rapidly in the Silesian provinces and Schleswig-Holstein. It has appeared again in Paris, where Professor Brouardel has stated that it was responsible for 100 deaths during the past week. The Australian mails bring accounts of the deaths of several prominent Melbourne citizens from influenza, and it will be noticed that our New Zealand correspondent also speaks of its prevalence."

Early in January the following is the record as to Italy :

"At Milan one hundred and five deaths from influenza between Saturday, the 2d inst., at 4 P. M. and Sunday at 4 P. M., were registered on the latter of these days. The registration office is hardly equal to the task of entering the cases reported to it; funeral carriages are insufficient in number; and the gravediggers at the cemeteries, in spite of repeated reinforcements, are still

calling for more hands. The Ospedale Maggiore is filled to repletion, and the same is announced from all the branch hospitals and lazarettos. At Como the mortality is almost as high, though, singularly enough, at the resorts on the lake itself the disease is inconsiderable. At Venice scarcely a family has escaped, and most of the public offices have their *personnel* reduced by one-half. At Bologna the malady is equally diffused, though the mortality is not so great as in other cities. At Rome it is spreading, several thousand cases occurring daily, and in the Carceri Nuove (new prisons) four-fifths of the inmates, convicts and keepers, are on the sick list. Hitherto, however, the deaths have been comparatively few. Florence, which suffered so severely in 1890, has proportionately few cases, and these comparatively mild."—*Lancet*, Jan. 16th, 1892.

It continued to prevail severely all through England. The following brief summary is of date January 16th, 1892:

"Seldom in the records of previous pandemics of influenza has a third annual recurrence of this remarkable disorder exhibited such virulence as at the present time. Indeed previous experience has mostly been to show that after the first outbreak the malady may recur in a more or less sporadic manner, and then disappear almost entirely. But there is no question now that the recurrence of this winter, which commenced in this country in Cornwall and in Scotland, has equalled in severity the first outbreak of the winter of 1889-90, as well as in the extraordinary diffusion of the disease which has taken place during the past fortnight. So widespread has this extension been that it is difficult and bewildering to follow its course from day to day, so as to give any coherent account of the progress of the pandemic wave. There is no question that the influenza has once more gained a marked foothold in the Metropolis. For weeks past, it is true, the Registrar General's return has given a certain number of deaths directly attributed to the disease, but last week this number rose remarkably, reaching ninety-five, as compared with thirty-seven in the preceding week and nineteen in the one before that."

The accounts furnished from the Continent show that influenza is still raging in many parts, and, indeed, in some towns—*e. g.*, Hamburg—it has re-appeared after a month's abeyance. In France it prevails in all parts, from the Pas de Calais in the North, where it is extremely severe, to Marseilles and the Riviera in the South, where its type seems to be milder. In Paris it continues to spread; at Montpellier it is largely on the increase. In Germany the epidemic has been present for several weeks at Berlin, where it is now on the decline, but where it has attacked the horses. At Munich it has only recently broken out, and is spreading rapidly. Of other cities where it has prevailed, or is still occurring, may be mentioned Kiel, Breslau, Dresden, Magdeburg, Brunswick, Stettin and Cologne. In Denmark the outbreak has been especially severe; at Copenhagen itself the number of cases has been enormous, and the attacks have been characterized by great suddenness of onset. In Belgium it is very general, being severe at Brussels and Luxemburg, and seriously interfering with trade at Mechlin and Ghent. It is still causing great mortality in the lunatic colony of Gheel. In Austro-Hungary it still exists in Vienna, and at Pesth it seems to be unusually virulent. In Italy, where it has hitherto chiefly attacked the northern cities, it is spreading in Florence, Venice and Rome,



and is getting much worse in Naples. It has reached Turkey and Greece, for many cases have occurred at Constantinople and Athens. At Malta the Mediterranean Squadron has suffered severely from its effects. It has ceased to occur at Gibraltar, but prevails in many parts of Spain and Portugal, where, however, it is on the decline."

The following is the record for the week previous to January 30th, 1892:

"So far as can be gleaned from the reports in the daily press there is no appreciable abatement in the epidemic of influenza, for although the disease is leaving some districts it is still spreading in other parts of the country. In the metropolis there is no question as to the great prevalence of the malady; but none of the hospitals seem to be so overwhelmed with cases as they were during the first week of 1890. However, there is much sickness from bronchitis and pneumonia, of which several cases must be attributed to an antecedent attack of influenza, without any correspondence in severity between the primary illness and its sequel. The registrar-general's return for the week ending January 23d, shows, as regards mortality, a great increase in the deaths primarily attributed to influenza in London, viz., 506, the number for the previous week being 271; and in addition there were eighty-six cases in which influenza was returned as a secondary cause.

"On the continent influenza is still prevalent in Paris and the south of France, notably Lyons, but it is abating in the northern departments. It is also subsiding in Italy, and has almost ceased at Malta and in most parts of Germany, although it is still very severe at Mecklenburg. There is a decrease in its virulence at Copenhagen, but it has appeared with considerable severity at Christiania, Bergen and other parts of Norway. It has once more appeared at St. Petersburg, and is very severe in Odessa and South Russia generally. The number of deaths in Berlin from influenza, not counting its sequelæ, from the beginning of last November till the New Year was 411. Eight of the fifteen normal schools in Saxony are closed owing to influenza. The number of cases officially determined in Vienna from the 3d to the 9th inst. was 521. Dr. Ripperger, of Munich, has published a book entitled, 'The Influenza, its History, Epidemiology, Etiology, Symptomatology, Treatment, Complications and Sequelæ.' It gives an account of all the influenza epidemics on record since 1387. The number of references is over 3000.

"As to other parts of the world, there is still much sickness from this cause in the United States, and this week has brought information of an outbreak at Cape Town."

The following is the record of February 6th, 1892:

"There can be, happily, no question that the epidemic of influenza is at length subsiding in this country, and although it still prevails with considerable severity in some districts, we do not hear of its extension to districts which have hitherto escaped; whilst the cases are diminishing in several counties that have been particularly attacked.

"On the Continent, it still prevails to a considerable extent in some parts of Germany, especially in Mecklenburg, and in Vienna it is said to be 'alarmingly on the increase'."

January 26th, New York reported 12 deaths. In Boston, New York and various places it had made a marked increase of the death-rate by Christmas and was prevalent all through the month of January, 1892, at various points throughout the United States. While marked with less severity its prevalence was probably equal to that of 1890-91. In New Jersey the Southern counties suffered most. It was especially severe at Camden and in Cumberland and Gloucester counties and subsided the last of January. As to symptoms and treatment few new facts were brought to light. It was more generally accepted by the Medical Profession as an infective disease spread by contagion. Theories as to it abounded. The view as to origin most generally credited was that it broke out in the immense marshes of Bokara and first seizing upon Russia spread its way over continents and islands. The discovery of the germ of influenza was publicly announced on January 7th, 1892, in the Lecture Hall of Koch's Institute for Infectious Diseases. Dr. Richard Pfeiffer was the accredited discoverer and his observations were confirmed by Dr. Canon, of Moabit Hospital, by Dr. Coke and Dr. Kitasato. The same variety of type in the disease is noticed as heretofore, although many claim that Bronchial and Pneumonic symptoms were more marked, as also the disturbance of circulation and weakness of heart. Many new remedies have appeared, but they are still under discussion.

The work of Dr. Sisley, London, sums up the chief facts as to it, although he is too strongly an advocate for strenuous measures grounded on its infectivity, which he seems to think also includes horses, cats, etc.

We quote a valuable comment on the subject from the London *Lancet* of January 23d, 1892, because we believe it important as a caution not only as to this, but other diseases:

"It must not be forgotten that until the present pandemic, which began in the autumn of 1889, opinion was not only much divided as to the contagiousness of the disease, but rather, we would say, predominantly opposed to this view of its nature. Miasm rather than contagion, certain obscure atmospheric agencies rather than direct transmission of germs from individual to individual, were held to be most fitting to explain the remarkable phenomena it exhibits. The extreme rapidity with which the malady spreads over the surface of the globe, the simultaneity of outbreaks in widely separated countries, the similar general incidence upon large numbers of people at one and the same time, these and many other considerations weighed in favor of its non-contagiousness. Nor is it possible to entirely divest the mind of the idea that the disease is spread in other ways than by direct or indirect infection, although Dr. Sisley, who is a leading exponent of the infectious doctrine, considers that general susceptibility, or vulnerability added to marked brevity of an incubation period, can explain all these apparent anomalies. Whether it be miasmatic or not, it is, however, indubitably infectious."

Influenza was not prolonged into the spring of 1892 to any great extent, either in this country or abroad. We heard comparatively little of it again until early in March, 1893, when in a mild form it made its appearance on the continent and in Great Britain and in the United States at occasional localities. It was not at all diffused as before. It was reported most extensively



from Paris in April, 1893, and to some extent in London. In the United States a few deaths were reported from New York late in March and early in April. It was spoken of also as appearing in a mild form in various localities. There was a marked increase of death-rate in pulmonary diseases, especially in New York City. The extreme death-rate of 30 per 1,000 having been reached for two or three weeks in March and early April. In New Jersey it was referred to as occurring during the winter of 1892 and the spring 1893 in sixteen counties of the State, but generally in a very mild form. It was more prevalent in Hudson county, Newark and Trenton than at most other points. It especially seemed to disturb the type of other diseases and to increase nervous and pneumonic symptoms.

In November, 1893, it again began to be prevalent in various parts of Europe and in Great Britain. The following is a note as to it in the *Lancet* of December, 1893:

"Reports continue to reach us of the increased prevalence of this disease, and there can be little doubt that at the present time it is distributed pretty generally throughout the country. The disease seems to prevail extensively in Wales, and cases are reported from as far westward as Falmouth and as far to the north as Dunblane. At Liverpool the disease is said to have produced a considerable rise in the death-rate. \* \* \* In some of the mining districts the miners have been seized while at their work in the pits, and in other parts of the country school closure is being resorted to, owing to the large number of children attacked. The disease, though still of a milder type than in former epidemics, is nevertheless claiming a by no means inconsiderable number of victims, and in London alone, during the week ending November 25th, there were thirty-six deaths attributed directly to influenza. As will be seen from our correspondents' letters from Scotland, Ireland, and the Northern counties, in addition to the above facts, this recrudescence has been almost simultaneous in all parts of the kingdom. This is a suggestive contrast to the manner in which the disease spread on its first importation three years ago."

About the 1st of January there was a sudden cessation of the disease, so that by the end of the month it showed great mildness and much fewer cases. Similar facts reached us from various parts of the United States, although its mildness at the start was marked. In New Jersey it prevailed as much as in the previous year. While few deaths were recorded it added much to the usual amount of sickness in December and in January, 1894.

The scattered notices of it here and there lead us to regard it as likely to range itself more than ever before as a disease likely to occur more frequently during the winter and spring. The discovery of a bacillus characteristic of it seems to be confirmed, and the following remarks of Dr. R. Pfeiffer, March, 1893, who first identified it, are worthy of note:

#### "THE ETIOLOGY OF INFLUENZA.

The bacillus grows very rapidly in pure cultures on a suitable soil, but no growth takes place at a temperature under 26° C. (78.8° F.) or over 43° C. (109.4° F.). In water at ordinary temperatures (60° F.) the bacillus dies rapidly (in eight hours). In bouillon it retains its vitality for from fourteen to

eighteen days. Hence sputum, &c., if not allowed to dry, is probably infectious for at least fourteen days; and we may here find the explanation of cases, recorded by competent observers, in which the infection appears to have been communicated by means of letters, clothing, &c. The bacillus is very rapidly affected by drying. Cultures exposed to dry air at a temperature of 37° C. did not survive for more than two hours, and even in moist air usually not more than eight hours and never more than twenty. Sputum, if dried, was quite sterile in thirty-four to forty hours. Dr. Pfeiffer draws the following conclusions from these facts:—(1) The influenza bacillus is not capable of multiplication outside the human body, either in water or in earth. (2) The spread of influenza by dry sputum can occur but seldom. (3) Infection is, as a rule, effected by means of the still moist secretions of the air-passages. Dr. Pfeiffer considers the catarrhal form of influenza to be by far the most frequent. In mild cases, scarcely to be distinguished from ordinary catarrh, he found the bacillus in enormous numbers in the secretion of the nose, whereas in cases of simple catarrh the secretion is almost sterile and certainly contains no bacterium to be mistaken for the influenza bacillus. During the acute stage the bacillus is present in the expectoration in large numbers. It sometimes persists in it for weeks, or even months, thus explaining those cases of prolonged convalescence which have been noted especially amongst tuberculous individuals. The general symptoms are to be regarded as the result of the absorption of influenza toxine. The bacillus may reach the pleura and there excite a pleuritis. No animal is known to be spontaneously affected by influenza. Guinea-pigs are very susceptible to the influenza toxine, exhibiting symptoms of fever, dyspnoea and extreme muscular weakness, strikingly resembling the clinical appearances in man. In conclusion, Dr. Pfeiffer points out the importance of thorough ventilation in all places where many people are assembled, such as theatres, schools and barracks, since every cough or sneeze expels infectious material into the air. He further suggests the use of disinfecting washes for the nose and mouth and the inhalation of antiseptic vapors, and concludes by expressing the hope that the knowledge of the cause of this remarkable disease may lead to the discovery of a specific remedy."—*Lancet*, April 8th, 1893.

Although not quite so prevalent in 1893, our former and continued experience with it leads us to feel that it must be closely studied, both in itself and as modifying other diseases. The two excellent Reports of the Local Government Board of Great Britain and various single papers throw much light upon it. We subjoin from the *Lancet*, September 9th, 1893, the following note as to it:

"The issue by the medical officer of the local government board of the further report on epidemic influenza concludes the history of a four years' epidemic, which commenced in 1889, continued until the close of 1892. A few cases of death from the same disease have been reported somewhat recently this year, but the epidemic as such seems to be at an end. Dr. Parsons' two reports, together with that of Dr. Klein, constitute, we believe, the most complete statement that has yet been published on the subject from the etiological and public health point of view, and the matters with which the recently issued volume deals are interesting at the present moment, and will also afford valuable material for reference should the disease at any time recur. After a lapse



of forty-one years influenza reached England again in 1889; it traveled steadily from the East towards this country, following the lines of human intercourse. We learn from the report that the incidence of the disease has been different in different places, and that it has varied in different phases of the prolonged epidemic through which we have passed. Why this should be so has not yet been made out, but a review of all the circumstances gives negative evidence to the effect that the differences cannot be accounted for by conditions of site, soil, occupation or any of the ordinary conditions which affect human life. How far the difference may be due to different qualities in the bacillus, as to which Dr. Klein reports so fully, is also not known; but there is some general evidence to show that the power for mischief of various micro-organisms varies from time to time, and these variations will doubtless some day be traced to their proper source. In the meantime, one method by which the disease is spread from person to person seems to be made clear. Dr. Klein finds, for example, that the sputa in all cases of influenza abound in the specific bacilli during the acute stages of the disease, and this for the moment indicates at least one method by which the affection may come to be in some degree controlled. It is now becoming more and more habitual to receive the sputa of patients suffering from diseases such as phthisis and diphtheria into vessels charged with some disinfecting fluid, and in so far as this may be practicable in the case of influenza it is suggested that it might be followed. The main difficulty as to this will probably arise from the fact that the bacilli of influenza manifest themselves in the bronchial tubes at a very early stage of the disease, and that some of the mischief which should be avoided will already have been brought about before the disease is recognized."

"During the fourteenth week of the year there occurred at Paris 1436 deaths—a figure greatly superior to the mean of the corresponding season (1094) and also to the mortality of the preceding week (1296). What has caused this rise? Influenza, doubtless, despite the fact that only twenty deaths are attributed directly to that disease. But the considerable increase in the deaths (almost exclusively of adults and old people) attributed to pneumonia, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, etc., leaves no doubt that these latter affections are due to influenza. Thus the deaths from acute bronchitis reached 56 (instead of 34 in the mean); chronic bronchitis, 68 (mean 43); broncho-pneumonia, 105 (mean 35); pneumonia, 137 (mean 67); and pulmonary congestion, 71 (mean 24). The deaths from pleurisy remain about stationary. Seventy-four aged persons are said to have succumbed to senile debility; the excess (42) over the average is due to influenza. Phthisis killed 233 persons (mean 210), and cardiac affections 72 instead of 60. Scarlet fever and diphtheria, with mortalities of 4 and 34, maintain the average; whooping-cough caused 16 instead of 5 deaths, whilst measles have diminished."

Influenza re-appeared in Great Britain and on the Continent in November, 1893, and during the whole of December was in various places in the United States. It is yet too early at this writing (December 30th) to state its probable extent, but it seems likely to become quite general. The type is, as yet, not so severe as its first onset. We know of it at several points in New Jersey, but no deaths have, as yet, been reported to us. At present there are at Trenton quite a number affected.

In London, during the week ending December 23d, there were no fewer than 164 deaths reported from it, as against 23, 36, 74 and 127 of the four preceding weeks. During November there were over 30 deaths in Berlin, and deaths from it were reported from Amsterdam, Prague and Moscow. It seems likely often to recur.

### LEPROSY

#### AND THE LIGHT IT THROWS ON OTHER DISEASES.

We have been so used to regard Leprosy as a disease of the East that it was not until its prevalence in the Hawaiian group of islands that much attention was given to it on the Western Continent. Its occurrence in a considerable number of cases in Canada, in California and in Minnesota, with a few scattered cases elsewhere in the United States, has served to mark it as worthy of the practical attention of physicians and sanitarians here.

In New Jersey but two cases have been reported to us. An alleged case in Monmouth county led to a careful examination on the part of the Board, and we were able to secure the diagnostic aid of a physician who had been familiar with the disease. It was soon settled that it was an unusual case of general Eczema, and not leprosy. The case which occurred in Harrison township, Hudson county, proved to be a real case of Leprosy, and the patient is now in a ward adjoining the almshouse at Snake Hill.

We draw attention to the disease just at this time because the important report of the English Commission on Leprosy, which was sent to India in 1890-91 by the Executive Committee of the National Leprosy Fund, has come to hand this year (1893), together with the comments of the Executive Committee and the Special Joint Committee nominated by the Executive Committee, by the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons.

The members of the Commission were Drs. Beaven Rake, Physician of the Trinidad Leper Asylum; George A. Buckmaster and Alfred A. Ranthack, and the members appointed by the Indian Government, Surgeon-Major Arthur Barclay and Surgeon-Major Samuel J. Thompson, of the Bengal Medical Service. The members of the Executive Committee of the National Fund and of the Special Committee were as follows:

Nominated by the Executive Committee of the National Leprosy Fund.	{ GEORGE N. CURZEN (Under Secretary For India), Chairman. EDWARD CLIFFORD.
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Nominated by the Royal College of Physicians.	{ DYCE DUCKWORTH, M.D., LL.D. G. A. HERON, M.D., F. R. C. P.
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Nominated by the Royal College of Surgeons.	{ JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, LL.D., F. R. S. N. C. MACNAMARA, F. R. C. S.
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[The above were the members of the Special Committee.]

Chairman of the Executive Committee. FERDINAND ROTHSCHILD.

Members of the Executive Committee.	{ F. L. LONDIN. ANDREW CLARK, M.D., F. R. C. P. JAMES PAGET. J. FAYRER. W. GUYER HUNTER. JONATHAN HUTCHINSON. E. CLIFFORD. ALGERNON BORTHWICK and EDWARD LAWSON, Honorary Treasurers.
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We give these lists because there are no names that carry more weight on most medical and sanitary subjects.

The conclusions of the Committee are stated as follows :

"1. Leprosy is a disease *sui generis* ; it is not a form of syphilis or tuberculosis, but has striking etiological analogies with the latter.

"2. Leprosy is not diffused by hereditary transmission, and for this reason and the established amount of sterility amongst lepers the disease has a natural tendency to die out.

"3. Though in a scientific classification of diseases leprosy must be regarded as contagious and also inoculable, yet the extent to which it is propagated by these means is exceedingly small.

"4. Leprosy is not directly originated by the use of any particular article of food, nor by any climatic or telluric conditions, nor by insanitary surroundings, neither does it peculiarly affect any race or caste.

"5. Leprosy is indirectly influenced by insanitary surroundings, such as poverty, bad food or deficient drainage or ventilation, for these, by causing a predisposition, increase the susceptibility of the individuals to the disease.

"6. Leprosy, in the great majority of cases, originates *de novo*—that is, from a sequence or concurrence of causes or conditions, dealt with in the report, and which are related to each other in ways at present imperfectly known.

"These conclusions are followed by some 'practical suggestions,' which amount to a declaration against segregation or compulsory isolation, but which favor the extension of retreats for voluntary isolation, with as little curtailment of personal freedom as possible, the permission of marriage amongst lepers and the formation of leper colonies." \* \*

"The Committee accept Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 of the conclusions of the Commission; but not being satisfied with the evidence offered by the Commissioners they express their disagreement with the concluding words of No. 3, viz.:

"That the extent to which leprosy is propagated by contagion and inoculation is exceedingly small."

"They cannot concur in the views expressed in No. 6—namely, that

"Leprosy in the majority of cases originates *de novo*—that is, from a sequence or concurrence of causes and conditions, dealt with in the report, and which are related to each other in ways at present imperfectly known"—being of opinion that the evidence adduced in the report does not justify such conclusions.

"The Commissioners have expressed opinions strongly adverse to compulsory segregation, either complete or partial. They say:

"No legislation is called for on the lines either of segregation or of interdiction of marriages with lepers.

"For India complete compulsory segregation may be considered to be absolutely impracticable. Neither do the conclusions given before as to the nature of the disease justify any recommendation for absolute segregation.

"It is impossible, for the same reasons, to advise compulsory partial isolation. Voluntary isolation is, therefore, the only measure left for consideration.

"In no case would the Commissioners suggest an Imperial Act especially directed against lepers as such.

"In conclusion, the Commissioners believe, from the considerations and arguments adduced in the foregoing report, that neither compulsory nor voluntary segregation would at present effectually stamp out the disease, or even markedly diminish the leper population, under the existing conditions of life in India."

"The Committee, having expressed their inability to accept the reasoning upon which the Commissioners have based the above conclusions, state that they are equally unable to accept the corollary that segregation in any case of leprosy in India is either impracticable or undesirable."

The following independent or dissentient opinions have been expressed by members of the Special Committee and of the Executive Committee:

"*Leprosy is not diffused by hereditary transmission.*" I do not think that this is proven."—J. FAYREER.

"*Contagious and also inoculable.*" This is also uncertain."—J. FAYREER.

"I understand the commissioners to mean by the expression *de novo* in reference to the origin of leprosy that they believe that the disease may begin independently of personal contagion and in connection with climatic dietetic causes. In that belief I entirely share. I also agree in the main with the rest of the statements in the Commissioners' report, to which exception has been taken in our committee. I feel convinced that if leprosy be contagious at all it depends but to an almost infinitesimal extent upon contagion for its spread."—JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, LL.D., F. R. S.

"I am in agreement generally with the recommendations of the Commission respecting *voluntary isolation* and the issue of *Municipal By-Laws* regulating the habits of lepers. I know no trustworthy evidence to prove that a leper in any community is a source of greater danger than is a consumptive patient, and I know that a person suffering from syphilis is a real and very positive source of danger anywhere. It would therefore be absurd on the face of it to adopt stringent laws for the leper and to let the syphilitic person go free.

"The intelligent layman now imagines that, because bacilli are an essential feature of leprosy, therefore the disease *must* be readily contagious. This is simply quite contrary to fact. The same thing holds good exactly for consumption and for some other disorders in which microbes play a part.

"I think a well-empowered and vigorously supported Government medical executive officer should be appointed in every large town and in certain districts to supervise the leprosy populations and report regularly upon them. It should be his business to see that the local regulations are fully carried out, and on his requisition only should any action be taken when necessary.

"Suitable asylums should be provided and those now existing should be sufficiently enlarged to meet the needs that will arise under suitable by-laws.

"The project of leper-farms is, I think, a good one. More than this is, I believe, not within any practical scheme for amending the condition of lepers and for diminishing the spread of the malady."—DYCK DUCKWORTH, M.D., LL.D.

"I am strongly in favor of the maintenance (by Government or otherwise) of voluntary homes for lepers, but do not believe that segregation would effect anything in diminishing the prevalence of the disease. Compulsory segrega-



tion would, I think, involve injustice and entail much social misery. I believe that our Commissioners' report well expresses not alone the opinions of those who have signed it, but, in a general way, those of the educated classes of the present day throughout India."—JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, LL.D., F. R. S.

"I think the report a most valuable and excellent one, agreeing generally with the remarks of the Committee. I concur in the objections made by Sir Dyce Duckworth and Mr. Hutchinson. I have also noted two remarks which I do not consider can be accepted as proven.

"But, on the whole, I regard the report as most excellent, and, if the recommendations are acted on, one which will prove of the greatest benefit to the population of India. When leprosy disappears, it will do so as a result of improved hygienic and social conditions.

"In the meantime all that is possible—as suggested in the report—to be done should be done to ameliorate the condition of the sufferers, and I am glad to find that coercive measures of segregation or wild fear of contagion are not contemplated."—J. FAYRER.

## FURTHER MEMORANDUM

"We, the undersigned members of the Executive Committee of the National Leprosy Fund, desire to express our approval of the Commissioners' report, which we regard as a very careful record of well observed important facts. We concur with their suggestions of 'the practical measures to be taken for the control or restriction of the disease in India.' We dissent from the opinion expressed in the body of the report of the Special Committee on the subject of the contagion of leprosy and from the recommendations founded on that opinion. We believe that the spread of leprosy by contagion is not sufficient to justify the compulsory segregation of lepers, though the institution of homes in which they may voluntarily reside may be very earnestly advised. And we are of opinion that, although an unusual susceptibility of leprosy may be transmitted by inheritance, and the children of lepers may be more than others liable to the disease if living in the conditions in which it generally occurs, this does not supply reason sufficient for prohibiting the marriage of the leprons.

"ANDREW CLARK, M.D., F. R. C. P.,

"W. GUYER HUNTER,

"JAMES PAGET,

"J. FAYRER,

"JONATHAN HUTCHINSON."

Important as the report is of itself and in its bearing on leprosy, it seems to us almost equally important in the light it throws upon other diseases known as parasitic or communicable.

The evidence seems clear that the micro-organism associated with, or causing leprosy, is distinct, and although quite different from that found in tuberculosis, it has striking etiological analogies with the latter.

Yet so far from being chiefly propagated by contagion, the Commission is unanimous in its view that its propagation, either by contagion or inoculation, is exceedingly rare. From the erroneous impression that the leprosy spoken of in the Mosaic law was the same disease as that now known by this name,

and from what has been accepted as clinical evidence, leprosy has been regarded as typically contagious, and never arising, except from hereditary taint, or from a previous case. The Commission declares that in the great majority of cases it arises *de novo*, being indirectly influenced by insanitary surroundings and by sequences and concurrences of conditions related to each other in ways at present imperfectly known.\*

The doctrine of heredity, too, is greatly modified or minimized. "Leprosy is not diffused by hereditary transmission," but insanitary conditions of persons and surroundings may by "causing a predisposition increase the susceptibility of the individual to the disease." The cases of the 160 lepers, emigrants from Norway, who settled in America over fifty years ago, as investigated by the Minnesota Board of Health and by Dr. Hansen, of Bergen, Norway, seem to confirm this view, although we could wish for more evidence as to the detail in all these cases.

While some of the two English committees, sitting in judgment on the Report of the Commission, take exception to the view expressed in items 3 and 6, one cannot read the confirmatory notes, or further memorandum, of Sir Andrew Clark, N. Guyer Hunter, James Paget, J. Fayrer, Jonathan Hutchinson and Dyce Duckworth, without seeing what a strong protest is furnished against some views so often taken for granted as prevalent and accepted as clinical opinions. Note especially as follows:

"The disease may begin independently of personal contagion and in connection with climatic and dietetic causes. In that belief I entirely share."  
—J. Hutchinson, LL. D., F. R. S.

"The intelligent laymen now imagines that because bacilli are an essential feature of leprosy, therefore the disease must be readily contagious. This is simply quite contrary to fact."—Dyce Duckworth, M. D., LL. D.

Now is a period in clinical and biological study of disease, of the etiology of disease, and especially of those diseases which are regarded as communicable, or those with which one or more forms of micro-organism are identified, which may well demand the close and technical attention of all physicians and sanitarians.

These are great studies, the importance of which is not overestimated. But we need to keep constantly in mind the difference between a working hypothesis and an ascertained fact, between what is possible, probable or proven, between primary and secondary causes, or what is due to a partnership of causes. On most points the observations of any one or two men, or of any school of doctrine must be tested by those of various others. Prevalent beliefs must not be accepted except upon classified evidence. While to our view the Report of the Commission is open to criticism on some of the points named, it is very valuable for its observations, as a study of etiology, and as a guide to comparative studies of tuberculosis and some other diseases. In the meantime it is important that we see to it that Leprosy from any cause does not gain a foothold on this continent, since for very many reasons, it would be a very undesirable addition to our list of native or acclimated diseases.

\* See editorial London *Lancet*, April 29th, 1893.



## REMITTENT FEVER.

The record of the past five years shows considerable diminution in the number of deaths from remittent fever. It has often been observed that the various forms of malarial disease occur differently in different seasons, but this gradual and aggregate diminution leads to the hope that some of its causes are gradually abating. While its frequency is governed by various influences and by the concurrence of various causes, such as exposure, heat, moisture, vegetable decay, etc, the fact still remains that it has its chief origin in wet and undrained lands in which there is much vegetable decay or in which, by a period of excessive dryness, new strata of deep and rich soil are exposed to the fermenting influences of heat and moisture. We have former testimonies in various localities of drainage for health. The large example of the Pequest Valley has fulfilled expectations and we look hopefully to the important drainage of the Passaic river area, above Little Falls, now being pushed forward to its completion. There are various other smaller lowlands needing thorough drainage, and in the interests of health as well as of production we urge attention thereto.

## DIPHTHERIA.

Since our last report no new facts have been accepted and settled as to this disease. The value of examination for the Klebs-Löffler bacillus, now called (*bacillus diphtheriæ*), as determining what is real diphtheria as distinct from throat lesions, in appearance closely allied, is now generally admitted.

The continued investigations of Dr. Klein, in the service of the English Local Government Board, seem to confirm the view that true croup is not, from a bacteriological standpoint, distinguishable from diphtheria. Such is now the judgment of most authorities. The same is true of those exudative and croupy forms of throat affection occurring in the later stages of scarlatina.

It is also generally admitted that there are forms of follicular sore throat, which closely resemble diphtheria, but do not take on the forms of this lesion. In the absence of special tests, it is wise to deal with these as at least "suspects," and to pursue the same general line of treatment, modified by the character of the symptoms. All the more because it is believed by so many that forms of sore throat, not diphtheritic in the start provide the planting ground for the specific disease and so glide into it.

So long as the highest authorities (Sir George Buchanan, etc.) are compelled to speak of it as "the least specific of all the contagions," as often of unknown origin, and, as at present, the greatest menace to child-life, we cannot be too full of forethought and foreact as to all that relates to isolation and treatment. Recently some Boards of Health, like that of New York City, have sought to define the line between true and false diphtheria in their modes of dealing with cases, but as yet we must depend on throat appearances and clinical symptoms, importance of mouth-cleanliness as a preventive of disease, and urge upon parents more care as to rinsing of the mouth and cleansing of the teeth as a habit for children.



Because of an error in our last report in the proportion of soap in a mouth and tooth powder recommended for general use, we repeat it here: Precipitated chalk, one ounce; powdered white soap, two drachms; pure phenol and eucalyptus oil, of each one-half drachm.

We refer to the Circular of the Board on diphtheria and to the full comments in recent reports.

## Divorces as Related to Marriage and Society.

It has been the habit of this Board at each quinquennial period to make statement as to the number of divorces in each county of the State, together with a few other facts relating thereto.

In the report for 1883 and in that for 1888 we have accompanied these tables with notes as to the bearing of these on marriage and on civil conditions, which may be referred to in this connection.

While the Christian church recognizes marriage as a sacred institution, and essential to Christian life and morals, the State not the less recognizes it as a civil and social act which has largely to do with the peace and welfare of society. A sustained and prosperous nation which has no ordinance of marriage and no marriage laws is inconceivable. The family is not only the social but the national unit, and its protection and maintenance a great public policy essential to the public welfare.

It is a difficult and delicate question how to regulate it so as to conserve both law and morals and give to the family the stability and protection which are necessary. A comparison of the laws of the various States shows confusion of view, lack of judicious ordering and variety of protections and limitations which ill comport with the fundamental principles which should govern so important a transaction. Recently a case came under our notice in which a man who had been divorced in an adjacent State because of marital infidelity, and could not be married in his own State, was quickly wedded here. Such like cases occur in several of the States, and furnish important reasons for a national law which shall regulate marriage and define the conditions of divorce.

It is the pride and honor of this State that it has not multiplied the grounds for divorce, as have many other States, and that the

practice of the courts has been such as to seek full evidence and hold applying parties to the strict conditions of the law.

Since our last quinquennial the shortening of the time in which desertion justifies application for divorce, from three years to two years (see Chapter XXI, Laws of 1890), increases the facility with which this convenient plea is presented.

We have to note some increase in the number of divorces in proportion to the population and to the number of marriages. Population by the census of 1885 was 1,278,033, and that by the census of 1890 was 1,441,017.

The number of divorces for the five years ending July 1st, 1883, was 788, and for the five years ending July 1st, 1888, was 1,173. The whole number for the past five years is 1,371.

It is also to be remembered that, by reason of strict church limitations, divorces do not occur at an equal pro rata among all classes, and that the average is therefore higher than the percentage seems to express.

We still urge that this whole subject receive the careful attention of all those who from Christian and patriotic considerations consider the welfare of society, and that both the people and their representatives see to it that only such laws are passed and such facilities given as are demanded by the most flagrant breaches of contract. As a rule the welfare of society, the preservation of the State and the most solemn considerations of the public good outweigh what might otherwise be sympathy for the individual and require strict laws and close scrutiny in their applications.



# DIVORCES AS RELATED TO MARRIAGE. 521

NUMBER OF DIVORCES GRANTED IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY FOR A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS, FROM JULY 1ST, 1888, TO JULY 1ST, 1893.

YEAR.	Number granted.	APPLICANTS.		CAUSES.				
		Husband.	Wife.	Adultery.	Desertion.	Extreme cruelty.	Bigamy.	Impotence.
1888-89.	258	90	168	74	176	3	3	2
1889-90.	232	82	150	90	130	7	5	1
1890-91.	311	98	213	90	201	16	4	1
1891-92.	278	108	170	80	180	5	3	1
1892-93.	292	105	187	89	198	4	1	1
Totals.	1,371	483	888	423	894	35	16	3

The total resident marriages for five years ending July 1st, 1893, were 62,118; the total divorces for the same period, 1,371, making a divorce rate of 22.07 per 1,000 marriages of 2,000 persons, or one divorce to every 45 $\frac{1}{2}$  marriages.

## NUMBER OF DIVORCES GRANTED BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Totals.	Population, Census of 1890.
Atlantic.	7	5	7	6	7	32	28,836
Bergen.	2	6	10	9	7	34	47,226
Burlington.	9	7	6	12	8	42	58,528
Camden.	30	20	31	24	24	129	87,687
Cape May.	2	3	3			8	11,268
Cumberland.	12	5	5	2	12	36	45,438
Essex.	43	46	65	47	45	246	256,098
Gloucester.	4	2	1	8	4	19	28,649
Hudson.	46	36	57	60	65	264	275,126
Hunterdon.	5	7	6	6	5	29	35,355
Mercer.	14	23	28	20	24	109	79,978
Middlesex.	8	5	11	8	6	38	61,754
Monmouth.	14	6	14	14	11	59	69,128
Morris.	9	7	6	6	8	36	54,101
Ocean.	1	2	2	2	1	8	15,974
Passaic.	25	23	35	16	28	127	105,046
Salem.			2	3	2	7	25,151
Somerset.	6	1	1	5	9	22	28,311
Sussex.	1	2	1		3	7	22,259
Union.	15	20	10	17	12	74	72,477
Warren.	5	5	6	8	8	32	36,553
Out of State.		1	4	5	3	13	
Totals.	258	232	311	278	292	1,371	1,444,933

## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

## SUMMARY OF MARRIAGES FOR FIVE YEARS, FROM JULY 1st, 1888, TO JULY 1st, 1893.

	Marrriages.	Supplement of each year.
1888-89.....	15,726	390
1889-90.....	15,564	542
1890-91.....	15,306	490
1891-92.....	16,082	449
1892-93.....	17,178	.....
	<u>79,855</u>	<u>1,871</u>
	1,871	
Total.....	81,726	

NUMBER OF NON-RESIDENT MARRIAGES IN NEW JERSEY IN GROUPS OF FIVE YEARS  
EACH, BEGINNING JULY 1st, 1878.

July 1st, 1878, to July 1st, 1883.....	None.
July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1888.....	11,151
July 1st, 1888, to July 1st, 1893.....	19,510
Total.....	<u>30,661</u>

MARRIAGES FOR FIFTEEN YEARS, FROM JULY 1st, 1878, TO JULY 1st, 1893, NOT IN-  
CLUDING NON-RESIDENTS.

1878-79.....	7,359
1879-80.....	8,162
1880-81.....	8,366
1881-82.....	9,582
1882-83.....	9,116
1883-84.....	9,329
1884-85.....	9,348
1885-86.....	7,779
1886-87.....	7,458
1887-88.....	7,937
1888-89.....	11,944
1889-90.....	11,921
1890-91.....	12,384
1891-92.....	12,764
1892-93.....	13,105
Total.....	<u>146,554</u>

The total divorce-rate for fifteen years is 22.73 per 1,000 marriages or 2,000 persons, or one divorce to every 43 $\frac{1}{3}$  marriages.

NOTE.—The number of marriages is somewhat changed from those in former tables, as supplements have been added.

## Synopsis of Vital and Mortuary Statistics.

BY THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The following outline presents the comparative number of marriages, births and deaths, as follows :

Average for five years ending June 30th, 1883 :

Marriages.....	8,539
Births.....	24,281
Deaths.....	21,981

Average for five years ending June 30th, 1888 :

Marriages.....	10,067
Births.....	26,050
Deaths.....	23,952

Average for five years ending June 30th, 1893 :

Marriages.....	12,069
Births.....	30,199
Deaths.....	29,439

The marriages occurring in Camden and other places, as a result of the Pennsylvania law, so far as known, are not counted in our reckoning, although necessarily recorded. The excess, as we have it, is as follows :

1886.....	2,527
1887.....	4,332
1888.....	4,557
1889.....	4,187
1890.....	3,411
1891.....	3,767
1892.....	4,073



The following is the record for the year, from July 1st, 1888, to June 30th, 1889:

Marriages (including 4,072 non-residents).....	15,726
Marriages of non-residents.....	4,072
Births.....	29,099
Still-births.....	1,817
Deaths.....	26,543

The record from July 1st, 1889, to July 1st, 1890, is as follows:

Marriages (including 4,187 non-residents).....	15,564
Marriages of non-residents.....	4,187
Births.....	30,103
Still-births.....	1,799
Deaths.....	28,530

The population of the State in 1880 was 1,131,116; in 1885, 1,278,133, and in 1890, 1,444,933.

The following is the record for the year ending July 1st, 1891:

Marriages (including 3,411 non-residents).....	15,305
Marriages of non-residents.....	3,411
Births.....	28,882
Still-births.....	1,795
Deaths.....	28,840

The following is the record for the year ending July 1st, 1892:

Marriages (including 3,767 non-residents).....	16,082
Marriages of non-residents.....	3,767
Births.....	30,627
Still-births.....	1,826
Deaths.....	32,685

The following is the record for the year ending July 1st, 1893:

Marriages (including 4,073 non-residents).....	17,178
Marriages of non-residents.....	4,073
Births.....	32,285
Still-births.....	1,877
Deaths.....	30,596

#### SYNOPSIS OF STATISTICS.

##### MARRIAGES.

It will be seen that the variations in marriage rates from year to year are not large. The number for last year, deducting those of non-residents, is a little larger than usual, being 13,105. The statistics of marriages from the national census do not yet furnish

us the marriage rates, and fuller comparisons will be made next year.

It is to be remembered that the marriage rates give the average number of persons marrying, and not the number of marriages to every 1,000 of the population. The marriage rates in 1886 were, for some of our States which are considered the most accurate, as follows:

Vermont.....	15.6
Massachusetts.....	18.0
Rhode Island.....	17.6
Connecticut.....	15.8
Ohio.....	16.4

The most recent comparison we have seen for countries abroad is that for 1876, which was as follows:

German Empire.....	17.0
England and Wales.....	16.6
Austria.....	16.2
Italy.....	16.2
France.....	15.8
Scotland.....	15.0
Ireland.....	10.0

In general the number of marriages in proportion to the population is an index of some social conditions, although there needs also to be a comparison with divorces, which vary much both as to law and custom in different countries. Dr. Farr, of the registrar-general's office of England and Wales, in comparisons through series of years found the number of marriages to be much governed by the prices of grain, so that these are in no small degree an index of the prosperity of the people.

In our own State the returns of marriages are now quite satisfactory.

#### BIRTHS.

It is the case in this State, as in all American cities and States, that the birth returns are not as complete as those of marriage or death, but as to these there is increase of record. For purposes of statistics we are able in two or three ways in addition to arrive at a nearer approximate, and hope in our next State census to



follow the course of the national census, which has a separate column for the living population under one year of age. Under date of November 4th we have the following statement as to births for the State of New Jersey during the year ending May 31st, 1890: Births per 1,000 of population (excluding stillborn), 25.16.

The number of births during the census year on which the above rates are based was obtained by adding to the living population under one year of age on June 1st, 1890, the number who were born and died during the census year.

This is a progressive decrease from former records.

The same seems to have occurred in foreign countries. The rates as given abroad are: For Austria, 37 per 1,000; for Germany, 35.7; for England and Scotland, 30.5; for Ireland, 22.5; and for France, 21.9

Dr. John S. Billings, Medical Superintendent of the Eleventh Census, says: "The birth rate per thousand of population in the United States was 30.95 in 1880 and 26.68 in 1890; that is, it has diminished a little over four per thousand."

While recognizing the influence of intoxicating liquors and luxurious living, he gives special prominence to those limitations upon fecundity which are accomplished by limiting the natural law of production. It is not so much celibacy as the objection that married persons have to the care and rearing of families. It is a subject for inquiry by sociologists. (See article in *The Forum*, June, 1893, and *Review of Reviews* for July, page 100.)

The statistics of the average size of families in the various countries of Europe, as given in the *New York Independent*, July 7th, 1891, are as follows:

France.....	3.03	members.
Denmark.....	3.61	"
Hungary.....	3.70	"
Switzerland.....	3.94	"
Austria and Belgium.....	4.05	"
England.....	4.08	"
Germany.....	4.10	"
Sweden.....	4.12	"
Holland.....	4.22	"
Scotland.....	4.46	"
Italy.....	4.56	"
Spain.....	4.65	"
Russia.....	4.83	"
Ireland.....	5.20	"



We have not thought it important to base any conclusions on the returns of still-births, although these serve as guides as to vigor of population, and are also to be studied in some populations in their social aspects. We cannot, as yet, make numerical deductions therefrom.

There is need of proper social views as to those cases in which premature birth is not an accident or a disease. While cases of interference with unborn life do not directly fall under our duties in the record of vital facts, it is well to bear in mind the serious view which law takes of these cases. We here simply quote as follows a recent note (July, 1893,) from the London *Lancet*:

"The Parliamentary return asked for by Viscount Grimston and already alluded to in *The Lancet*, contains answers to the following question (No. 7): What are the penalties for criminally causing a child to be stillborn? The replies will be read with interest, since from various causes and reasons this crime of procuring, or attempting to procure, abortion has of late years become unhappily frequent. As is well known, in England and in Ireland the punishment is penal servitude for life, or for any less term, or imprisonment; whilst, if the mother of the child should die in consequence of this unlawful act, the crime becomes constructive or legal murder. In 1875, Alfred Thomas Heap, a Manchester abortionist, was convicted of the murder of a woman. He had used a Manchester spindle, with which he had transixed the gravid uterus. He was found guilty, but was recommended to mercy by the jury. As, however, they were unaware that he had already served five years' penal servitude for procuring abortion the recommendation was disregarded and he was executed. Since then there have been many convictions and heavy sentences, but still the crime goes on. In Scotland the punishment is arbitrary; in France, Spain, the German Empire, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Russia, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, in short, throughout the whole of Europe—the crime is punished with imprisonment for from six months to twenty years or for life. In Sweden the penalty is death if the mother dies, and in Russia the mother, if a consenting party, may be exiled to Siberia; in the Dominion of Canada the penalty is imprisonment for life; in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and in Prince Edward Island it varies from imprisonment for two years to for life; in New Brunswick the penalty is death; in Australia and New Zealand the punishment is very severe, ranging from two years' imprisonment to penal servitude for life; in the United States it is punished with fines ranging from \$100 to \$5,000, with imprisonment for long periods and with death; so that in all parts of the civilized world this crime is regarded as a grave one and is punished with more or less severity. Every medical practitioner, who may have the opportunity of doing so, should aid in bringing to justice the miscreants, both male and female, who live and thrive on this abominable trade, too often at the risk of the lives of the unhappy women who resort to them."

The population of the State in 1880 was 1,131,116; in 1885, 1,278,133, and in 1890, 1,444,933.

The following table shows the average number of deaths from each of the principal causes, from July 1st, 1878, to July 1st, 1888:

YEARLY AVERAGE OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL DISEASES FOR TEN YEARS ENDING  
JULY 1st, 1888.

Remittent .....	289
Enteric or Typhoid .....	579
Small-Pox .....	71
Scarlatina.....	610
Measles.....	135
Whooping-Cough.....	161
Diphtheria and Croup.....	1,280
Erysipelas.....	101
Diarrhoeal Diseases of Children.....	2,592
Consumption .....	3,182
Acute Lung .....	2,438
Brain and Nervous Diseases of Children .....	1,762
Diseases of Heart and Circulation.....	1,313
Renal and Cystic Diseases .....	753
Adult Brain and Spinal Diseases .....	1,405
Adult Digestive and Intestinal Diseases.....	1,093
Cancer.....	482
Acute Rheumatism.....	75
Puerperal .....	245

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES FROM JULY 1st, 1888, TO JULY 1st, 1889.

Remittent Fever.....	203
Enteric or Typhoid Fever.....	724
Small-Pox.....	3
Scarlet Fever .....	533
Measles .....	118
Whooping-Cough .....	278
Diphtheria and Croup.....	1,574
Erysipelas.....	114
Diarrhoeal Diseases of Children.....	3,377
Consumption .....	3,449
Acute Lung.....	2,862
Brain and Nervous Diseases of Children .....	1,923
Diseases of Heart and Circulation.....	1,786
Renal and Cystic Diseases.....	1,056
Adult Brain and Spinal Diseases.....	1,791
Adult Digestive and Intestinal Diseases.....	1,450
Cancer .....	579
Acute Rheumatism.....	117
Puerperal.....	254



# VITAL AND MORTUARY STATISTICS.

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## DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES FROM JULY 1ST, 1889, TO JULY 1ST, 1890.

Remittent Fever.....	195
Enteric or Typhoid Fever.....	782
Small-Pox.....	0
Scarlatina.....	209
Measles.....	174
Whooping-Cough.....	371
Diphtheria and Croup.....	1,575
Erysipelas.....	81
Diarrhœal Diseases of Children.....	3,527
Consumption.....	3,669
Acute Lung.....	3,804
Brain and Nervous Diseases of Children.....	2,032
Diseases of Heart and Circulation.....	1,945
Renal and Cystic Diseases.....	1,149
Adult Brain and Spinal Diseases.....	2,308
Adult Digestive and Intestinal Diseases.....	1,521
Cancer.....	640
Acute Rheumatism.....	106
Puerperal.....	250

## DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES FROM JULY 1ST, 1890, TO JULY 1ST, 1891.

Remittent Fever.....	180
Enteric or Typhoid Fever.....	695
Small-Pox.....	0
Scarlatina.....	288
Measles.....	250
Whooping-Cough.....	299
Diphtheria and Croup.....	1,737
Erysipelas.....	85
Diarrhœal Diseases of Children.....	3,191
Consumption.....	3,456
Acute Lung.....	4,101
Brain and Nervous Diseases of Children.....	2,029
Diseases of Heart and Circulation.....	1,960
Renal and Cystic Diseases.....	1,200
Adult Brain and Spinal Diseases.....	2,333
Adult Digestive and Intestinal Diseases.....	1,573
Cancer.....	642
Acute Rheumatism.....	76
Puerperal.....	296

## DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES FROM JULY 1ST, 1891, TO JULY 1ST, 1892.

Remittent Fever.....	198
Enteric or Typhoid Fever.....	628
Small-Pox.....	38
Scarlatina.....	1,008



Measles.....	197
Whooping-Cough.....	163
Diphtheria and Croup.....	1,776
Erysipelas.....	94
Diarrhoeal Diseases of Children.....	4,043
Consumption.....	3,575
Acute Lung.....	5,184
Brain and Nervous Diseases of Children.....	2,242
Diseases of Heart and Circulation.....	2,183
Renal and Cystic Diseases.....	1,444
Adult Brain and Spinal Diseases.....	2,457
Adult Digestive and Intestinal Diseases.....	1,625
Cancer.....	688
Acute Rheumatism.....	100
Puerperal.....	282

The population of the State, census of 1880, was 1,131,116; in 1885, 1,278,133, and in 1890, 1,444,933.

(For comparison, reckon the first quinquennial on the population of 1880, the second on that of 1885. For 1890 we have the national census, and for each year since the population as estimated thereupon.)

A comparison of death rates is one of the legitimate uses to be made of vital statistics, if only all the conditions which make such comparisons informative as to the relations of health, disease and death are complied with. Approximations are of value if only they are recognized at their true worth.

#### DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES FROM JULY 1ST, 1892, TO JULY 1ST, 1893.

Remittent Fever.....	148
Enteric or Typhoid Fever.....	506
Small-pox.....	43
Scarlatina.....	445
Measles.....	73
Whooping-Cough.....	237
Diphtheria and Croup.....	1,677
Erysipelas.....	74
Diarrhoeal Diseases of Children.....	3,981
Consumption.....	3,429
Acute Lung.....	3,974
Brain and Nervous Diseases of Children.....	2,072
Diseases of Heart and Circulation.....	2,179
Renal and Cystic Diseases.....	1,441
Adult Brain and Spinal Diseases.....	2,611
Adult Digestive and Intestinal Diseases.....	1,753
Cancer.....	723
Acute Rheumatism.....	102
Puerperal.....	282

YEARLY AVERAGE OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL DISEASES FOR FIVE YEARS, BEGINNING  
JULY 1st, 1888.

Remittent Fever.....	185
Enteric or Typhoid Fever .....	667
Small-pox.. .....	17
Scarlatina.....	497
Measles.....	162
Whooping-Cough.....	270
Diphtheria and Croup.....	1,668
Erysipelas.....	90
Diarrhoeal Diseases.....	2,624
Consumption.....	3,516
Acute Lung.....	3,986
Brain and Nervous Diseases of Children .....	2,060
Diseases of Heart and Circulation.....	2,010
Renal and Cystic Diseases.....	1,258
Adult Brain and Spinal Diseases.....	2,340
Adult Digestive and Intestinal Diseases.....	1,585
Cancer.....	654
Acute Rheumatism.....	100
Puerperal.....	273

In order to give some estimate of usual death rates, we insert herewith the following table, for the year 1890, of a number of cities in various localities :

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	Population.	RATE PER 1,000.	
		Births.	Deaths.
London, . . . . .	4,221,452	29.7	19.2
Brighton, . . . . .	115,066	23.9	17.1
Portsmouth, . . . . .	160,128	34.3	18.9
Norwich, . . . . .	107,306	33.8	19.4
Plymouth, . . . . .	84,464	31.5	23.7
Bristol, . . . . .	222,049	28.8	18.6
Wolverhampton, . . . . .	82,799	32.9	21.9
Birmingham, . . . . .	479,906	30.5	20.2
Leicester, . . . . .	142,581	31.7	17.4
Nottingham, . . . . .	212,662	25.8	16.0
Derby, . . . . .	94,496	27.9	21.2
Birkenhead, . . . . .	99,507	32.0	17.5
Liverpool, . . . . .	517,116	29.3	23.0
Bolton, . . . . .	115,253	32.3	24.8
Manchester, . . . . .	506,459	35.5	29.2
Salford, . . . . .	198,717	29.1	21.3
Oldham, . . . . .	131,010	27.2	20.2
Blackburn, . . . . .	120,496	32.8	23.1
Preston, . . . . .	107,864	36.9	26.1
Huddersfield, . . . . .	95,656	23.8	19.1
Halifax, . . . . .	83,119	28.4	21.8
Bradford, . . . . .	216,938	26.2	20.6
Leeds, . . . . .	369,099	33.5	22.8
Sheffield, . . . . .	375,304	31.4	24.0
Hull, . . . . .	200,934	32.8	20.3
Sunderland, . . . . .	131,302	35.8	23.2
Newcastle, . . . . .	187,502	39.6	26.2
Cardiff, . . . . .	130,283	39.3	18.9
Edinburgh, . . . . .	261,970	26.8	20.4
Glasgow, . . . . .	507,143	36.5	25.6
Dublin, . . . . .	347,312	27.5	26.7
Calcutta, . . . . .	466,459	..	28.9
Bombay, . . . . .	773,196	20.1	27.0
Madras, . . . . .	398,777	43.5	42.7
Paris, . . . . .	2,260,945	26.2	25.2
Brussels, . . . . .	482,158	27.0	20.6
Amsterdam, . . . . .	417,539	34.8	22.1
Rotterdam, . . . . .	209,136	36.7	21.7
The Hague, . . . . .	160,531	34.0	20.0
Copenhagen, . . . . .	320,000	33.8	21.9
Stockholm, . . . . .	245,317	31.5	20.4
Christiania, . . . . .	150,400	21.4	22.2
St. Petersburg, . . . . .	956,226	..	28.5
Berlin, . . . . .	1,609,536	30.7	22.7
Hamburg, . . . . .	622,530	37.3	22.9
Dresden, . . . . .	276,523	31.2	22.5
Breslau, . . . . .	339,318	36.3	28.0
Munich, . . . . .	349,000	39.8	30.0
Vienna, . . . . .	1,378,530	32.7	25.2
Prague, . . . . .	310,485	..	28.0
Buda Pest, . . . . .	513,010	37.4	31.2
Rome, . . . . .	427,684	29.3	23.8
Venice, . . . . .	159,100	27.2	28.2
Cairo, . . . . .	374,838	53.1	47.4
Alexandria, . . . . .	231,396	45.6	40.8
New York, . . . . .	1,681,216	..	25.0
Philadelphia, . . . . .	1,069,264	..	20.6

For comparison we give also the death rate of Philadelphia, New York City and Boston for 1893. Philadelphia 21.20, estimated on a population of 1,115,562. New York City 23.46, reckoned on a population of 1,924,800. Boston 24.02, reckoned on a population of 487,897.



According to Dr. Billings in the census of 1890, the number of deaths reported as due to consumption in the United States during the census year was 101,645, giving a death rate from this cause of a little over *1.6 per 1000* of living population. If we take the States in which the registration of deaths is most complete and accurate, we have the following death rates per thousand from consumption for the census year ending June 1st, 1890, viz.: Connecticut, 2.34; District of Columbia, 3.59; Massachusetts, 2.67; New Jersey, 2.34; New York, 2.48; Rhode Island, 2.66. From these data it is quite safe to assume that the number of deaths due to pulmonary phthisis in the whole country during the census year was over 125,000.

In the large cities the death rate from this cause was greater. Taking the six years ending May 31st, 1890, the average annual death rate from consumption in New York City was 3.92; in Brooklyn, 2.98; in Boston, 3.86; in Philadelphia, 2.98.



# **Number of Marriages, Births and Deaths.**

**BY COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS, AND TOTALS FOR THE STATE,  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1898.**

## **ATLANTIC COUNTY.**

	M	B	D
Absecon.....	3	13	12
Atlantic City.....	212	260	290
Buena Vista.....	7	21	16
Egg Harbor City.....	22	44	41
Egg Harbor Township.....	20	68	60
Galloway.....	9	42	30
Hamilton.....	10	42	32
Hammonston.....	27	27	27
Mullica.....	3	16	13
Weymouth.....		6	1
	315	640	520

## **BERGEN COUNTY.**

	M.	B.	D.
Boiling Spring.....	6	24	26
Eaglewood.....	30	41	23
Franklin.....	30	41	33
Heckensack.....	62	122	124
Harrington.....	23	46	46
Hoboken.....	21	60	39
Lodi.....	37	100	111
Midland.....	6	28	40
Orvil.....	7	28	27
Palisade.....	22	67	43
Ridgefield.....	21	67	127
Ridgewood.....	12	66	36
Saddle River.....	19	60	40
Union.....	30	72	72
Washington.....	19	70	60
	336	1068	646



## BURLINGTON COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Bass River.....	4	20	18
Beverly.....	21	30	62
Bordentown.....	39	83	88
Burlington.....	88	137	160
Chester.....	34	86	72
Chesterfield.....	2	16	18
Cinnaminson.....	36	86	52
Delran.....	23	65	37
Eastampton.....	1	7	7
Evesham.....	4	16	21
Florence.....	8	45	25
Lumberton.....	7	9	37
Mansfield.....	7	38	19
Medford.....	18	26	28
Mount Laurel.....	3	26	24
New Hanover.....	17	16	35
Northampton.....	62	102	113
Pemberton.....	17	2	46
Randolph.....	2	4	6
Shamong.....	2	4	11
Southampton.....	18	18	14
Springfield.....	6	14	19
Washington.....		13	16
Westampton.....		8	4
Willingboro.....		11	11
Woodland.....			5
	408	862	915

## CAMDEN COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Camden City.....	*4,570	1,347	1,357
Centre.....	6	42	28
Delaware.....	1	17	24
Gloucester City.....	52	104	148
Gloucester.....	19	78	96
Haddon.....	38	89	61
Pensauken.....	8	41	36
Stockton.....	67	153	158
Waterford.....	19	55	39
Winslow.....	11	33	40
	4,780	1,959	2,007

\* Marriages of non-residents, 3,662.

## CAPE MAY COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Cape May City.....	22	55	43
Dennis.....	17	43	40
Lower.....	20	54	33
Middle.....	21	44	41
Upper.....	13	40	21
	93	236	178

# MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

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## CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Bridgeton .....	116	325	217
Commercial .....	9	23	17
Deerfield .....	4	62	22
Downe .....	15	9	9
Fairfield .....	10	31	16
Greenwich .....	10	21	21
Hopewell .....	10	25	29
Landis .....	56	158	151
Lawrence .....	14	40	30
Maurice River .....	9	35	36
Millville .....	110	293	162
Stow Creek .....	4	12	9
	367	1,034	719

## ESSEX COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Belleville .....	32	69	85
Bloomfield .....	41	188	126
Caldwell .....	15	39	38
Clinton .....	21	70	64
East Orange .....	96	226	204
Franklin .....	5	53	22
Livingston .....	4	19	14
Millburn .....	7	60	29
Montclair .....	76	249	185
Newark .....	1,956	5,410	4,900
Orange .....	197	559	428
South Orange .....	20	94	47
Verona .....	8	18	12
West Orange .....	18	108	68
	2,500	7,142	6,170

## GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Clayton .....	11	13	44
Deptford .....	2	43	37
East Greenwich .....	13	18	28
Elk .....	1	7	8
Franklin .....	9	46	24
Glassboro .....	18	81	42
Greenwich .....	14	29	35
Harrison .....	4	18	21
Logan .....	7	15	22
Mantua .....	15	28	33
Monroe .....	22	12	41
South Harrison .....	2	14	3
Washington .....	8	26	28
West Deptford .....	3	33	17
Woodbury .....	55	84	49
Woolwich .....	28	30	28
	212	497	412

## HUDSON COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Bayonne .....	120	553	445
Guttenberg.....	9	106	79
Harrison.....	27	253	248
Hoboken.....	613	1,661	1,248
Jersey City.....	1,401	3,690	4,541
Kearny.....	40	227	262
North Bergen.....	35	140	272
Town of Union.....	189	331	244
Union.....	6	89	88
Weehawken.....	4	44	61
West Hoboken.....	121	438	317
	2,515	7,532	7,805

## HUNTERDON COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Alexandria.....	2	18	13
Bethlehem.....	22	46	36
Clinton.....	27	45	23
Delaware.....	16	49	29
East Amwell.....	18	16	23
Franklin.....	14	25	21
Frenchtown.....	20	15	19
High Bridge.....	18	25	21
Holland.....	28	24	18
Kingwood.....	3	17	17
Lambertville.....	50	63	96
Lebanon.....	16	48	32
Raritan.....	29	52	79
Readington.....	25	29	23
Tewksbury.....	17	32	9
Union.....	9	1	11
West Amwell.....	1	6	15
	315	511	485

## MERCER COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
East Windsor.....	21	49	34
Ewing.....	8	19	97
Hamilton.....	15	21	122
Hopewell.....	28	54	59
Lawrence.....	6	14	28
Princeton.....	32	85	85
Trenton.....	*662	669	1,096
Washington.....	.....	11	20
West Windsor.....	7	21	22
	779	943	1,563

\* Marriages of non-residents, 121.



# MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

539

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Cranbury.....	12	25	82
East Brunswick.....	28	49	76
Madison.....	18	9	17
Monroe.....	18	22	38
New Brunswick.....	160	434	308
North Brunswick.....	2	17	13
Perth Amboy.....	146	245	224
Piscataway.....	22	45	45
Raritan.....	36	44	50
Sayreville.....	11	85	30
South Amboy.....	16	136	129
South Brunswick.....	17	80	41
Woodbridge.....	30	109	94
	488	1,250	1,092

## MONMOUTH COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Atlantic.....	6	3	26
Eatontown.....	12	22	50
Freehold.....	44	104	109
Holmdel.....	11	10	33
Howell.....	35	50	49
Long Branch.....	81	95	92
Manalapan.....	11	33	30
Marlboro.....	3	8	29
Matawan.....	18	53	39
Middletown.....	56	101	82
Millstone.....	11	26	21
Neptune.....	94	145	188
Ocean.....	9	12	16
Raritan.....	40	113	67
Shrewsbury.....	59	98	160
Upper Freehold.....	33	44	41
Wall.....	46	96	78
	569	1,013	1,130

## MORRIS COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Bernton.....	36	32	47
Chatham.....	37	72	96
Chester.....	8	15	12
Hanover.....	14	55	132
Jefferson.....	6	13	20
Mendham.....	9	25	19
Montville.....	13	10	13
Morristown.....	45	223	166
Mount Olive.....	14	34	37
Passaic.....	8	11	29
Penquannock.....	16	61	42
Randolph.....	33	116	107
Rockaway.....	14	122	89
Roxbury.....	21	66	37
Washington.....	15	30	17
	269	883	963

## OCEAN COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Berkeley.....		9	9
Brick.....	9	18	26
Dover.....	24	51	40
Eagleswood.....	5	16	19
Jackson.....	11	25	15
Lacey.....	5	11	13
Lakewood.....	32	40	50
Little Egg Harbor.....	18	48	28
Manchester.....	6	15	19
Ocean.....		5	2
Plumsted.....	10	34	17
Stafford.....	13	13	22
Union.....	13	22	12
	146	302	272

## PASSAIC COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Acquackanonk.....	11	44	31
Little Falls.....	13	67	37
Manchester.....	8	81	50
Passaic.....	164	438	343
Paterson.....	957	2,083	1,836
Pompton.....	15	34	22
Wayne.....	9	33	28
West Milford.....	18	25	24
	1,185	2,805	2,371

## SALEM COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Alloway.....	8	16	22
Elsinboro.....	1	1	4
Lower Alloways Creek.....	6	20	14
Lower Penns Neck.....	12	17	17
Mannington.....	9	18	38
Oldmans.....	15	29	18
Pittsgrove.....	28	35	60
Quinton.....	6	22	17
Salem.....	51	86	96
Upper Penns Neck.....	19	47	33
Upper Pittsgrove.....	8	27	15
	176	397	366

# MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

541

## SOMERSET COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Bedminster .....	10	35	17
Bernards .....	11	37	37
Brandenburg .....		14	10
Bridgewater .....	108	227	207
Franklin .....	19	68	56
Hillsborough .....	10	30	32
Montgomery .....	11	15	24
North Plainfield .....	22	82	59
Warren .....	2	8	10
	193	506	452

## SUSSEX COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Andover .....	6	11	14
Byram .....	10	16	12
Frankford .....	13	9	29
Green .....	6	13	3
Hampton .....	4	3	11
Hardyston .....	15	6	25
Lafayette .....	7	11	8
Montague .....			6
Newton .....	23	33	36
Sandyston .....	6	5	10
Sparta .....	14	12	32
Stillwater .....	5	14	11
Vernon .....	9	9	17
Walpack .....		4	6
Wantage .....	28	22	50
	146	168	270

## UNION COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Clark .....	1	3	2
Cranford .....	15	33	31
Elizabeth .....	353	1,142	829
Fanwood .....	9	29	25
Linden .....	6	14	50
New Providence .....	3	15	17
Plainfield .....	116	258	243
Rahway .....	67	86	171
Springfield .....	7	16	11
Summit .....	23	42	59
Union .....	3	21	27
Westfield .....	25	72	48
	628	1,771	1,513



## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

## WARREN COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Allamuchy.....	3	11	8
Belvidere.....	36	43	29
Blairtown.....	16	18	16
Franklin.....	6	15	14
Frelinghuysen.....	2	15	10
Greenwich.....	14	7	12
Hackettstown.....	21	43	42
Hardwick.....	2	10	4
Harmony.....	5	26	18
Hope.....	8	32	21
Independence.....	22	10	9
Knowlton.....	95	33	22
Lopatcong.....	2	87	20
Mansfield.....	8	20	16
Oxford.....	21	121	64
Pahaquarry.....	2	6	4
Phillipsburg.....	*384	190	128
Pohatcong.....	19	35	15
Washington.....	63	89	66
	728	761	518

\* Marriages of non-residents, 290.

## COUNTIES.

	M.	B.	D.
Atlantic.....	815	640	530
Bergen.....	336	1,053	905
Burlington.....	408	882	945
Camden.....	4,790	1,959	2,007
Cape May.....	93	236	176
Cumberland.....	367	1,084	719
Essex.....	2,600	7,142	6,170
Gloucester.....	212	497	442
Hudson.....	2,515	7,532	7,805
Hunterdon.....	315	511	485
Mercer.....	779	943	1,563
Middlesex.....	488	1,250	1,092
Monmouth.....	569	1,013	1,130
Morris.....	289	883	863
Ocean.....	146	302	272
Passaic.....	1,185	2,805	2,371
Salem.....	176	397	366
Somerset.....	193	506	452
Sussex.....	146	168	270
Union.....	628	1,771	1,513
Warren.....	728	761	518
	17,178	32,285	30,596

## Combined Quinquennial Tables of Deaths

AND THEIR PRINCIPAL CAUSES FOR FIVE YEARS, ENDING JUNE 30th,  
1893, WITH ACCOMPANYING EXPLANATIONS.

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The present system of Vital Statistics in the State of New Jersey went into operation in 1878. All previous records had reference chiefly to legal proof of life, marriage, parentage and death, and even for these purposes it was impossible, under the method of collection in vogue, to secure uniform returns. The study of these statistics for any vital or social purpose, or for their bearing on the incidents of disease or death, was scarcely thought of.

The State Board of Health, after its organization in 1877, gave to the subject careful and earnest attention. The result was the formulation of a law passed in 1878, under which the State began a system of collection and record of return more in accord with modern methods of collecting, tabulating and utilizing such statistics. Their importance is fully set forth in Circular 72 of this Board and in its various reports. Indeed the significance of such statistics has now come so to be recognized as that the chief questions are those relating to the methods of compilation and the deductions to be made therefrom.

The statistical year was made to begin July 1st, 1878, both because this was the more convenient date in relation to the law and the usual census returns, and also because it enabled the report to be made at the annual meeting of the Legislature following. On some accounts it would have been desirable to follow the civil year, but it would have made the report more tardy. The law and compilations and records under it were not up to the conceptions of those of the Board who had studied the subject, but were necessarily modified by the possibilities of secur-

ing any legislation on a subject so little understood, and by consideration of appropriations therefor.

The first aim has been correct methods of return, the collection of all needed data, and such a record as would, at any time in the future, render these available. To accomplish this it was necessary to sacrifice something as to tabulation of deductions therefrom. This was all the more indicated, because hasty generalizations are the great failure of statistics. Some facts, it is true, become apparent from year to year. But it is only large numbers and records for series of years that can be depended upon to eliminate errors or to bring the science of probabilities and reasoning founded thereon in the full range of practical knowledge.

Time, experience and the judgment of statistical workers has more fully satisfied us of the general correctness of this method, although suggesting some improvements. There has often been the temptation to multiply tables and to be assertive as to deductions, since these are far more impressive than the mere systematic and adequate collection of facts for future use. While each township, county and city has had its individual record ready for use when time and numbers justify, we have dealt chiefly with mortality statistics of counties and cities of over 5,000 inhabitants.

These have, from time to time, been gathered into quinquennial statements, and one decennial has been recorded without positive deductions therefrom. It has been felt that no very extended use could be made in a broad and assertive way until at least two decades had been recorded. Yet all along our yearly and quinquennial tables have furnished local hints or general information of present value and of greater prospective significance.

This year brings us to another quinquennial, which will be compiled and stated on the same basis as heretofore.

We also give in addition in this report the only decennial table we, thus far, have, namely that relating to the statistical period from July 1st, 1878, to July 1st, 1888, the same being in two condensed tables, the one including all the counties of the state, and the other all cities of over 5,000 inhabitants.

By graphic method and diagrammatic forms such tables are made more impressive to the ordinary student or reader than

bare numerical statements can be. We do this all the more hopefully because we believe the time will come when the general government will be able from its own resources to utilize and to extend their study for the benefit of the whole nation and incidentally for the special benefit of the State.

We first give for general reference the census of 1875, 1880, 1885 and 1890 for counties and for cities of over 5,000 inhabitants.

We then reproduce the Decennial Tables of Counties and Cities as found in the Twelfth Report, arranging the cities in the order of their counties instead of alphabetically.

*Population of the Counties of New Jersey for the Years 1875, 1880, 1885 and 1890.*

	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.
Atlantic.....	13,967	18,704	22,356	28,836
Bergen.....	35,516	38,786	39,880	47,226
Burlington.....	63,155	55,403	57,558	58,528
Camden.....	52,964	62,942	76,685	87,687
Cape May.....	8,190	9,765	10,744	11,269
Cumberland.....	35,311	37,687	41,982	45,438
Essex.....	168,812	189,929	213,764	256,098
Gloucester.....	24,486	25,886	27,693	28,649
Hudson.....	163,000	187,944	240,342	275,126
Hunterdon.....	37,473	38,570	37,420	35,356
Mercer.....	49,854	58,061	66,785	79,978
Middlesex.....	48,313	52,266	56,180	61,754
Morristown.....	48,500	55,538	62,324	69,128
Morris.....	49,019	50,861	50,675	54,101
Ocean.....	13,707	14,455	15,586	16,974
Passaic.....	63,775	68,890	83,374	105,046
Salem.....	22,701	24,579	25,373	25,151
Somerset.....	27,453	27,162	27,425	28,311
Union.....	24,010	23,539	22,401	22,289
Warren.....	61,768	55,571	61,839	72,467
Warren.....	37,359	36,589	37,737	36,783



*Population of the Cities of New Jersey of over 5,000 Inhabitants, for the Years 1875, 1880, 1885 and 1890.*

	1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.
Atlantic County—				
Atlantic City.....		5,477	7,942	13,055
Burlington County—				
Bordentown.....	5,110	5,334	5,857	*5,090
Burlington.....	7,297	7,237	7,690	7,264
Camden County—				
Camden City.....	33,825	41,659	52,884	58,313
Gloucester City.....	5,105	5,347	5,966	6,564
Cumberland County—				
Bridgeton.....	7,963	8,722	10,065	11,424
Millville.....	6,775	7,660	8,824	10,002
Essex County—				
Newark.....	123,310	136,508	152,988	181,830
Orange.....	10,813	13,207	15,231	18,844
Hudson County—				
Bayonne.....	5,836	9,372	13,080	19,033
Harrison.....		6,896	6,806	8,338
Hoboken.....	24,766	30,999	37,721	43,648
Jersey City.....	109,227	120,722	133,513	163,003
Town of Union.....		5,849	8,398	10,643
Mercer County—				
Chambersburg.....		5,487	8,542	.....
Trenton.....	25,031	29,910	34,386	57,458
Middlesex County—				
New Brunswick.....	16,640	17,166	18,258	18,603
Perth Amboy.....				9,512
Monmouth County—				
Long Branch.....			5,140	7,231
Morris County—				
Morristown.....		6,837	8,760	8,156
Passaic County—				
Passaic City.....		6,532		13,028
Paterson.....	38,814	51,031	8,326	78,347
Salem County—				
Salem City.....	9	5,056	63,273	5,516
Union County—				
Elizabeth.....	25,923	28,229	32,119	37,764
Plainfield.....	7,216	8,125	8,913	11,267
Rahway.....	6,947	6,455	6,861	7,106
Warren County—				
Phillipsburg.....	7,240	7,181	8,068	8,644

\*Bordentown includes the township.

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## Decennial Tables.

The following are the tables of ten years, from 1878-1888, so combined as to give the means and other averages for the various years and then the totals. In some cases the data were not complete for all the years, but only for five years, and so those have been given.

## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

*Summary of Vital Facts from New Jersey Death Record, by Counties, for Ten Years ending June 30th, 1888.*

COUNTIES. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.					Population, census of 1886.	Death-rate per 1,000.	PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																	
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.			Total, including under- one.	Remittent fever, &c. Etiotic or typhoid fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas. Diarrhoeal diseases, under twenty.	Consumption.	Acute lung diseases.	Cases of nervous dis- eases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic dis- eases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intesti- nal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Furuncul.
Atlantic .....	1069	831	311	1047	1005	1069	1005	11	69	50	16	44	183	24	563	534	288	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	45
Bergen .....	1305	764	574	1803	1631	1305	1631	153	183	6	166	23	237	29	602	783	702	482	482	482	482	482	482	482	89
Burlington .....	1803	1066	783	2479	2731	1803	2731	82	293	19	143	26	47	47	918	1265	785	618	628	628	628	628	628	628	101
Camden .....	3658	1954	1398	4680	2635	3658	2635	137	660	161	334	81	676	20	1791	1971	1158	1060	787	785	785	785	785	785	143
Cape May .....	313	143	109	543	487	313	487	15	61	25	7	30	43	5	146	159	159	88	75	81	153	101	57	3	10
Cumberland .....	1394	845	573	1921	1653	1394	1653	27	210	1	126	28	38	353	32	683	1011	685	433	383	383	383	383	383	57
Essex .....	10398	7056	4110	14065	7656	10398	7656	529	1071	29	1237	304	347	2683	194	4883	6477	6029	3793	2446	1807	2917	1806	984	464
Gloucester .....	980	539	285	1177	1235	980	1235	45	131	9	94	10	41	170	20	601	644	405	294	353	102	367	277	88	37
Hudson .....	11332	9668	5945	16770	6254	11332	6254	684	1386	356	1642	412	354	3463	183	6441	6440	6947	4353	2544	1638	2412	2027	833	224
Hunterdon .....	789	451	417	1330	1965	789	1965	61	114	9	102	19	28	215	32	832	694	453	223	447	187	605	287	156	65
Mercer .....	9463	1820	1043	3381	2696	9463	2696	96	265	23	269	83	102	482	71	1182	1781	1038	631	637	366	1158	674	274	49
Middlesex .....	2007	1268	997	2736	2143	2007	2143	135	228	13	222	43	101	572	33	1155	1300	879	555	506	381	619	474	232	92
Monmouth .....	3214	1158	906	2506	2634	3214	2634	107	183	7	146	45	102	443	32	1183	1309	943	649	715	384	815	502	213	40
Morris .....	1540	1017	807	2543	2883	1540	2883	161	199	1	237	40	67	286	46	1597	1805	1009	722	1111	500	1101	144	188	50
Ocean .....	405	234	184	672	634	405	634	13	59	1	22	17	21	136	12	186	382	181	132	116	65	186	149	48	33
Passaic .....	4171	2691	1544	4871	2796	4171	2796	216	344	43	605	129	114	571	67	2174	2311	1775	1417	860	574	865	716	298	45
Salem .....	856	423	296	938	1165	856	1165	43	136	8	44	10	34	191	28	413	589	372	188	196	116	247	212	56	15
Somerset .....	723	281	402	1155	1384	723	1384	70	81	3	83	22	39	201	26	333	534	415	189	302	180	455	256	122	23
Sussex .....	476	306	303	994	1082	476	1082	56	91	...	95	7	30	112	18	216	461	389	159	955	108	315	166	88	12
Trenton .....	244	181	176	536	541	244	541	15	28	3	27	53	104	63	43	112	142	132	900	673	246	789	489	203	35
Warren .....	1153	749	599	1946	1635	1153	1635	57	105	11	213	28	28	269	33	402	690	613	394	843	193	493	312	118	32
Totals .....	53494	35136	21974	69485	48663	53494	48663	2894	5797	719	6108	1365	1872	13968	1012	26921	31826	24883	17639	13131	7686	14069	10985	4829	708

Total deaths in the State (including supplements), was 23,709, and the average death-rate 19.15.

Rates for short periods, or which deal with small numbers, are only approximate and sometimes misleading, since temporary causes may have been in operation, and small numbers do not eliminate or balance errors which practically disappear in large aggregates. So, five or ten years' analyses are much more important than any single year. The number of deaths before twenty, in proportion to the rest, is much more informative as to local causes affecting death, than the total deaths. See, also, the number dying from zymotic diseases, and especially from fever, croup, diphtheria, diarrhoeal diseases, consumption, and brain and nervous diseases of children.

*Summary of Vital Facts from New Jersey Death Record, in Cities of over 5,000 Population, for Ten Years ending June 30th, 1888.*

CITIES HAVING OVER 5,000 POPULATION.  Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						Estimated Population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																			
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	(Over sixty.	Total, including undetd.			Hemiplegic fever.	Killer or typhoid fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Krysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases, under 30.	Consumption.	Acute lung disease.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	
Atlantic City.....	489	233	143	463	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	26	15	63	13	284	197	101	139	118	78	136	75	33	6	15		
Bordentown.....	148	98	75	313	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	19	1	7	81	6	65	65	161	64	74	36	92	66	22	8	13		
Burlington City.....	290	195	149	444	369	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	31	2	16	112	10	141	230	124	84	104	69	124	90	32	6	19		
Camden City.....	2549	1412	1081	2928	1553	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	355	150	24	72	502	19	1345	1242	915	760	207	264	619	342	178	20		
Camden City.....	287	143	120	346	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	83	.....	9	11	10	11	184	169	73	86	115	270	113	8	15			
Camden City.....	274	224	147	433	397	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	84	.....	21	4	15	114	10	190	207	163	111	43	103	91	29	10		
Millville.....	379	287	185	596	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	64	.....	48	18	14	125	6	274	268	148	92	71	42	76	68	33	4	
Newark.....	8426	5213	3295	11378	4551	.....	.....	.....	.....	395	800	27	1002	243	254	4574	134	3810	5173	3502	3124	1841	2240	1419	726	72	344	
Orange.....	720	480	282	988	437	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	56	.....	79	22	33	161	17	321	483	364	244	160	123	143	118	61	28	
Bayonne.....	711	465	201	677	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	50	.....	38	17	90	180	18	369	310	368	292	85	59	80	69	25	7	
Hoboken.....	2354	1578	725	2953	1383	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	67	.....	32	9	145	113	2	1850	2117	1775	199	45	31	75	45	24	7	
Hoboken.....	2354	1578	725	2953	1383	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	68	35	174	57	65	683	43	1259	1070	890	962	451	288	364	297	151	83	86
Jersey City.....	8307	6073	3245	10522	3918	.....	.....	.....	.....	281	860	254	1315	284	261	3043	106	3504	4082	2074	1460	932	1626	1390	623	82	340	
Town of Union.....	524	365	200	461	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	40	4	61	17	9	226	6	259	202	182	168	91	38	70	6	39	2	
Chambersburg.....	392	200	140	383	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	31	.....	49	20	15	78	6	190	201	131	87	62	34	75	51	4	22	
Trenton.....	1822	842	549	1910	1294	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	128	19	171	44	56	326	24	658	983	664	379	307	198	456	292	123	26	68
New Brunswick.....	887	488	435	1015	749	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	98	9	78	18	46	269	16	474	615	317	225	200	165	213	148	113	12	25
Perth Amboy.....	140	75	64	131	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	.....	8	2	2	47	1	67	57	41	46	14	11	25	13	6	3	8
Long Branch.....	68	30	24	72	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	1	.....	3	21	1	47	37	17	15	12	10	25	28	6	1	3
Morrisville.....	226	155	102	451	266	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	20	1	12	1	11	69	4	151	215	111	78	84	69	191	77	40	6	16
Pascack City.....	472	275	157	416	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	50	.....	24	13	13	88	8	242	193	162	180	73	51	78	58	17	12	20
Parsippany.....	2457	2226	1233	4235	2161	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	293	42	537	110	92	626	51	1763	1919	1433	1138	655	461	662	575	244	39	153
Salmon City.....	232	115	91	260	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	30	2	7	.....	10	62	1	106	161	96	43	49	26	84	60	27	7	9
Elizabeth.....	1608	1023	644	1777	1076	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	90	4	152	33	72	431	20	727	756	633	658	349	168	208	259	114	14	219
Plainfield.....	358	198	122	388	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	31	1	31	10	9	66	6	269	265	167	99	86	70	111	57	1	8	10
Rahway.....	256	143	108	354	271	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	25	3	42	6	8	33	10	102	209	169	96	108	123	64	31	6	11	
Philipsburg.....	272	208	145	355	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	35	1	45	7	5	94	8	135	117	124	60	39	69	71	20	6	13	
Totals.....	35781	23645	13770	44253	21927	.....	.....	.....	.....	1548	3486	556	4103	970	1161	9198	548	17267	19667	15355	12378	6599	4654	9255	8922	2702	291	1633

Cities are generally more unhealthy than their death-rates indicate, since the population is in many of them much decreased for four months in the year, and thousands remove themselves instead of removing the evils which distress and sicken those who remain. Hence, in many of our cities, the death-rate for June, July, August and September is much higher than for the other months of the year, and a more accurate estimate of the actual mortality, or a more correct basis for comparison, would be obtained by averaging the death-rates for these four months. 56, health laws are a great defense to all, but especially to the working classes of cities. It is a question of labor and social reform and art, as well as of comfort and hygiene.



## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

Table showing Population of Counties for 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890; also, the Death-rate for each Year, and also the Average Death rate for Last Five Years.

COUNTIES. Statistical Divisions.	Population, 1875.	Population, 1880.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1878.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1879.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1880.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1881.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1882.	Population, 1885.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1883.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1884.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1885.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1886.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1887.	Population, 1890. See page 646.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1888.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1889.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1890.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1891.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1892.	Average death-rate for five years, 1888 to 1892.
Atlantic.....	13,607	18,704	19.94	14.76	13.44	21.71	19.30	22,856	19.46	18.60	18.30	17.97	17.97	.....	21.08	17.67	17.43	18.14	16.31	18.13
Barnstable.....	35,516	38,796	17.94	13.46	13.31	17.61	17.40	39,899	14.84	15.10	14.53	16.63	17.53	.....	14.97	15.25	15.90	15.83	15.93	15.97
Burlington.....	53,155	55,403	16.63	14.43	15.19	17.11	14.98	67,538	14.60	15.84	14.53	15.29	17.25	.....	14.23	14.61	14.76	14.25	16.03	16.77
Camden.....	62,994	63,942	19.98	18.81	22.49	21.20	20.51	76,685	20.51	17.57	18.44	20.19	21.53	.....	19.29	21.60	21.84	23.57	21.32	19.72
Cape May.....	8,150	9,765	14.65	12.90	13.51	13.72	13.41	10,744	14.75	14.59	13.96	16.20	13.69	.....	16.23	15.47	14.93	17.69	15.42	16.96
Cumberland.....	85,311	87,057	17.50	16.20	17.03	18.31	14.59	41,953	16.16	16.52	12.74	14.03	13.73	.....	14.11	16.06	15.69	15.70	15.18	15.33
Essex.....	163,213	180,929	21.28	17.25	19.23	23.85	23.12	213,764	23.17	21.81	21.19	21.69	15.83	.....	22.81	23.89	21.13	25.71	21.97	23.10
Gloucester.....	24,466	25,285	17.60	14.48	14.75	18.19	15.72	27,603	16.49	16.70	16.03	13.61	13.01	.....	14.32	16.20	14.98	17.10	15.16	15.83
Hudson.....	163,000	187,944	24.27	21.41	23.85	21.07	25.68	240,913	24.93	23.51	23.09	24.13	31.59	.....	23.83	25.72	26.05	26.69	25.44	25.69
Hunterdon.....	37,453	38,570	14.06	12.31	13.71	14.77	14.23	37,420	11.12	12.46	12.99	12.85	13.20	.....	11.63	14.78	14.57	16.72	13.73	14.30
Mercer.....	40,884	48,061	22.23	18.05	17.30	20.83	20.46	66,785	19.36	17.41	16.94	18.19	19.91	.....	14.96	18.06	16.44	21.26	17.84	17.71
Middlesex.....	45,315	52,256	17.32	14.26	16.25	20.18	20.76	66,189	18.70	16.84	16.54	15.23	14.74	.....	17.69	16.68	16.77	20.07	17.76	17.59
Monmouth.....	48,500	55,635	19.09	13.54	15.93	20.76	18.69	63,374	15.45	17.09	14.49	16.45	18.44	.....	14.54	15.86	15.62	15.44	15.46	15.58
Morris.....	49,019	50,867	16.91	13.26	16.59	19.64	19.21	60,676	14.71	15.94	14.64	16.10	18.49	.....	17.71	16.33	15.66	17.87	16.39	16.35
Ocean.....	13,707	14,455	15.83	11.20	13.69	15.15	14.04	15,566	15.63	17.19	14.13	13.64	14.44	.....	13.40	14.97	16.07	21.18	16.81	16.29
Passaic.....	53,775	68,690	22.93	21.36	21.05	26.82	24.82	85,374	24.96	19.17	16.80	20.76	15.29	.....	21.92	20.04	21.82	21.54	20.09	21.08
Salmon.....	25,701	24,579	17.26	14.73	14.82	18.51	16.92	25,373	18.30	13.75	15.33	13.40	15.81	.....	14.56	16.27	14.87	14.43	14.58	14.58
Somerset.....	27,453	27,162	15.62	11.62	14.91	15.55	16.95	27,456	12.81	13.84	12.47	13.39	16.29	.....	16.79	19.98	18.09	16.47	19.68	18.92
Sussex.....	24,010	23,539	13.74	13.05	13.59	19.32	13.28	23,401	12.44	14.46	13.19	13.31	11.65	.....	13.64	10.48	13.48	14.28	12.14	12.60
Union.....	61,758	55,571	15.66	15.11	17.88	21.18	21.37	61,839	18.37	13.84	16.65	19.34	17.57	.....	13.07	17.66	17.61	19.16	19.55	18.31
Warren.....	87,359	36,559	13.95	14.54	14.51	23.24	16.15	36,589	13.86	14.31	12.98	14.47	16.00	.....	14.18	14.40	14.73	16.86	14.16	14.77
Totals.....	1,015,413	1,181,117	30.03	16.77	16.29	22.96	20.60	1,275,033	19.30	18.63	17.90	19.04	17.01	.....	16.99	19.80	19.56	21.62	19.88	19.96

Table showing Population of Cities of over 5,000 Inhabitants for 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890; also, the Death-rate for each Year and Average Death-rate for the Last Five Years.

CITIES.	Population, 1875.	Population, 1880.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1875.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1876.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1877.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1880.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1881.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1883.	Population, 1885.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1884.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1885.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1886.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1887.	Population, 1890.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1888.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1889.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1890.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1891.	Death-rate per 1,000, 1892.	Average death-rate for five years, 1888-92.
Atlantic County—																				
Atlantic City.....	6,477	9,872	24.46	21.76	26.29	22.59	23.54	21.03	27.20	29.34	26.99	20.01	20.46	29.19	16.47	21.81	21.81	21.81	21.81	21.81
Burlington County—																				
Burlington City.....	5,110	6,234	18.83	16.89	16.31	18.88	16.87	15.83	13.93	16.46	15.03	18.43	20.79	20.79	17.44	20.48	18.83	18.83	18.83	18.83
Burlington.....	7,297	7,297	21.16	18.81	18.37	24.94	18.61	18.03	24.40	21.46	17.33	21.46	21.46	24.24	18.83	20.44	24.24	24.24	24.24	24.24
Camden County—																				
Camden.....	33,825	41,629	19.88	19.37	22.90	24.45	20.01	18.80	19.37	20.40	22.79	18.73	23.15	23.69	25.37	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
Gloucester City.....	6,105	6,347	14.10	15.70	15.32	21.88	18.81	16.69	22.69	22.96	28.13	18.73	18.89	21.85	23.88	24.77	22.60	22.60	22.60	22.60
Cumberland County—																				
Bridgeport.....	7,083	8,723	15.73	17.76	19.79	25.55	15.46	18.60	17.73	11.93	16.19	17.69	15.45	16.61	16.61	17.40	17.40	17.40	17.40	17.40
Bridgeville.....	6,719	7,690	20.22	23.71	17.76	15.37	15.37	15.37	15.37	15.37	15.37	15.37	15.37	15.37	15.37	15.37	15.37	15.37	15.37	15.37
Easton County—																				
Easton.....	123,310	136,508	25.26	18.71	21.12	25.66	35.49	24.70	24.38	23.94	24.40	27.02	25.80	27.95	23.69	29.17	24.67	24.67	24.67	24.67
Newark.....	10,813	13,207	19.88	16.35	18.03	25.44	21.80	15.31	22.03	19.70	19.96	21.14	24.49	22.85	24.40	20.39	23.31	20.39	20.39	20.39
Hudson County—																				
Bayonne.....	5,808	9,872	26.73	16.04	16.43	26.89	20.91	11,090	22.19	16.68	22.78	23.16	26.80	24.24	20.37	21.11	19.74	19.74	19.74	19.74
Harrison.....	6,898	8,898	27.11	26.00	24.61	22.18	22.18	6,898	22.03	22.03	22.03	22.03	22.03	22.03	22.03	22.03	22.03	22.03	22.03	22.03
Hoboken.....	10,813	12,000	27.11	26.00	24.61	22.18	22.18	10,813	22.03	22.03	22.03	22.03	22.03	22.03	22.03	22.03	22.03	22.03	22.03	22.03
Jersey City.....	109,427	120,723	25.04	20.94	20.94	25.74	25.74	153,413	25.15	22.83	22.83	22.83	22.83	22.83	22.83	22.83	22.83	22.83	22.83	22.83
Jersey City.....	6,849	8,849	20.04	18.80	18.80	26.93	26.93	6,849	25.43	25.43	25.43	25.43	25.43	25.43	25.43	25.43	25.43	25.43	25.43	25.43
Metres County—																				
Chambersburg.....	6,487	20,04	17.54	25.01	21.88	8,442	22.81	16.89	20.84	19.78	16.12	17.50	19.51	14.34	17.35	16.61	19.76	16.16	16.74	16.74
Trenton.....	26,031	29,910	26.08	20.66	18.89	20.53	20.79	24,396	21.18	17.48	16.12	17.50	19.51	14.34	17.35	16.61	19.76	16.16	16.74	16.74
Middlesex County—																				
New Brunswick.....	16,660	17,166	19.50	18.66	18.81	22.78	26.79	16,385	22.13	18.40	19.05	19.17	19.28	24.76	17.41	23.46	19.71	21.61	21.61	21.61
New Brunswick.....																				
Monmouth County—																				
Long Branch.....																				
Morris County—																				
Morris.....	6,837	16.40	18.71	15.94	17.70	22.96	22.96	8,700	20.77	14.61	13.70	13.68	18.98	34.32	19.91	16.65	20.80	18.65	20.03	20.03
Passaic County—																				
Passaic City.....	6,839	21.75	19.44	23.83	20.82	23.83	20.82	8,289	23.63	16.69	11.02	23.83	24.38	34.32	19.91	16.65	20.80	18.65	20.03	20.03
Passaic.....	35,514	51,011	25.61	22.76	27.61	27.72	27.72	63,273	25.53	20.29	17.05	22.35	27.17	35.02	21.57	23.96	23.96	23.96	23.96	23.96
Salmon County—																				
Salmon City.....	6,056	18.09	14.68	19.66	23.14	23.14	23.14	5,516	16.43	19.23	23.30	16.18	18.85	18.18	17.60	16.90	19.68	17.43	17.93	17.93
Union County—																				
Elizabeth.....	25,923	28,229	18.20	15.56	19.97	21.68	24.30	32,119	20.93	21.70	18.90	22.32	23.28	30.15	19.30	19.41	21.19	20.22	20.60	20.60
Elizabeth.....	7,316	8,125	18.01	12.06	16.00	18.58	19.81	8,918	18.25	15.83	17.17	17.17	22.81	16.97	16.89	16.87	17.04	19.21	17.40	17.40
Plainfield.....	6,947	6,455	24.81	17.97	16.11	28.35	26.29	6,901	17.19	16.90	14.88	16.91	20.41	19.20	19.82	17.61	20.06	22.87	20.61	20.61
Rahway.....																				
Warren County—																				
Warren.....	7,340	7,181	14.08	17.54	16.87	23.63	20.46	8,058	18.10	18.97	14.40	12.94	13.28	15.98	14.96	15.76	14.77	14.29	15.15	15.15
Phillipsburg.....																				
Phillipsburg.....	467,848	578,950	20.68	18.51	19.37	26.71	24.20	699,977	22.50	21.25	20.83	22.24	24.76	22.04	23.11	22.37	24.81	23.08	23.96	23.96

\* As to special causes of high and varying death-rate in Atlantic City because of successive influx of changing populations, see notes to former table.



*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Counties of the State of New Jersey, for each Year, from July 1st, 1888, to June 30th, 1893, with Totals, and also Columns showing Number of Deaths from First Ten Diseases and from Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Diarrhoeal Diseases and Consumption, combined.*

[illegible]

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Counties of the State of New Jersey, for each Year, from July 1st, 1888, to June 30th, 1893, with Totals, and also Columns showing Number of Deaths from First Ten Diseases and from Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Diarrhœal Diseases and Consumption, combined.—Continued.*

DEATHS AT ALL AGES.		PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																											
COUNTIES. Statistical Divisions.	Deaths at all ages.					Population, census of —.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Principal causes of death.																					
	Under one year.	One to five.	Pfive to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.			Total, including unclassified.	Intermittent fever, etc.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Krysipelas.	Children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Number of deaths from 10 diseases, consumption, male and female, being combined.	Number of deaths from diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Kidney and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.
Camden, 1889	486	189	170	628	814	17	103	1	15	2	92	92	143	673	35	1347	533	3798	3497	1056	759	646	332	737	107	199	30	78	434
1890	516	250	165	691	863	13	93	1	15	3	92	92	143	673	35	1347	533	3798	3497	1056	759	646	332	737	107	199	30	78	434
1891	517	252	166	692	864	13	93	1	15	3	92	92	143	673	35	1347	533	3798	3497	1056	759	646	332	737	107	199	30	78	434
1892	518	253	167	693	865	13	93	1	15	3	92	92	143	673	35	1347	533	3798	3497	1056	759	646	332	737	107	199	30	78	434
1893	519	254	168	694	866	13	93	1	15	3	92	92	143	673	35	1347	533	3798	3497	1056	759	646	332	737	107	199	30	78	434
1894	520	255	169	695	867	13	93	1	15	3	92	92	143	673	35	1347	533	3798	3497	1056	759	646	332	737	107	199	30	78	434
1895	521	256	170	696	868	13	93	1	15	3	92	92	143	673	35	1347	533	3798	3497	1056	759	646	332	737	107	199	30	78	434
1896	522	257	171	697	869	13	93	1	15	3	92	92	143	673	35	1347	533	3798	3497	1056	759	646	332	737	107	199	30	78	434
1897	523	258	172	698	870	13	93	1	15	3	92	92	143	673	35	1347	533	3798	3497	1056	759	646	332	737	107	199	30	78	434
1898	524	259	173	699	871	13	93	1	15	3	92	92	143	673	35	1347	533	3798	3497	1056	759	646	332	737	107	199	30	78	434
1899	525	260	174	700	872	13	93	1	15	3	92	92	143	673	35	1347	533	3798	3497	1056	759	646	332	737	107	199	30	78	434
1900	526	261	175	701	873	13	93	1	15	3	92	92	143	673	35	1347	533	3798	3497	1056	759	646	332	737	107	199	30	78	434
1901	527	262	176	702	874	13	93	1	15	3	92	92	143	673	35	1347	533	3798	3497	1056	759	646	332	737	107	199	30	78	434
1902	528	263	177	703	875	13	93	1	15	3	92	92	143	673	35														



*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Counties of the State of New Jersey, for each Year, from July 1st, 1888, to June 30th, 1893, with Totals, and also Columns showing Number of Deaths from First Ten Diseases and from Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Diarrhoeal Diseases and Consumption, combined.—Continued.*

COUNTIES. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
	Total, including unclassified.						Population, census of —	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Number of deaths from male and female, being combined.	Number of deaths from enteric fever, diphtheria, diarrhoeal diseases of chil- dren and consumption.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Total.																									
Essex, 1889	1,407	728	440	1,718	940	4,233	.....	.....	30	183	.....	70	18	68	394	19	728	490	304	2,333	2,028	876	459	398	318	400	988	189	38	48	177
1890	1,407	728	440	1,718	940	4,233	.....	.....	42	223	.....	74	65	72	387	16	738	454	304	2,430	2,161	869	464	398	318	400	988	189	38	48	177
1891	1,407	728	440	1,718	940	4,233	.....	.....	42	223	.....	74	65	72	387	16	738	454	304	2,430	2,161	869	464	398	318	400	988	189	38	48	177
1892	1,407	728	440	1,718	940	4,233	.....	.....	42	223	.....	74	65	72	387	16	738	454	304	2,430	2,161	869	464	398	318	400	988	189	38	48	177
1893	1,407	728	440	1,718	940	4,233	.....	.....	42	223	.....	74	65	72	387	16	738	454	304	2,430	2,161	869	464	398	318	400	988	189	38	48	177
Total	7,709	4,833	2,954	9,935	6,474	.....	.....	.....	183	794	22	702	307	269	1,092	47	2,737	2,237	1,706	11,686	10,186	418	2,572	1,842	1,878	2,311	1,431	653	75	270	1,068
Gloucester, 1889	162	36	36	112	135	.....	.....	.....	8	15	.....	5	.....	2	17	1	41	31	18	133	132	32	24	33	21	43	29	7	1	1	19
1890	108	86	39	130	125	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	4	2	4	14	.....	65	32	36	171	160	65	38	36	17	62	31	13	2	1	1
1891	108	86	39	130	125	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	4	2	4	14	.....	65	32	36	171	160	65	38	36	17	62	31	13	2	1	1
1892	108	86	39	130	125	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	4	2	4	14	.....	65	32	36	171	160	65	38	36	17	62	31	13	2	1	1
1893	119	46	32	168	143	.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	2	1	4	34	.....	63	36	34	167	166	60	21	46	8	41	20	10	4	15	15
Total	639	219	192	859	652	.....	.....	.....	8	63	.....	26	8	13	96	6	269	143	139	784	729	360	121	191	71	231	144	47	14	12	96
Hudson, 1889	1,851	1,005	638	3,695	840	.....	.....	.....	65	178	2	238	63	80	641	37	839	876	383	2,811	2,337	819	532	845	233	336	317	118	28	78	255
1890	1,851	1,005	638	3,695	840	.....	.....	.....	65	178	2	238	63	80	641	37	839	876	383	2,811	2,337	819	532	845	233	336	317	118	28	78	255
1891	1,851	1,005	638	3,695	840	.....	.....	.....	65	178	2	238	63	80	641	37	839	876	383	2,811	2,337	819	532	845	233	336	317	118	28	78	255
1892	1,851	1,005	638	3,695	840	.....	.....	.....	65	178	2	238	63	80	641	37	839	876	383	2,811	2,337	819	532	845	233	336	317	118	28	78	255
1893	1,851	1,005	638	3,695	840	.....	.....	.....	65	178	2	238	63	80	641	37	839	876	383	2,811	2,337	819	532	845	233	336	317	118	28	78	255
Total	9,921	5,867	3,241	13,667	4,794	.....	.....	.....	302	906	25	766	355	394	2,467	127	4,641	2,230	1,606	13,981	12,132	5,667	2,157	1,970	1,420	2,070	1,807	632	112	371	1,774

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Counties of the State of New Jersey, for each Year, from July 1st, 1888, to June 30th, 1893, with Totals, and also Columns showing Number of Deaths from First Ten Diseases and from Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Diarrheal Diseases and Consumption, combined. — Continued.*

[illegible]



## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Counties of the State of New Jersey, for each Year, from July 1st, 1888, to June 30th, 1893, with Totals, and also Columns showing Number of Deaths from First Ten Diseases and from Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Diarrhoeal Diseases and Consumption, combined.—Continued.*

COUNTIES. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.							Population, census of —	Death-rate per 1,000.	PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																											
										Total, including unclassified.	Over sixty.	Twenty to sixty.	Five to twenty.	One to five.	Under one year.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Number of deaths from 10 diseases, consumption, male and female, being combined.	Number of deaths from enteric fever, diphtheria, diarrhoeal diseases of children and consumption.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Total.																														
Essex, 1889	1407	758	480	1718	940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	153	.....	70	18	88	394	19	728	460	804	2233	2088	576	459	398	318	400	258	139	23	45	177	
1890	1585	902	650	2033	1019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	228	.....	74	65	72	387	16	726	464	866	3480	3161	869	669	338	283	467	274	118	60	177		
1891	1433	608	448	1957	1074	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	163	.....	60	23	61	373	19	639	405	839	2060	1869	762	440	354	252	480	293	130	10	52	212	
1892	1563	1135	651	2119	1252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	171	14	848	94	27	369	21	923	447	854	2756	2204	1115	531	469	313	463	290	141	17	67	248	
1893	1430	869	666	2165	1159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	80	8	190	8	41	329	22	731	431	843	2297	1914	896	443	443	322	493	326	146	12	56	264	
Total	7769	4332	2694	9655	5474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183	794	22	702	207	269	1692	47	3737	2237	1766	11,686	10,186	4318	3772	1843	1373	2211	1421	633	75	370	1693	
Gloucester, 1889	102	36	36	112	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	15	.....	6	.....	2	17	1	41	81	176	133	132	32	34	32	21	43	59	7	2	1	19	
1890	108	68	30	130	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	4	2	4	14	1	66	32	86	171	169	55	33	38	6	43	81	13	1	3	18	
1891	113	38	43	99	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	6	.....	3	19	1	46	24	21	132	123	43	28	34	19	42	23	9	2	2	23	
1892	166	41	46	140	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	164	70	15	41	17	53	31	8	5	2	2	
1893	119	46	32	103	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	159	50	21	46	8	41	30	19	4	1	15	
Total	539	239	192	689	682	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	63	.....	26	8	13	95	5	939	143	189	784	739	250	131	191	71	221	144	47	14	13	96	
Hudson, 1889	1551	1205	628	2955	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	178	2	228	62	80	641	37	859	876	883	2811	2337	819	652	245	232	336	817	113	56	76	265	
1890	1806	1127	644	3498	879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	205	.....	42	43	102	588	11	861	453	1028	2761	2501	1078	543	359	288	366	345	136	21	61	356	
1891	1854	1244	644	3560	1004	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	211	.....	105	114	42	536	26	797	490	1058	2735	2353	1243	661	380	279	412	369	119	7	77	378	
1892	3133	1245	705	3864	999	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	163	1	259	98	34	415	29	1047	465	1058	2916	2479	1261	692	414	338	411	368	198	20	80	306	
1893	3155	1146	610	2510	1072	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	145	22	101	28	106	357	34	1077	475	546	2749	2433	1166	709	542	332	546	418	135	25	58	416	
Total	9921	6967	3241	13667	4794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293	905	25	766	255	864	2457	137	4641	2230	1865	13,941	13,193	6597	3107	1970	1420	2070	1897	622	115	371	1774	

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Counties of the State of New Jersey, for each Year, from July 1st, 1888, to June 30th, 1893, with Totals, and also Columns showing Number of Deaths from First Ten Diseases and from Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Diarrheal Diseases and Consumption, combined.—Continued.*

COUNTIES. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						Population, census of —	Death rate per 1,000.	PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																						
	Total, including unclassified.								Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Number of deaths from 10 diseases, consumption, male and female, being combined.	Number of deaths from enteric fever, diphtheria, diarrhoeal diseases of children and consumption.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Total.																									
Hunterdon, 1889.....	71	29	30	116	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	4	23	21	37	136	107	49	10	44	19	64	32	19	3	6	
....., 1890.....	67	35	34	118	207	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	10	11	.....	3	30	20	29	131	96	66	17	52	20	55	22	19	4	2	
....., 1891.....	86	28	28	141	231	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	.....	4	16	.....	1	30	26	24	140	130	114	24	53	24	77	34	22	4	2	
....., 1892.....	72	33	34	146	236	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	.....	4	16	.....	1	30	26	24	140	130	114	24	53	24	77	34	22	4	2	
....., 1893.....	72	33	34	146	236	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	.....	4	16	.....	1	30	26	24	140	130	114	24	53	24	77	34	22	4	2	
Total.....	363	170	305	644	1146	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	31	9	23	108	9	161	137	147	659	679	340	87	256	125	388	151	101	15	27	114	
Mercer, 1889.....	295	81	75	374	270	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	3	1	9	28	2	148	95	89	412	388	106	52	78	41	128	70	21	6	15	44	
....., 1890.....	360	121	116	487	343	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	13	6	16	67	4	253	130	96	607	485	145	75	85	75	161	65	53	7	13	69	
....., 1891.....	308	89	82	417	239	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	13	6	16	158	6	106	107	93	675	601	297	94	109	79	169	84	35	8	17	83	
....., 1892.....	378	227	205	536	435	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	37	13	31	4	16	138	6	107	93	675	601	297	94	109	79	169	84	35	8	17	83
....., 1893.....	356	181	137	507	381	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	38	8	3	.....	117	8	213	119	74	677	655	187	83	104	79	168	93	39	8	10	68
Total.....	1687	778	648	2321	1747	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	52	23	47	429	29	597	835	428	2738	2354	879	400	472	322	773	899	156	24	72	395	
Middlesex, 1889.....	272	145	92	288	247	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	23	3	5	84	4	162	60	54	408	397	115	56	74	43	65	40	27	9	5	68	
....., 1890.....	316	107	85	391	339	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	20	3	18	45	6	166	85	65	336	267	125	66	64	83	70	44	22	9	12	50	
....., 1891.....	227	126	85	332	260	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	11	16	24	41	3	114	48	53	349	281	139	81	80	66	89	63	37	6	15	56	
....., 1892.....	292	178	134	392	293	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	16	16	1	63	3	140	70	58	438	349	186	66	75	60	90	77	29	4	14	76	
....., 1893.....	298	181	113	396	343	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	14	.....	3	106	.....	161	61	57	413	355	95	53	74	55	81	83	23	3	11	55	
Total.....	1359	671	508	1874	1322	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	8	143	19	61	339	15	603	294	276	1650	714	304	367	277	355	256	128	25	67	204	



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COUNTIES. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						Population, census of —	Death-rate per 1,000.	PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																						
	Under one year.					Total, including unclassified.			Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Number of deaths from 10 diseases, consumption, male and female, being combined.	Number of deaths from enteric fever, diphtheria, diarrhoeal diseases of children and consumption.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Tubercular.	Accident.
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to fifty.	Over fifty.																										
Monmouth, 1889.....	214	85	88	275	813	.....	.....	11	29	.....	21	11	11	24	4	123	74	58	357	368	82	44	74	63	94	72	35	3	10	44	
1890.....	235	114	59	269	554	.....	.....	7	21	.....	3	18	18	38	2	133	69	71	323	323	159	53	169	69	100	93	38	3	7	69	
1891.....	227	100	50	253	530	.....	.....	1	15	.....	1	10	10	28	3	123	68	71	323	323	159	53	169	69	100	93	38	3	7	69	
1892.....	220	97	144	244	545	.....	.....	3	15	.....	3	8	8	23	4	133	68	71	323	323	159	53	169	69	100	93	38	3	7	69	
1893.....	241	95	169	311	563	.....	.....	3	10	.....	3	8	8	23	4	133	68	71	323	323	159	53	169	69	100	93	38	3	7	69	
Total.....	1203	453	476	1548	1734	.....	.....	36	97	.....	43	17	45	219	30	721	304	244	1349	1685	673	253	484	273	534	365	142	15	45	264	
Morris, 1889.....	169	59	101	248	379	.....	.....	9	14	.....	18	16	16	76	8	84	49	55	335	277	92	41	97	83	101	63	19	7	6	40	
1890.....	140	67	66	263	372	.....	.....	6	13	.....	4	7	4	17	1	66	57	68	256	235	94	44	72	87	123	61	20	5	8	47	
1891.....	156	69	49	274	297	.....	.....	6	13	.....	5	11	7	18	62	40	60	218	185	112	43	81	32	142	47	23	6	9	40		
1892.....	160	101	52	295	296	.....	.....	8	13	.....	21	6	10	53	77	48	50	256	259	140	47	71	61	139	47	24	3	7	45		
1893.....	168	59	68	278	281	.....	.....	2	8	.....	4	1	6	33	1	80	37	71	343	259	115	26	61	33	141	63	32	1	8	45	
Total.....	793	296	396	1358	1425	.....	.....	34	65	.....	53	18	46	219	14	259	251	304	1332	1165	608	211	383	190	546	250	117	21	28	217	
Ocean, 1889.....	42	15	15	67	80	.....	.....	1	13	.....	.....	1	4	2	2	86	10	31	72	68	7	13	29	7	26	13	9	3	8	8	
1890.....	45	20	19	71	80	.....	.....	1	13	.....	.....	1	4	2	2	86	10	31	72	68	7	13	29	7	26	13	9	3	8	8	
1891.....	34	26	21	69	90	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1892.....	52	17	19	82	99	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1893.....	53	17	19	82	99	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	238	103	103	379	484	.....	.....	4	37	.....	13	3	9	46	4	133	81	111	441	408	124	59	126	61	134	102	39	12	8	68	

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Counties of the State of New Jersey, for each year, from July 1st, 1888, to June 30th, 1893, with Totals, and also Columns showing Number of Deaths from First Ten Diseases and from Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Diarrheal Diseases and Consumption, combined.—Continued.*

COUNTIES. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Total, including unclassified.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrheal Diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Number of deaths from 10 diseases, consumption, male and female, being combined.	Number of deaths from enteric fever, diphtheria, diarrheal diseases of children and consumption.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute Rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.	
Pasaden, 1889 .....	641	301	183	699	337	.....	.....	14	34	.....	66	18	1	106	8	318	123	130	819	701	347	178	134	70	116	96	26	9	17	83	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	25	.....	4	1	27	93	1	10	329	149	127	806	764	273	183	134	83	138	98	60	3	11	83
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	31	.....	25	4	36	206	7	257	149	131	806	800	411	172	169	73	118	125	47	3	19	116	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	31	.....	25	4	36	206	7	257	149	131	806	798	410	181	139	91	147	135	49	4	30	107	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	31	.....	25	4	36	206	7	257	149	131	806	781	318	149	160	121	145	117	83	5	26	125	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	31	.....	25	4	36	206	7	257	149	131	806	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total .....	3229	1770	1006	3511	1934	.....	.....	49	153	11	134	74	103	696	84	1533	691	695	4239	3534	1659	655	727	493	654	666	335	24	93	514	
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### PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

[illegible]



*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Cities of the State of New Jersey of over 5,000 Inhabitants, for each Year from July 1st, 1888, to June 30th, 1893, with Totals, and also Columns showing Number of Deaths from First Ten Diseases and from Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Diarrhæal Diseases and Consumption, combined.*

[illegible]

## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Cities of the State of New Jersey of over 5,000 Inhabitants, for each Year, from July 1st, 1888, to June 30th, 1893, with Totals, and also Columns showing Number of Deaths from First Ten Diseases and from Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Diarrheal Diseases and Consumption, combined.—Continued.*

CITIES. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
	Total, including unclassified.						Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrheal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Number of deaths from 10 diseases, consumption, male and female, being combined.	Number of deaths from enteric fever, diphtheria, diarrheal diseases of children and consumption.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Cystic and urinary diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.
	Over sixty.																													
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Total.																								
Burlington, 1889.....	32	14	17	95	243	321	.....	1	4	6	1	1	1	4	4	11	6	45	33	16	14	9	7	11	15	1	.....	.....	8	
1890.....	36	9	30	61	43	.....	.....	1	7	1	1	1	1	8	10	14	17	53	40	16	9	14	6	15	8	4	1	.....	1	
1891.....	41	17	19	63	41	.....	.....	1	7	1	1	1	1	10	10	17	15	50	48	19	12	15	12	8	7	3	2	.....	3	
1892.....	38	11	16	53	41	.....	.....	1	7	1	1	1	1	13	19	21	10	48	43	19	13	16	9	12	5	7	.....	.....	9	
1893.....	38	16	20	42	52	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	10	11	44	41	17	14	16	9	12	5	7	.....	.....	9	
Total.....	161	71	95	243	221	.....	.....	5	31	7	7	5	63	59	47	63	59	240	327	84	63	72	50	63	44	19	4	4	42	
Camden City, 1889.....	331	136	125	383	192	.....	.....	17	19	13	13	11	22	6	169	79	91	439	390	94	97	69	87	75	71	15	3	13	47	
1890.....	357	162	123	457	225	.....	.....	10	23	18	7	13	16	7	189	75	85	546	501	108	125	89	40	52	60	80	3	13	50	
1891.....	363	173	123	463	235	.....	.....	9	23	19	13	14	17	8	197	67	87	631	576	113	131	79	43	81	60	85	2	14	51	
1892.....	336	163	114	408	206	.....	.....	1	23	13	11	11	12	5	183	61	77	523	541	113	135	111	48	108	69	22	6	6	56	
1893.....	357	175	142	416	235	.....	.....	3	23	11	9	8	10	6	183	72	77	514	483	122	113	73	61	97	81	19	4	10	50	
Total.....	1850	924	726	2033	1120	.....	.....	40	310	78	15	63	639	30	978	357	413	2712	2496	731	692	431	229	453	331	131	15	55	264	
Gloucester City, 1889.....	45	19	17	40	20	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	11	23	12	10	60	57	11	13	6	8	10	7	2	.....	.....	5	
1890.....	43	15	13	39	15	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	13	14	10	7	47	46	16	14	6	3	9	4	4	.....	.....	2	12	
1891.....	41	14	12	33	13	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	14	14	10	7	47	46	16	14	6	3	9	4	4	.....	.....	3	16	
1892.....	33	17	17	59	33	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	12	10	53	43	14	5	5	5	9	10	3	.....	.....	1	15
1893.....	28	20	8	69	33	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	17	15	11	60	53	13	14	11	6	19	5	7	.....	.....	1	16
Total.....	188	97	68	251	131	.....	.....	5	14	1	4	1	8	39	1	93	93	272	251	81	56	39	34	57	33	19	.....	.....	6	69



*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Cities of the State of New Jersey of over 5,000 Inhabitants, for each Year from July 1st, 1888, to June 30th, 1893, with Totals, and also Columns showing Number of Deaths from First Ten Diseases and from Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Diarrhoeal Diseases and Consumption, combined.—Continued.*

CITIES. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						Death-rate per 1,000.	Population, census of —	PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																						
						Total, including unclassified.			Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Number of deaths from 10 diseases, consumption, male and female, being combined.	Number of deaths from enteric fever, diphtheria, combined.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Cystic and urinary diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Pneumonal.	Accident.
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.																										
Bridgeton, 1889.....	43	18	10	51	40	162	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgeton, 1890.....	70	83	13	45	43	254	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgeton, 1891.....	51	35	44	41	52	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgeton, 1892.....	43	14	22	53	59	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgeton, 1893.....	55	19	19	60	59	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	291	119	108	260	253	1,011	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millville, 1889.....	41	17	14	33	25	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millville, 1890.....	55	26	11	56	45	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millville, 1891.....	39	32	23	42	43	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millville, 1892.....	48	14	18	46	47	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millville, 1893.....	47	12	9	41	43	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	241	101	75	218	190	825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark, 1889.....	1197	641	284	1204	676	3,902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark, 1890.....	1327	766	442	1640	781	4,956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark, 1891.....	1156	548	259	1387	687	3,987	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark, 1892.....	1020	478	227	1229	605	3,559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark, 1893.....	1196	713	459	1626	877	4,871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	6310	3540	2130	9087	4006	25,073	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



### PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

CITIES.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Statistical Divisions.		Under one year.		One to five.		Five to twenty.		Twenty to sixty.		Over sixty.		Total, including unclassified.	Population, census of —.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Intermittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Number of deaths from 10 diseases, consumption, male and female, being combined.	Number of deaths from enteric fever, diphtheria, diarrhoeal diseases of children and consumption.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Cystic and urinary diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Pneumonia.	Accident.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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CITIES. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
	Total, including unclassified.					Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Number of deaths from 10 diseases, consumption, male and female, being combined.	Number of deaths from enteric fever, diphtheria, and consumption.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Cystic and urinary diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.		
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.																										
Hoboken, 1889.....	803	219	113	340	137	1602	19.6	4	24	1	24	5	19	162	7	132	67	51	492	436	1123	73	66	38	47	54	23	5	15	46	
Hoboken, 1890.....	953	310	88	404	137	1892	15.7	4	19	1	15	4	7	126	3	144	92	69	479	450	1173	66	49	40	66	68	19	6	10	47	
Hoboken, 1891.....	805	186	83	404	158	1636	10.4	3	14	1	10	14	4	93	6	130	92	60	423	389	184	86	75	42	70	52	20	...	9	65	
Hoboken, 1892.....	821	213	104	428	171	1737	11.1	3	10	1	40	7	6	70	4	183	81	51	489	407	167	121	78	68	72	22	3	...	...	...	...
Hoboken, 1893.....	841	180	96	459	171	1747	11.1	3	10	1	11	1	14	77	8	183	81	51	489	407	176	121	78	68	72	26	3	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	1553	1008	483	2035	754	5839	11.1	15	85	5	89	50	638	35	794	435	294	2338	2123	605	457	357	343	293	800	118	16	65	307		
Jersey City, 1889.....	1117	711	385	1370	476	3229	17.2	33	132	...	172	64	46	313	21	522	322	266	1691	1365	626	396	219	147	198	193	60	13	47	163	
Jersey City, 1890.....	1111	647	415	1532	499	3205	19.2	33	129	...	19	23	62	341	6	459	355	243	1597	1456	681	396	240	143	206	218	80	21	26	296	
Jersey City, 1891.....	1098	709	418	1618	567	3392	16.3	33	167	...	63	70	38	296	14	407	372	252	1581	1373	794	390	174	266	223	82	16	...	...	...	
Jersey City, 1892.....	1243	771	447	1823	640	3923	15.5	31	122	...	195	26	24	131	13	572	279	218	1576	1445	710	413	296	193	397	216	92	13	54	184	
Jersey City, 1893.....	1207	671	356	1706	693	3633	11.6	21	116	9	89	28	49	221	11	572	279	218	1576	1404	710	413	296	194	352	265	68	16	55	226	
Totals.....	5746	3509	2021	7899	2974	13259	16.0	159	697	10	498	196	199	1341	64	3533	1288	1174	8168	7043	3523	1928	1186	861	1196	1065	382	69	238	1048	
Town of Union, 1889.....	69	41	30	41	35	215	6.1	3	6	...	6	1	2	27	3	39	6	14	105	91	27	10	12	8	8	7	4	...	...	...	
Town of Union, 1890.....	71	53	21	69	35	259	5.8	3	8	...	10	...	...	44	...	41	13	11	145	125	38	15	18	10	10	6	...	...	...	...	
Town of Union, 1891.....	74	54	31	63	38	260	5.8	3	8	...	10	...	...	44	...	41	13	11	145	125	43	16	14	11	11	6	...	...	...	...	
Town of Union, 1892.....	59	38	12	59	31	209	5.2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Town of Union, 1893.....	50	29	15	67	43	206	4.8	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals.....	286	350	169	281	153	1259	5.8	8	17	...	23	7	13	158	6	206	51	55	537	481	177	103	74	36	63	48	24	8	8	21	



*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Cities of the State of New Jersey of over 5,000 Inhabitants, for each Year, from July 1st, 1888, to June 30th, 1893, with Totals, and also Columns showing Number of Deaths from First Ten Diseases and from Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Diarrheal Diseases and Consumption, combined.—Continued.*

CITIES. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
	Total, including unclassified.					Population, census of —	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Number of deaths from fatal diseases, consumption, male and female, being combined.	Number of deaths from enteric fever, diphtheria, diarrhoeal diseases of children and consumption.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Cystic and urinary diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Febrile.	Accident.	
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.																										
Trenton, 1888.....	237	73	52	243	140	.....	.....	9	30	11	1	8	9	30	2	2	130	62	82	311	291	80	45	47	24	56	44	13	3	9	28
1890.....	320	83	320	182	.....	.....	.....	6	11	11	1	6	6	43	3	3	171	79	65	289	369	101	59	59	34	79	40	18	4	12	35
1891.....	347	103	88	261	169	.....	.....	11	15	15	2	10	10	135	1	1	118	73	65	313	398	104	67	44	79	40	28	.....	12	35	45
1892.....	351	108	106	359	243	.....	.....	11	15	15	2	10	10	135	1	1	118	73	65	313	398	104	67	44	79	40	28	.....	12	35	45
1893.....	303	146	96	337	262	.....	.....	9	19	19	1	15	15	155	1	1	118	73	65	313	453	186	79	70	45	57	62	24	5	14	34
Totals.....	1455	666	435	1620	946	.....	.....	29	80	12	45	18	40	356	12	12	723	365	297	1966	1830	650	336	253	200	393	264	107	16	51	205
New Brunswick, 1889.....	96	55	83	169	76	.....	.....	1	5	5	1	9	9	60	1	1	54	39	17	171	165	59	17	25	20	17	14	9	1	4	22
1890.....	84	37	34	169	92	.....	.....	6	10	6	1	6	6	23	1	1	27	16	18	114	94	54	18	37	28	23	11	11	4	8	11
1891.....	83	38	21	112	56	.....	.....	1	6	6	1	7	7	5	1	1	26	11	17	107	76	65	18	39	24	25	15	12	6	11	11
1892.....	81	30	29	110	59	.....	.....	1	6	6	1	7	7	5	1	1	26	11	17	107	76	65	18	39	24	25	15	12	6	11	11
1893.....	84	30	25	102	68	.....	.....	1	5	5	1	6	6	5	1	1	41	22	18	99	91	81	16	25	27	25	26	6	.....	5	11
Totals.....	369	240	189	662	431	.....	.....	12	33	1	77	9	19	114	4	4	188	107	95	659	637	271	101	130	118	119	87	62	9	16	70
Perth Amboy, 1889.....	74	28	15	50	19	.....	.....	1	9	9	1	9	9	8	1	1	37	9	6	66	63	30	23	5	2	8	5	4	1	12	12
1890.....	65	30	8	50	22	.....	.....	1	9	9	1	9	9	8	1	1	37	11	8	67	63	30	23	7	4	10	9	3	3	13	13
1891.....	68	49	28	62	27	.....	.....	1	9	9	1	9	9	8	1	1	37	11	8	67	63	30	23	7	4	10	9	3	3	13	13
1892.....	108	40	13	60	21	.....	.....	1	9	9	1	9	9	8	1	1	37	11	8	67	63	30	23	7	4	10	9	3	3	13	13
1893.....	91	42	15	49	27	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	4	4	23	1	1	55	12	3	86	83	17	14	10	10	10	10	13	8	5	10
Totals.....	408	179	79	571	116	.....	.....	11	14	1	13	3	8	77	1	1	199	46	33	405	369	139	60	40	41	46	45	11	3	13	54



*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Cities of the State of New Jersey of over 5,000 Inhabitants, for each Year, from July 1st, 1888, to June 30th, 1893, with Totals, and also Columns showing Number of Deaths from First Ten Diseases and from Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Diarrhoeal Diseases and Consumption, combined.—Continued.*

CITIES. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						Population, census of —.	Death-rate per 1,000.	PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	Total, including unexamined.					Over sixty.			Twenty to sixty.	Five to twenty.	One to five.	Under one year.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Number of deaths from 10 diseases, consumption, male and female, being combined.	Number of deaths from diarrhoeal diseases of children and consumption.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Cystic and urinary diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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Long Branch, 1889.....	29	4	7	32	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Cities of the State of New Jersey of over 5,000 Inhabitants, for each Year, from July 1st, 1888, to June 30th, 1893, with Totals, and also Columns showing Number of Deaths from First Ten Diseases and from Enteric Fever*  
Diphtheria, Diarrheal Diseases and Consumption, combined.—Continued.

[illegible]



*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Cities of the State of New Jersey of over 5,000 Inhabitants, for each Year, from July 1st, 1888, to June 30th, 1893, with Totals, and also Columns showing Number of Deaths from First Ten Diseases and from Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Diarrheal Diseases and Consumption, combined.—Continued.*

CITIES. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																					
	Total, including unclassified.					Death-rate per 1,000.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	10 diseases, consumption, male and female, being combined.	Number of deaths from diphtheria, enteric fever, diarrhoeal diseases of children and consumption.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Cystic and urinary diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.																							
Plainfield, 1889.....	37	10	18	64	42	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	38	15	16	56	64	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891.....	47	20	15	61	63	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892.....	46	13	13	72	63	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	40	32	33	71	66	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	208	90	94	317	357	1,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rahway, 1889.....	27	10	18	44	38	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	29	11	15	52	30	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891.....	37	6	16	36	39	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892.....	35	17	12	66	57	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	27	17	14	57	56	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	135	63	75	244	230	645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phillipsburg, 1889.....	42	17	13	34	34	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	36	21	9	34	39	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891.....	33	14	14	44	34	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892.....	39	15	12	39	36	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	30	18	15	32	31	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	179	85	63	183	164	674	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Total deaths from ten principal diseases for the five years ending June 30th, 1893, including consumption, male and female, 35,360. Total deaths for the same period from diphtheria, enteric fever, diarrheal diseases of children and consumption, 4,382.



## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

## Summary of Vital Facts from New Jersey Death Record, by Counties, for Five Years Ending June 30th, 1893.

COUNTIES. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.					PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Total, including unclassified.	Population, census of —.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circula- tion.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.	
Atlantic .....	651	270	322	765	718	.....	.....	.....	8	47	.....	22	13	24	99	4	390	156	144	257	146	231	185	350	177	71	30	96	133	
Bergen .....	856	379	335	1174	1039	.....	.....	.....	34	66	.....	51	31	21	36	13	444	219	192	539	234	296	188	351	222	96	31	41	244	
Burlington .....	946	436	432	1269	1433	.....	.....	.....	24	143	.....	66	13	47	306	11	408	251	257	638	233	414	210	463	255	127	24	39	311	
Camden .....	2394	1804	991	2901	1899	.....	.....	.....	57	242	.....	92	23	103	673	25	1347	532	533	1056	759	646	332	732	497	199	20	73	434	
Cape May .....	196	70	70	224	388	.....	.....	.....	2	16	.....	12	5	9	88	4	96	48	83	83	50	96	36	123	81	32	3	8	26	
Cumberland .....	881	364	322	932	1050	.....	.....	.....	11	88	.....	35	14	41	176	11	416	339	255	374	215	368	161	341	212	109	12	39	106	
Essex .....	7709	4232	2992	8692	5474	.....	.....	.....	153	794	.....	733	307	259	1692	97	3737	2347	1706	4318	2572	1843	1373	2211	1431	652	75	270	1093	
Gloucester .....	539	229	152	689	682	.....	.....	.....	8	63	.....	26	5	13	96	6	359	142	189	350	121	191	71	231	144	47	14	13	96	
Hudson .....	9231	6257	3241	12667	4794	.....	.....	.....	263	905	.....	765	355	264	2437	127	4641	2250	1853	5807	3157	1970	1430	2070	1507	623	113	371	1770	
Hunterdon .....	563	170	206	644	1146	.....	.....	.....	9	86	.....	31	9	32	108	9	161	147	147	340	87	356	126	888	151	101	16	27	114	
Mercer .....	1687	778	648	2321	1747	.....	.....	.....	50	145	.....	13	23	47	439	39	927	535	438	879	400	472	322	772	399	156	24	73	356	
Middlesex .....	1259	671	508	1674	1302	.....	.....	.....	53	148	.....	143	19	51	339	15	653	334	276	714	394	325	273	534	365	142	15	45	264	
Monmouth .....	1303	483	476	1548	1734	.....	.....	.....	36	97	.....	3	43	17	45	219	20	721	834	844	673	253	454	273	534	365	142	15	45	264
Morris .....	793	395	296	1358	1435	.....	.....	.....	34	56	.....	62	15	46	219	14	859	331	304	553	211	383	190	645	250	117	31	38	217	
Ocean .....	238	103	103	379	484	.....	.....	.....	4	37	.....	13	8	9	46	4	133	81	111	124	69	126	51	134	102	39	12	8	58	
Passaic .....	2329	1570	1095	3511	1933	.....	.....	.....	40	158	.....	134	74	103	626	34	1653	671	655	1659	865	727	438	654	566	256	24	93	514	
Salem .....	418	165	167	465	633	.....	.....	.....	13	45	.....	27	14	11	65	6	129	111	132	188	66	164	35	214	123	50	10	18	72	
Somerset .....	432	154	161	660	839	.....	.....	.....	23	40	.....	37	14	11	61	4	317	141	138	307	85	174	35	229	163	72	9	22	107	
Sussex .....	973	388	100	390	573	.....	.....	.....	7	27	.....	11	3	16	30	4	117	67	93	241	45	143	48	175	103	29	7	17	63	
Union .....	1026	521	544	2155	1601	.....	.....	.....	45	104	.....	115	34	60	314	20	768	397	397	993	463	531	290	534	369	152	27	65	376	
Warren .....	620	243	256	758	983	.....	.....	.....	12	40	.....	29	11	26	89	1	266	141	161	349	144	261	145	265	190	83	13	38	137	
Totals .....	36529	19013	13140	46109	31857	.....	.....	.....	924	3326	.....	84	2453	810	1346	8339	448	18119	9775	5418	19228	10298	10653	6290	11700	7922	3269	501	1364	6839

The average death-rate for five years was 19.95.  
 Rates for certain periods of the year, and for small numbers, are only approximate, and sometimes misleading, since temporary causes may have been in operation, and small numbers do not eliminate or balance errors which practically disappear in large aggregates. Some of the causes of death are more important than any single year. The number of deaths before twenty, in proportion to the rest, are much more informative as to local causes affecting health than the total number. So, also, the number dying from the zymotic diseases, and especially from fever, croup, diphtheria, diarrhoeal diseases, consumption, and brain and nervous diseases of children.

*Summary of Vital Facts from New Jersey Death Record, in Cities of over 5,000 Inhabitants, for Five Years  
Ending June 30th, 1893.*

CITIES, Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						Population, census of —.	PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																					
	Total, including unclassified.							Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhœal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and cir- culation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Fuerperal.	Accident.
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.																								
Atlantic County—	391	147	107	436	296				1	23	....	6	3	17	43	4	238	57	55	129	55	132	78	136	93	32	8	14	71
Atlantic City—																													
Bergen County—																													
Hackensack—																													
Burlington County—																													
Bordentown—	63	53	49	146	172				3	13	....	2	1	4	46	1	33	21	36	55	21	45	22	51	30	12	3	7	31
Burlington City—	151	71	98	243	221				6	21	....	7	1	5	47	6	63	69	47	84	65	72	50	63	44	19	4	4	42
Camden County—																													
Camden City—	1850	924	735	3033	1189				40	210	....	78	15	63	539	20	978	357	413	731	522	431	329	433	321	131	13	55	264
Gloucester County—									5	14	1	4	1	8	39	1	94	54	47	18	55	39	24	37	32	19	....	5	60
Gloucester City—																													
Cumberland County—																													
Bridgeport—	281	119	108	260	253				3	26	....	22	4	6	60	2	118	62	71	113	63	76	49	91	55	32	1	5	30
Millville—	241	101	75	218	190				3	25	....	2	2	10	53	2	137	59	67	70	53	58	22	60	45	16	3	6	18
Essex County—																													
Newark—	6310	3540	2120	8037	4095				146	675	19	615	190	200	1347	73	3079	1817	1556	3392	1954	1385	1033	1705	1135	492	60	207	851
Camden City—	537	723	186	760	335				2	42	2	34	9	25	109	13	285	158	109	344	156	109	120	136	75	50	4	22	70
Hudson County—																													
Bayonne—	719	340	180	610	323				20	38	....	34	8	25	112	14	343	53	91	323	201	83	74	92	96	19	5	33	121
Harrison—	342	207	122	418	126				25	18	....	60	10	25	65	4	153	78	50	185	147	26	32	66	67	14	3	15	56
Hoboken—	1553	1008	453	2055	754				15	82	....	96	39	50	625	25	754	425	294	805	487	267	243	293	300	118	16	55	307
Jersey City—	5746	3509	2021	7859	2674				159	697	10	498	195	159	1341	64	2333	1298	1174	3323	1928	1185	861	1196	1085	852	69	233	1048
Town of Union—									8	17	....	33	7	12	153	6	206	51	55	177	103	74	36	53	45	24	3	8	21
Monmouth County—																													
Middlesex County—	1435	665	455	1530	946				29	80	12	45	18	40	356	13	762	365	297	650	326	383	300	383	254	107	15	51	205
New Brunswick—	369	240	189	652	431				12	32	1	77	9	19	114	4	188	107	95	271	101	130	118	119	87	52	9	16	70
Perth Amboy—	405	179	79	271	116				11	14	1	13	2	8	77	1	159	46	33	123	80	41	41	46	45	11	8	13	54



*Summary of Vital Facts from New Jersey Death Record, in Cities of over 5,000 Inhabitants, for Five Years  
Ending June 30th, 1893.—Continued.*

CITIES. Statistical Divisions	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						Population, census of —.	Death-rate per 1,000.	PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																				
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Total, including unclassified			Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.
Monmouth County—	117	31	40	155	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Branch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris County—	147	108	90	243	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris town.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic County—	499	243	128	407	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paterson.....	2394	1225	892	2556	1656	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem County—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem City.....	106	49	38	134	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union County—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabeth.....	1079	576	290	1344	680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plainfield.....	263	90	94	317	287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rahway.....	135	63	75	244	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren County—	179	83	62	183	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phillipsburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	26014	14811	8751	31753	15810	.....	.....	.....	519	2020	58	1838	628	877	6157	303	12884	6225	6349	13670	7764	8316	3882	6219	4798	1941	280	969	4250

Cities are generally more unhealthy than their death-rates indicate, since the population is, in many of them, much decreased for four months in the year, and thousands remove themselves instead of removing the evils which distress and sicken those who remain. Hence, in many of our cities, the death-rate for June, July, August and September, reckoned for the remaining population, is a fair criterion of the health of the locality, or at least should be considered for the purpose of correction. So health laws are a great defense to all, but especially to the working classes of cities. It is a question of labor and social science and art, as well as of comfort and hygiene.



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Having now given from page 547, under the general heading of decennial tables, various tables relating to counties and cities for the first decennial period, as also quinquennial tables showing the average death rate for each year for the past five years, and several tables for counties and cities showing the deaths each year from ten diseases and from four of these diseases combined, we now call special attention to this additional

#### NOTE AS TO TABLES.

Our statistics would be more perfect if they gave the number dying at each year of age, of each disease, and the whole number of each age living in this or that particular city or district. Various other suggestions could be made, some impracticable, others very practicable, where time and money would permit. Both the calculations of probabilities and the experiences of statisticians show that the weekly and yearly returns, and still more the decennial and large returns for populations of various sizes, have each approximate value, and that each are valuable and informative, if used for their worth, in the sphere in which they are capable of imparting information.

While restricted in our ability to tabulate and illustrate our vital statistics, it is a satisfaction to know that the records of marriages, births and deaths since July 1st, 1878, are so kept as that any subsequent statistician will at any time find all these tables as available for study as they are to-day, and with the advance of statistical knowledge and pecuniary ability will be able fully to utilize them.

By common consent this work is generally consolidated by decades, so that in 1898 or 1899 the second decennial will be furnished and the two combined.

But as there is intermediate information that is desirable our method, in addition to the local tables of cities and townships, furnishes yearly tables and a quinquennial table which utilizes much of the material of each of the previous five years.

In the reckoning for the first ten years, instead of estimated populations we relied upon the national and State census of 1880 and 1885. As these came intermediately between the two first



quinquennials it was found that they approximated sufficiently near to furnish a basis of population. Now as returns are fuller, it has been thought best to have for four out of each five years an estimated population, and so the past quinquennial has been reckoned with this in view.

Our studies and comparisons show that in dealing with large figures the National and State census very nearly express the fair proportion. For the next five years we shall continue to estimate population in the same manner.

In adding a column as to the ten principal diseases of counties and cities (see tables page 552) our design has been to single out a class of diseases which, although not all caused by filth conditions, are, nevertheless, through a series of years, found to have a death-rate much governed thereby or by defects in the sanitary administration of the locality.

For instance, scarlet fever cannot be said to be a filth-disease, and an epidemic may for a single year give for it a very excessive death-rate. But experience shows that the frequency and fatality of such epidemics depend chiefly upon local conditions, upon isolation, prompt treatment of cases, and the various other items of effective sanitary administration.

Next we single out (page 552) enteric fever, diphtheria, diarrhoeal diseases of children, and consumption, because, quite distinctly from scarlet fever, small-pox, etc., they point to bad water-supply, foul air, improper food, tenement-crowding, and various neglects of sanitary oversight.

A review of all these tables will show that when, in 1898, the two statistical decades are complete, there will be opportunity for illustrating and utilizing these various data in many important ways.

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1893, by Counties.*

[illegible]

\* The population is estimated upon the increase from the State Census of 1885 to the National Census of 1890. Where there was a decrease the population of 1890 is given.

NOTE.—Under the heading "Number of deaths from chief preventable diseases" the first ten diseases are classified, including consumption (male and female). Of those dying under one year, 2,775 died under one month, of which 1,542 died in the large cities. Of those dying under one year, 5,230 died in the large cities. Of the 11,307 that died under five years, 8,962 died in the large cities. Total death-rate from consumption for the State as compared with the total deaths, 11.21; the deaths being 2,379 in cities, 1,160 outside. Rates for shorter periods, or which deal with small numbers, do not eliminate or balance errors which practically disappear in larger aggregates. The number of deaths before twenty, in proportion to the rest, is much more informative as to local causes affecting health than the total deaths. See, also, number dying from preventable diseases.

NOTE.—Hereafter the first eleven diseases were classified as preventable, consumption (male and female) being separated. These are now combined, making the number ten.



*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Cities of the State of New Jersey of over 5,000 Population, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1893.*

CITIES HAVING OVER 5,000 POPULATION.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																										
	Total, including unclassified.						Death-rate per 1,000.	Deaths under 5 in each 100, or comparison of these with total.	Number of deaths from chief preventable diseases.	Comparative number of deaths in each 100 from chief preventable diseases.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Krynipnia.	Diarrhœal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and cir-culation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and apyral diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Pueral.	Accident.		
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.																											
Atlantic County—	* 79	31	23	74	83	..	259	16396	116.47	42.47	95	36.03	..	9	..	1	..	4	8	..	57	8	8	30	15	22	18	20	14	4	3	1	15
Atlantic City—	21	10	17	35	45	..	129	6328	30.71	34.03	28	21.71	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	10	4	25	8	7	10	8	7	5	..	..	1	16	
Bergen County—	10	13	16	28	27	..	88	5045	17.44	26.14	29	22.93	1	8	..	..	..	..	7	..	9	4	5	4	2	13	7	8	9	1	1	3	10
Burlington County—	28	16	20	42	52	3	160	5601	18.23	27.60	44	27.60	2	1	..	..	..	..	11	..	10	11	8	17	14	16	9	12	9	7	..	1	9
Bordentown—	237	175	142	416	235	2	1357	61508	22.06	41.41	514	37.88	8	38	11	3	89	3	212	72	77	142	113	93	61	97	81	4	19	6	7	..	16
Camden City—	38	20	8	69	33	..	168	6920	24.77	34.52	60	35.71	3	6	1	1	1	1	4	17	16	11	13	14	11	6	19	6	7	..	..	16	
Gloucester City—	55	19	60	63	1	1	217	12314	17.52	34.10	60	31.80	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	36	16	21	15	16	16	16	23	17	7	1	..	3	
Bridgeton—	67	12	9	41	42	1	162	10836	15.23	42.59	49	30.35	1	4	..	..	..	..	2	29	4	7	10	14	13	7	20	10	2	1	..	6	
Jersey County—	1150	713	459	1695	877	6	4600	196296	24.87	33.02	1776	38.94	17	63	8	133	7	31	275	17	691	351	266	731	865	337	250	370	283	101	8	41	210
Newark—	105	67	25	168	61	..	426	20398	20.39	40.39	160	35.31	..	6	1	6	1	4	23	3	52	30	23	66	30	35	26	22	16	3	6	14	
Hudson County—	148	67	31	154	44	1	445	23545	19.74	45.31	145	33.88	..	7	..	2	13	6	76	24	13	73	44	16	19	22	27	3	9	1	5	27	
Bayonne—	75	37	30	79	27	..	248	9950	26.50	45.16	86	34.68	8	2	..	18	..	6	..	29	14	11	40	33	6	6	13	16	1	1	3	13	
Harrison—	241	180	95	459	171	3	1248	60065	23.97	41.76	439	36.18	2	10	..	11	1	14	7	188	81	51	176	131	78	63	72	23	2	14	81	..	
Hoboken—	1297	671	356	1708	692	9	4541	170259	26.07	41.86	1576	34.71	21	116	9	69	23	49	221	11	572	279	216	710	413	266	194	232	205	65	15	55	236
Jersey City—	90	29	15	67	43	..	244	12616	20.31	45.77	93	38.11	1	2	..	..	..	6	17	1	49	12	9	41	31	19	6	9	11	10	..	3	4
Marion County—	303	146	96	337	202	12	1095	67824	16.16	40.97	431	38.41	5	19	..	2	..	..	91	3	131	71	45	147	66	63	49	87	68	24	3	7	43
Trenton—	84	20	25	102	68	4	303	13579	16.31	34.32	90	32.67	..	3	1	6	..	1	7	..	41	23	18	31	16	25	31	23	25	8	..	2	11
Middlesex County—	91	42	15	49	27	..	234	11807	19.71	40.38	87	35.34	..	1	1	4	..	..	22	..	43	8	9	17	14	10	10	13	3	..	2	10	
New Brunswick—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth Amboy—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Probably due to infants brought to the city sick.

† This death-rate is calculated on the resident population, whereas the real population is often several times larger, and on account of this floating population the death-rate is not a criterion of health conditions.



*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Cities of the State of New Jersey of over 5,000 Population, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1893.—Continued.*

CITIES HAVING OVER 5,000 POPULATION.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.							PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																											
	Total, including unclassified.							Estimated population, 1893.	Deaths under 5 in each 100, or comparison of these with total	Number of deaths from chief preventable diseases.	Comparative number of deaths in each 100 from chief prevent- able diseases.	Epidemic fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and erup.	Typhoid.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and cir- culation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.				
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.																													
Monmouth County—																																			
Long Branch.....	18	3	9	32	28	2	92	8485	10.85	22.85	26	37.17	26	37.17	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	5	2	11	3	14	4	8	7	.....	2	13			
Morris County—																																			
Morris town.....	28	19	18	54	46	1	166	8948	18.55	25.31	60	86.14	60	86.14	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	11	22	19	10	13	2	13	10	7	1	.....	9		
Passaic County—																																			
Passaic City.....	117	48	25	103	50	1	343	18647	31.64	48.10	132	85.48	132	85.48	1	1	1	1	1	1	70	14	18	48	14	19	21	17	16	7	1	4	17		
Paterson City.....	619	210	152	633	301	1	1836	87409	31.00	89.71	637	84.69	637	84.69	1	1	1	1	1	1	248	100	136	223	136	129	88	114	93	42	3	17	96		
Salem County—																																			
Salem City.....	29	8	9	18	33	1	96	5512	17.42	36.46	38	39.55	38	39.55	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	6	6	6	4	3	6	17	6	3	1	4	4		
Union County—																																			
Elizabeth.....	295	110	71	252	141	1	829	41000	26.22	44.03	284	84.36	284	84.36	1	1	1	1	1	1	139	42	39	114	64	50	31	52	47	26	3	5	48		
Fairfield.....	40	23	24	71	66	1	243	13651	21.31	33.04	101	69.56	101	69.56	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	19	11	31	11	19	6	24	16	2	1	13			
Farmington.....	27	17	14	57	56	1	171	7166	23.87	37.75	61	29.82	61	29.82	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	9	8	30	6	12	9	19	16	2	1	14			
Wayne County—																																			
Phillipsburg.....	50	18	15	32	31	2	128	8928	14.29	37.60	45	35.16	45	35.16	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	3	9	8	10	12	5	6	9	6	2	3	8		
Totals.....	6330	2734	1740	6532	3414	48	20119	869945	22.38	40.08	7123	35.46	7123	35.46	51	349	22	316	61	147	1104	52	2722	1022	1047	2802	1556	1215	940	1439	1100	413	64	196	923

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1893.*

ATLANTIC COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																			
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.			Total, including unclassified.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.
Abecon.....	79	31	4	2	6	12	16.47	913	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Atlantic City.....	3	3	4	4	4	16	16.47	913	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Beaumont.....	3	3	4	4	4	16	16.47	913	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Egg Harbor City.....	9	3	6	7	17	41	16.47	913	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Egg Harbor Township.....	11	5	4	16	13	40	16.47	913	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Galloway.....	5	3	4	6	13	30	16.47	913	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hamilton.....	3	3	5	9	7	29	16.47	913	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hamorton.....	29	6	6	25	10	77	16.47	913	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mallica.....	3	4	1	1	4	13	16.47	913	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Weymouth.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	16.47	913	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	146	57	56	144	137	1	16.31	33677	9	8	25	86	39	37	43	56	39	37	43	56	38	34	43	30	13	4	4	37

# DEATHS—CURRENT STATISTICAL YEAR. 577

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1893.*

BERGEN COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.							PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.	
Rolling Spring.....	7	1	4	10	2	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Englewood.....	17	13	4	28	22	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin.....	10	4	3	16	6	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hackensack.....	31	10	17	38	46	...	129	6288	30.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harrison.....	8	5	3	17	15	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoboken.....	4	3	...	9	13	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loth.....	42	10	12	22	25	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midland.....	6	2	1	16	16	6	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ortl.....	5	2	3	11	8	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pallards.....	13	4	7	11	8	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ridgefield.....	23	16	11	35	31	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ridgewood.....	2	4	3	13	14	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saddle River.....	17	4	8	18	8	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union.....	19	10	6	23	15	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	13	4	1	13	26	1	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	318	91	76	264	250	8	905	51627	17.53	6	11	3	4	9	7	36	6	131	47	41	117	55	60	55	53	47	30	5	5	69	



## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1893.*

BURLINGTON COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.							PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																						
	Total, including unclassified.							Estimated population.	Death rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Etiotic fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and cir- culation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.																								
Basin River .....	10	13	10	24	27	1	85	5,045	17.44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Beverly .....	10	13	10	24	27	1	85	5,045	17.44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bordentown .....	10	13	10	24	27	1	85	5,045	17.44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burlington .....	28	16	20	43	53	2	160	8,901	18.23	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chester .....	19	7	6	20	20	7	72	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chesterfield .....	5	1	6	8	7	1	18	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cinnaminson .....	7	5	6	14	15	1	52	22	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delran .....	11	4	3	6	14	1	37	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Eastampton .....	2	2	1	2	1	1	7	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Elizabeth .....	4	3	3	9	5	1	21	21	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florence .....	6	3	2	10	4	1	25	25	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lumberton .....	11	5	4	8	9	1	37	37	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mansfield .....	8	1	1	1	1	1	19	19	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Medford .....	4	4	6	19	9	1	28	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mt. Laurel .....	8	2	7	2	5	1	24	24	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Hanover .....	4	5	3	10	13	1	35	35	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Northampton .....	17	8	6	35	45	1	113	113	113	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pemberton .....	6	4	5	11	16	3	45	45	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Randolph .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shamong .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Southampton .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	14	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Springfield .....	5	3	3	4	4	1	19	19	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Westampton .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Willingboro .....	2	1	2	1	1	1	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Woodland .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals .....	176	96	108	269	297	10	945	59,065	16.03	5	25	1	3	2	6	76	105	51	55	96	40	25	48	83	48	30	5	7	64	7

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1893.*

CAMDEN COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.							PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.	
Camden City .....	387	175	142	416	255	2	1357	61508	22.06	3	38	...	11	2	8	89	3	212	72	77	142	113	93	61	97	81	19	4	10	80	
Centre .....	13	2	1	6	7	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Delaware .....	3	3	3	7	9	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester City .....	38	20	8	69	33	...	168	6200	24.77	3	6	1	1	1	1	4	...	17	16	11	13	14	11	6	19	5	7	...	...	...	
Gloucester .....	24	9	6	32	25	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haddon .....	15	7	3	14	22	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsauken .....	11	3	2	11	9	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stockton .....	43	23	21	50	20	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterford .....	8	5	1	18	12	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Winslow .....	10	1	2	13	14	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals .....	551	247	189	621	387	2	2007	94149	21.32	9	50	1	15	4	14	131	3	292	123	108	208	156	189	87	167	114	86	6	13	93	

## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1893.*

CAPE MAY COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, &c.	Etiotic fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption M.	Consumption F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and cir- culation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Acute brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Fuoreral.	Accident.	
Cape May City .....	10	6	5	8	14	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dennis .....	11	3	6	6	12	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower .....	11	3	3	6	8	3	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle .....	7	2	5	12	14	1	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper .....	4	2	...	6	8	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals .....	43	18	19	33	56	4	178	11645	15.43	...	4	...	3	...	1	13	1	37	6	9	14	8	16	5	23	7	16	3	...	3	6



*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1893.*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and cir- culation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.	
Bridgeton.....	55	19	19	60	63	1	217	12314	17.62	1	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	26	16	16	21	15	16	16	23	17	7	1	...	3
Commercial.....	1	...	...	8	5	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peasfield.....	9	1	4	10	1	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Downe.....	3	...	1	1	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fairfield.....	6	3	1	6	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenwich.....	8	3	4	12	...	...	21	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hopewell.....	3	...	1	6	19	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landis.....	31	9	20	37	54	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawrence.....	8	3	3	5	11	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maurice River.....	14	5	1	6	10	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milville.....	57	12	9	41	42	1	163	10635	15.29	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shaw Creek.....	2	...	1	2	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	189	65	66	176	257	6	710	47583	15.18	3	10	...	9	...	...	9	17	3	89	39	40	69	54	54	46	70	49	25	8	7	20

## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1893.*

DEATHS AT ALL AGES.										PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																			
Total, including unclassified.						Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal Diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and cir- culation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute Rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.	
Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.																								
Bellefield.....	16	13	15	19	23	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bloomfield.....	26	12	9	24	45	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Caldwell.....	5	1	7	10	13	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Clinton.....	15	5	6	15	21	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
East Orange.....	44	20	22	62	66	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Franklin.....	5	.....	1	8	10	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Livingston.....	10	4	2	1	3	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Millburn.....	4	2	1	15	8	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Montclair.....	29	13	11	54	28	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Newark.....	1350	713	459	1693	577	6	4900	198388	24.67	17	63	5	143	7	31	275	17	621	351	268	731	355	337	250	370	253	101	8	41
Orange.....	106	67	25	158	61	.....	435	20395	20.35	.....	6	3	6	1	4	23	3	52	30	23	65	30	23	22	16	2	5	14	
South Orange.....	3	6	5	10	15	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Verona.....	2	2	1	4	3	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
West Orange.....	21	13	3	22	9	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Totals.....	1420	869	665	2108	1189	9	6170	280797	21.97	24	80	8	199	8	41	829	23	731	431	343	896	443	443	323	433	336	145	13	56

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1893.*

GLOUCESTER COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and cir- culation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Fœperal.	Accident.	
Clayton.....	7	6	5	15	11	...	44	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dighton.....	11	7	1	6	13	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Greenwich.....	4	2	1	6	10	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elk.....	1	1	1	1	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin.....	7	1	1	10	7	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glassboro.....	13	10	3	10	7	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenwich.....	9	3	4	7	11	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harrison.....	9	1	3	10	7	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logan.....	8	1	3	8	10	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mantua.....	4	4	5	4	16	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monroe.....	13	4	4	10	5	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Harrison.....	1	1	1	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	7	1	1	4	9	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. Deptford.....	3	3	1	6	5	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodbury.....	17	3	3	11	15	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolwich.....	6	1	...	6	10	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	110	46	32	108	143	8	443	2973	15.15	1	12	...	9	1	4	24	...	...	63	26	34	50	21	46	3	41	30	10	4	...	15



*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1893.*

DEATHS AT ALL AGES.										PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																						
HUDSON COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.										Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and cir- culation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Foetal.	Accident.
Bayonne.....	148	67	31	154	44	1	445	23545	19.74	.....	7	.....	4	2	2	13	9	76	24	13	73	44	16	19	22	27	3	2	9	27		
Guttenberg.....	21	20	5	19	14	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	17	17	1	13	6	6	1	6	3	1	1	1	7		
Harrison.....	75	37	30	79	27	.....	248	9560	25.50	8	2	.....	18	.....	.....	3	.....	29	14	11	40	53	6	18	16	1	.....	.....	.....	12		
Hoboken.....	341	180	95	459	171	2	1348	53065	23.97	6	10	.....	11	11	1	14	77	4	188	51	51	176	131	78	58	72	22	8	14	81		
Jersey City.....	1307	671	853	1706	593	9	4831	170599	25.67	21	116	.....	9	59	23	49	231	11	872	379	205	710	413	269	194	323	255	68	16	58	923	
Kearney.....	71	33	21	52	56	.....	283	.....	.....	6	5	.....	4	.....	3	12	1	41	30	8	24	31	11	9	24	30	6	3	4	21		
North Bergen.....	83	36	24	91	68	.....	273	.....	.....	1	.....	13	.....	.....	8	9	1	30	22	19	31	13	16	22	46	14	4	1	2	10		
Town of Union.....	90	29	15	67	43	.....	244	12016	20.31	1	2	.....	.....	.....	6	17	1	45	13	9	41	21	19	5	9	11	10	.....	3	4		
Union.....	34	23	4	26	2	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	11	.....	13	3	4	15	6	3	6	4	3	.....	.....	.....	3		
Weehawken.....	19	7	13	19	4	.....	61	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	11	5	1	8	3	5	1	9	3	1	.....	1	13		
West Hoboken.....	96	55	17	99	51	.....	317	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	.....	10	16	1	55	15	23	55	23	22	11	15	14	4	2	.....	13		
Totals.....	2155	1146	610	2310	1072	13	7805	256561	26.44	35	148	23	101	28	106	387	24	1077	475	346	1136	709	433	323	345	418	126	29	88	416		

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1893.*

HUNTERDON COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undeclared.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and cir- culation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.
Alexandria.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bethlehem.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Amwell.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frenchtown.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Bridge.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingwood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lambertville.....	2	1	11	23	32	11	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	9	2	3	14	23	14	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion.....	6	4	13	16	37	2	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Readington.....	3	4	11	11	11	5	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tewksbury.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Amwell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	73	35	49	104	220	5	485	33,315	13.73	1	5	.....	3	.....	1	29	.....	35	22	19	48	23	37	30	73	27	31	3	4	34

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1893.*

MERCER COUNTY. Statistical Divisions	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.							Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and cir- culation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Pneural.	Accident.
	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.																													
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Unfilled.	Total, including unclassified.																							
East Windsor.....	4	3	8	11	15	4	34	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
East Windsor.....	15	9	9	53	34	3	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hampton.....	6	7	7	16	23	1	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hopewell.....	6	7	7	16	23	1	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lawrence.....	6	7	7	16	23	1	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Princeton.....	10	6	6	36	33	1	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Trenton.....	308	146	96	337	322	12	1095	47524	16.16	5	19	.....	2	2	.....	91	2	181	71	48	147	66	49	87	68	94	3	7	43	
Washington.....	4	1	2	7	6	...	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Windsor.....	6	6	3	2	6	...	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Totals.....	356	181	137	507	851	21	1563	57613	17.84	13	32	...	8	3	...	117	3	313	119	74	137	83	101	74	108	93	39	8	10	68



*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1893.*

DEATHS AT ALL AGES.										PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																				
MIDDLESEX COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	Deaths at all ages.						Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and cir- culation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.	
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.																								
Cranbury.....	4	3	3	9	13	3	23	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
East Brunswick.....	13	13	2	20	17	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Madison.....	4	.....	.....	4	7	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Monroe.....	6	.....	5	7	20	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
New Brunswick.....	94	30	95	102	23	4	333	18579	1631	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
North Brunswick.....	3	.....	3	.....	4	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Perth Amboy.....	91	43	15	49	27	.....	224	11267	19.71	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Piscataway.....	7	4	3	17	14	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Raritan.....	4	4	1	14	25	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sayreville.....	12	1	5	11	1	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
South Amboy.....	34	33	19	59	14	1	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
South Brunswick.....	6	3	6	13	15	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Woodbridge.....	21	8	15	29	18	3	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Totals.....	288	121	112	306	243	13	1079	61470	17.76	7	11	8	14	.....	8	100	.....	161	61	67	96	68	74	66	81	83	23	8	11	66

## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1893.*

MONMOUTH COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																						
		Under one year. One to five. Five to twenty. Twenty to sixty. Over sixty. Undecl. Total, including unclassified.						Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrheal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and cir- culation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.
Atlantic.....	7	1	3	6	14	1	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Estabtown.....	18	5	12	27	46	1	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freehold.....	18	5	12	27	46	1	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holmdel.....	5	4	11	11	11	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howell.....	11	3	7	15	17	1	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Branch.....	15	3	5	32	25	3	52	8485	10.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mansfield.....	7	1	2	9	10	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marlboro.....	3	1	4	9	11	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matawan.....	8	1	4	12	13	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middletown.....	21	5	6	36	22	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millstone.....	.....	2	3	12	12	1	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neptune.....	57	15	16	46	50	1	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ocean.....	3	1	3	9	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raritan.....	17	12	17	18	23	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shrewsbury.....	54	16	16	47	45	3	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Freehold.....	4	3	1	12	21	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wall.....	25	12	6	17	30	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	241	95	109	311	353	11	1130	73103	15.46	3	10	3	9	8	3	73	5	169	52	71	105	52	107	51	123	83	32	4	11	56

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1893.*

MORRIS COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.							PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and cir- culation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.	
Boonton.....	1	1	4	15	17	1	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham.....	26	5	5	68	54	1	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chester.....	2	.....	3	1	5	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hasbrouck.....	4	3	3	64	69	.....	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	6	1	.....	4	7	2	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mendham.....	3	.....	1	2	9	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montville.....	28	19	18	64	46	1	165	8918	18.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morrisiana.....	10	7	6	12	13	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Olive.....	4	3	4	7	11	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic.....	10	7	4	10	11	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pegannock.....	36	10	13	21	33	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Randolph.....	37	2	4	34	30	2	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockaway.....	1	1	1	6	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosbury.....	10	4	11	6	2	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	168	69	68	273	231	9	863	56071	15.39	7	8	.....	4	1	6	33	1	80	37	71	116	26	61	32	141	63	33	1	8	45	.....



## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1893.*

MONMOUTH COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES.							PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																						
		Under one year. One to five. Five to twenty. Twenty to sixty. Over sixty. Undeclared. Total, including unclassified.							Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.
Atlantic.....	9	1	5	9	14	8	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barnegat.....	7	3	10	17	46	1	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freehold.....	18	5	12	27	46	1	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holmdel.....	6	4	11	11	11	1	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howell.....	11	1	1	1	1	1	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Branch.....	18	5	10	25	32	2	92	8,985	10.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manalapan.....	7	1	5	9	10	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marlboro.....	2	1	4	9	11	1	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matawan.....	8	2	4	12	13	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middletown.....	21	5	6	28	22	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milstone.....	2	2	3	2	12	1	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neptune.....	57	15	16	46	60	1	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ocean.....	3	1	1	3	9	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raritan.....	17	12	17	15	23	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shrewsbury.....	34	16	15	47	45	3	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Freehold.....	4	3	1	12	21	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wall.....	23	12	6	17	20	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	241	95	169	311	268	11	1,130	73,003	15.46	8	10	3	9	8	3	73	5	169	52	71	145	63	107	61	123	83	82	4	11	56	.....

# DEATHS—CURRENT STATISTICAL YEAR. 589

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1893.*

MORRIS COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.							PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.	
Boonton.....	7	1	4	18	17	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	4	1	...	6	0	3	2	6	...	2	6
Chatham.....	26	5	5	38	34	1	96	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	15	6	10	14	6	3	7	6	10	1	...	2	4
Chester.....	2	...	3	2	5	...	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanover.....	4	2	3	64	59	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	84	5	5	...	1	...
Jefferson.....	6	1	...	4	7	3	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mendham.....	...	2	...	4	13	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montville.....	3	...	1	8	6	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norristown.....	28	9	13	43	46	1	169	8948	18.66	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	22	19	10	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Olive.....	10	3	6	5	13	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passaic.....	4	3	4	7	11	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piquanock.....	10	7	4	10	11	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Randolph.....	30	10	13	21	33	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rockaway.....	37	2	4	34	30	2	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roxbury.....	1	...	2	3	11	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	1	1	1	6	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	128	69	68	273	281	9	863	56071	15.30	7	8	...	4	1	6	33	1	80	37	71	115	36	61	32	141	63	32	1	8	46	...

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1898.*

OCEAN COUNTY.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES.							PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
Statistical Divisions.		Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undeclared.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Dartorial diseases of children.	Consumption. M.	Consumption. F.	Acute lung disease.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and cir- culation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Acute brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Tubercular.	Accident.	
Berkeley	1	1	1	3	4	9	23	9	1,000	2.3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bridgeton	1	1	3	10	17	1	26	26	1,000	2.6	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dover	1	1	3	10	17	1	26	26	1,000	2.6	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Egglewood	1	1	3	4	8	1	19	19	1,000	1.9	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lacey	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1,000	0.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lakewood	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1,000	0.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Little Egg Harbor	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1,000	0.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manchester	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1,000	0.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ocean	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1,000	0.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pineville	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1,000	0.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stafford	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1,000	0.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Union	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1,000	0.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	62	17	19	83	99	8	273	16,183	16.87	3	13	1	3	1	3	6	36	17	26	20	11	23	13	24	20	8	2	11	1	1	1	1



*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1893.*

PASSAIC COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.																						
										Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhœal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.	
Aqueduct Brook .....	8	6	5	15	12	3	31	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Falls .....	8	6	5	15	12	3	31	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhasset .....	25	6	1	16	3	.....	50	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic .....	117	48	25	103	60	.....	343	16847	21.64	8	3	1	.....	6	4	14	.....	70	14	13	48	14	19	21	17	16	7	1	4	17	.....
Paterson .....	519	210	152	653	291	1	1836	57409	31.00	6	85	.....	14	.....	6	4	96	4	248	100	253	129	129	88	114	93	42	3	17	56	.....
Pompton .....	4	4	1	1	6	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne .....	6	4	3	7	9	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Milford .....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	696	277	188	813	396	1	2371	118031	20.09	8	40	1	16	11	11	118	4	346	119	163	818	148	160	131	145	117	63	9	26	125	.....

## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1898.*

SALEM COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undeclared.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and cir- culation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.	
Alloway.....	3	3	3	4	8	1	22	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blainboro.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Alloways Creek.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Penna Neck.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mannington.....	6	1	7	10	13	1	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oldmans.....	3	3	.....	6	6	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pilesgrove.....	16	3	5	13	18	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsgrove.....	6	4	6	9	6	1	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quinton.....	4	1	6	2	4	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem City.....	27	8	2	18	23	1	80	5,112	17.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Penna Neck.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Pittsgrove.....	1	4	4	3	11	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	87	23	45	73	113	5	206	26,148	14.55	8	6	.....	21	.....	.....	15	1	53	16	19	39	13	31	18	60	23	8	1	.....	16	.....

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1893.*

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	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	(over sixty.	Undefined.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Hemiplegia, etc.	Rubeola fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Funeral.	Accidental.	
SOMERSET COUNTY.																															
Statistical Divisions.																															
Bedminster.....	9	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bernards.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Branchburg.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgewater.....	53	20	17	97	61	3	207	207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	13	4	6	19	13	1	56	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillsborough.....	4	3	3	3	3	3	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Plainfield.....	11	3	6	26	31	3	70	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	96	31	34	128	164	3	453	36,800	15.09	2	6	.....	11	1	1	11	.....	.....	49	36	19	60	10	63	19	45	34	14	3	3	20



*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1898.*

SUSSEX COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Accident.	
Andover.....	1	1	2	3	3	8	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Byram.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankford.....	3	1	2	3	5	14	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hampden.....	1	3	1	6	2	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardyston.....	10	4	1	6	4	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lafayette.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montague.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton.....	6	1	1	14	14	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandyston.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shaw.....	6	3	4	9	10	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stillwater.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernon.....	6	1	1	7	3	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walpack.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wantage.....	4	3	4	14	24	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	40	18	30	84	107	1	270	22533	12.14	3	5	.....	4	.....	1	2	.....	.....	55	16	19	33	7	33	6	30	21	11	2	.....	.....

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1893.*

UNION COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
	Under one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undeclared.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrheal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Furuncul.	Accident.	
Clark	4	3	2	11	11	1	31	5	20.33	8	8	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chatham	265	110	71	323	141	1	839	41000	20.33	8	8	2	3	1	3	4	1	1	42	30	1	4	61	60	31	53	47	26	2	6	43
Elizabeth	9	1	2	13	23	3	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fanwood	6	3	3	4	3	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linden	9	1	2	13	23	3	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Providence	6	3	3	4	3	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plainfield	40	23	23	71	68	1	243	12841	19.31	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rahway	27	17	14	57	56	2	171	7166	23.97	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	3	1	1	7	7	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summit	6	10	4	28	16	59	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	11	3	3	7	16	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westfield	11	3	3	16	15	46	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	379	183	133	465	380	3	1513	79609	19.36	13	14	3	14	3	14	46	3	3	203	69	83	315	52	110	66	119	93	45	4	15	91

### PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Under one year.	One to five years.	Pfive to twenty.	Tenly to sixty.	Ov sixty.	Undefnd.	Total, including unclassified.	Killed population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, &c.	Rotie fever.	Sma-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Fuerperal.	Accident.
Allameby.....	1				4		8																							
Bairdville.....	4	2			7		29																							
Blarstown.....	6				14		16																							
Franklin.....	4				6		14																							
Freelinghyusen.....	1	2			3		13																							
Greenwich.....	1				3		10																							
Hackettstown.....	6	4			34		43																							
Hawick.....	1				10		18																							
Harmony.....	8	1			4		13																							
Hope.....	5	1	3	6	8		31																							
Independence.....	2	1	1	6	9		21																							
Knoxton.....	2	1	3	6	13		23																							
Lonsington.....	2	4		10	4		20																							
Maidwell.....	4	1	3	7	1		16																							
Norford.....	14	7	23	14			64																							
Palmerston.....	1						4																							
Phahagarry.....	30	18	16	23	31		138	8,985	14.29																					
Phillipsburg.....	2	1					15																							
Robatong.....	1						6																							
Washington.....	9	6	7	28	16		66																							
Totals.....	91	49	46	143	134	5	518	86,589	14.16	3	5		14		1	16		41	19	34	85	93	47	37	49	30	53	5	5	26



## Climatology and Climatological Records.

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As in former reports, we give data as to the climate of various localities in order to afford opportunity for comparison with diseases prevailing in the same localities at the different seasons of the year, or with such sudden outbreaks as seem to be influenced by changes of temperature, humidity, etc. It is well recognized that disease is greatly influenced by atmospheric and telluric conditions. While we may not know just why measles or influenza are quite different in their symptoms or severity in summer and winter, why intestinal fluxes take on a more acute character amid heat and humidity, or why yellow fever ceases as if by command under the stroke of a severe frost, we do know that the physician or the sanitarian has great occasion to study climate and disease side by side.

The study is a difficult one, because so long and so numerous observations are required in order to arrive at reliable deductions.

Yet of recent years these studies are proving of great value, and climatological associations are furnishing valuable results. We still have to regret that so much is furnished to us for truth which rests on insufficient data.

There are reasons, however, why each physician should study closely the climate of his locality and why each State should seek to secure accurate yearly data in its various localities in order that it may accumulate material reliable in quality and sufficient in quantity.

The indications as to New Jersey are especially important. In the midst of large populations to which it is readily accessible it has varieties of climate that are quite remarkable. It abounds in summer and in winter resorts, which need to be studied both in the interest of health and prosperity. While experience seems plainly to point to such places as Lakewood, Atlantic City, Cape May, Vineland and many others as having climatic

characteristics of their own, we are much in need of guiding data. We refer for many suggestions to our former reports.

Under the division Climatology in the Fifth Report, 1881, and in the article on "Comparative Facts in Climatology and Geology" in the Sixth Report, 1882, pp. 269-284, and that on "Humidity as Affecting Climate and Health" in the Thirteenth Report, 1889, important points are presented.

For our meteorological tables our guide to selection of localities for observation is founded on the geology of the State.

The azoic and paleozoic sections are represented in Sussex and Warren counties. The secondary or mesozoic has two divisions, namely, the triassic or red sandstone formation and the cretaceous. The red sandstone is almost the whole of Bergen, half of Passaic, all of Essex, Union, Hudson, a part of Morris, most of Somerset and Hunterdon and large portions of Middlesex and Mercer counties. Its southeast border is nearly in a straight line between Jersey City and Trenton.

The cretaceous formation is found immediately southeast of the red sandstone in a long, narrow strip that reaches from Raritan and Sandy Hook bays to the head of Delaware bay, near Salem. It is ninety miles long and from twelve to fifteen wide, and has an area of 1,491 square miles. It includes parts of Middlesex, Mercer, Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington, Camden, Gloucester and Salem counties. The white clays occupy the northwestern side of the belt, and the green sand-marls the southeastern side.

The tertiary or cenozoic time is almost entirely limited to the southern portion of the State. These formations cover the counties of Atlantic, Cumberland and Cape May, and most of Ocean and Burlington; Camden, Gloucester and Salem are partly occupied by them, and also a small portion of Monmouth. They consist of sand and clay covered with a thin soil, not very productive. Some of the clay has shells enough to be called marl. Extensive beds of white sand for glass-makers' use are common.

Still more recent formations of the same general character are sometimes known as post-tertiary. The glacial drift hereafter to be noticed, which covers much of the northern third of the State; the banks of sand-gravel which, in the form of terraces or level-topped hills, occupy much space in valleys; the alluvial



deposits along the borders of streams, and the tide-marshes and the sand-beaches which border the State along the seaside, and on Delaware bay, are formations which belong to this division.

We represent these respectively by Newton, Paterson, Newark, New Brunswick, Vineland, Atlantic City and Cape May. As our records are not always perfect for each locality, we give, as also informative, when we can, records of Sandy Hook, New York City and Philadelphia.

We give, as heretofore, the tables for the various localities chosen. From these and the former tables for each year, the student of comparative facts, as to climate and disease, can find the material for study.

We do not, as in some former reports, give a meteorological summary for the State as presented by the New Jersey Weather Service. This gives fuller facts for each month as to temperature, precipitation, atmospheric pressure, miscellaneous phenomena, and notes of observers in various localities.

The weather service, under the skilled care of E. W. McGann, of the U. S. Signal Service, now publishes an annual report which contains all these data, and which can be had either by application to the chief of this service, stationed at New Brunswick, or to this Board. We first publish the temperature and rainfall of the different seasons, for the several localities, for the year 1892, which were omitted last year, and then the regular tables for 1893.



## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

## TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL FOR THE DIFFERENT SEASONS.

## Belvidere, 1892.

Temperature.		Rainfall.	
Spring, . . . . .	45.9	Spring, . . . . .	3.67
Summer, . . . . .	70.1	Summer, . . . . .	4.86
Autumn, . . . . .	52.2	Autumn, . . . . .	2.68
Winter, . . . . .	31.5	Winter, . . . . .	3.82

## Newton, 1892.

Temperature.		Rainfall.	
Spring, . . . . .	45.2	Spring, . . . . .	3.14
Summer, . . . . .	70.3	Summer, . . . . .	4.76
Autumn, . . . . .	51.8	Autumn, . . . . .	2.11
Winter, . . . . .	30.8	Winter, . . . . .	2.55

## Paterson, 1892,

Temperature.		Rainfall.	
Spring, . . . . .	49.7	Spring, . . . . .	4.51
Summer, . . . . .	72.3	Summer, . . . . .	3.41
Autumn, . . . . .	55.2	Autumn, . . . . .	2.49
Winter, . . . . .	35.6	Winter, . . . . .	4.08

## New York City, 1892.

Temperature.		Rainfall.	
Spring, . . . . .	48.3	Spring, . . . . .	3.76
Summer, . . . . .	72.3	Summer, . . . . .	4.31
Autumn, . . . . .	56.0	Autumn, . . . . .	2.29
Winter, . . . . .	35.0	Winter, . . . . .	3.39

## Newark, 1892.

Temperature.		Rainfall.	
Spring, . . . . .	47.4	Spring, . . . . .	3.88
Summer, . . . . .	71.4	Summer, . . . . .	5.39
Autumn, . . . . .	55.2	Autumn, . . . . .	2.50
Winter, . . . . .	35.0	Winter, . . . . .	3.78

## CLIMATOLOGY.

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## New Brunswick, 1892.

Temperature.		Rainfall.	
Spring, . . . . .	47.0	Spring, . . . . .	3.77
Summer, . . . . .	71.1	Summer, . . . . .	4.33
Autumn, . . . . .	64.6	Autumn, . . . . .	2.43
Winter, . . . . .	33.9	Winter, . . . . .	3.87

## Beverly, 1892.

Temperature.		Rainfall.	
Spring, . . . . .	48.9	Spring, . . . . .	4.43
Summer, . . . . .	72.9	Summer, . . . . .	4.89
Autumn, . . . . .	55.0	Autumn, . . . . .	2.57
Winter, . . . . .	34.7	Winter, . . . . .	3.91

## Philadelphia, 1892.

Temperature.		Rainfall.	
Spring, . . . . .	49.5	Spring, . . . . .	3.82
Summer, . . . . .	73.0	Summer, . . . . .	3.62
Autumn, . . . . .	53.0	Autumn, . . . . .	2.96
Winter, . . . . .	36.5	Winter, . . . . .	3.08

## Atlantic City, 1892.

Temperature.		Rainfall.	
Spring, . . . . .	46.2	Spring, . . . . .	4.08
Summer, . . . . .	69.8	Summer, . . . . .	4.79
Autumn, . . . . .	55.8	Autumn, . . . . .	2.81
Winter, . . . . .	36.7	Winter, . . . . .	3.55

## Cape May, 1892.

Temperature.		Rainfall.	
Spring, . . . . .	49.3	Spring, . . . . .	5.06
Summer, . . . . .	72.3	Summer, . . . . .	4.59
Autumn, . . . . .	56.3	Autumn, . . . . .	3.30
Winter, . . . . .	39.0	Winter, . . . . .	2.61

## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

## STATION, BELVIDERE, N. J.

Latitude, 40° 49' N.; Longitude, 75° 04' W. Height of Barometer Cistern  
above Sea Level, — feet.

OBSERVER, SAMUEL J. HIXSON, STATE WEATHER SERVICE.

	BAROMETER. Reduced to 32°.			THERMOMETER.			Mean humidity.	Prevailing wind.	Rain (inches).*	Snow (days of).	Days when precipitation equaled 0.01.	Cloudy days.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.						
1892.												
July.....				100	47	73.0	.....	S. W.	3.99	.....	6	5
August.....				96	51	73.3	.....	N. W.	3.89	.....	7	5
September.....				87	40	63.3	.....	W.	2.87	.....	5	5
October.....				77	36	56.3	.....	N. W.	0.33	.....	1	8
November.....				64	17	33.0	.....	W.	6.73	2	7	14
December.....				46	3	37.3	.....	N. W.	1.81	3	6	4
1893.												
January.....				44	-13	19.0	.....	N. W.	1.87	6	8	8
February.....				49	3	26.3	.....	N. W.	7.84	3	3	3
March.....				55	13	33.9	.....	N. W.	3.68	3	6	4
April.....				69	27	46.4	.....	N. W.	3.88	1	7	6
May.....				86	33	55.1	.....	S. W.	5.76	.....	10	13
June.....				91	43	65.9	.....	S.	3.23	.....	9	5
For the year.....				100	-13	47.6	.....	N. W.	44.06	19	81	94

\* Including melted snow.

## STATION, NEWTON, N. J.

Latitude, 41° 03' N.; Longitude, 74° 45' W. Height of Barometer Cistern  
above Sea Level, — feet.

OBSERVER, D. L. FOSTER, STATE WEATHER SERVICE.

	BAROMETER. Reduced to 32°.			THERMOMETER.			Mean humidity.	Prevailing wind.	Rain (inches).*	Snow (days of).	Days when precipitation equaled 0.01.	Cloudy days.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.						
1892.												
July.....				97	46	73.8	.....	S. W.	3.21	.....	9	5
August.....				98	53	71.0	.....	S. W.	4.40	.....	7	10
September.....				81	36	60.0	.....	N. W.	1.88	.....	6	5
October.....				75	26	49.4	.....	N. W.	0.63	.....	4	8
November.....				68	15	37.0	.....	N. W.	5.86	.....	11	14
December.....				46	1	35.2	.....	N. W.	1.77	2	6	13
1893.												
January.....				50	-10	17.8	.....	N. W.	2.25	6	9	8
February.....				53	-1	24.4	.....	N. W.	7.77	6	12	13
March.....				51	8	31.7	.....	N. W.	8.56	2	8	13
April.....				74	19	45.2	.....	N. W.	3.40	1	11	16
May.....				87	35	57.0	.....	S. W.	4.28	.....	8	14
June.....				101	44	68.4	.....	S. W.	1.77	.....	8	4
For the year.....				101	-10	46.7	.....	N. W.	40.76	19	96	123

\* Including melted snow.



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## STATION, PATERSON, N. J.

Latitude, 40° 55' N.; Longitude, 74° 11' W. Height of Barometer Cistern  
above Sea Level, — feet.

OBSERVER, J. T. PROBERT, STATE WEATHER SERVICE.

	BAROMETER. (Reduced to 32°.)			THERMOMETER.				Mean humidity.	Prevailing wind.	Rain (inches).*	Snow (days of).	Days when precipitation equaled 0.01.	Cloudy days.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.							
1892.													
July .....				98	52	74.3	.....		S. W.	3.88	.....	11	7
August .....				93	57	73.4	.....		S. E.	4.96	.....	11	6
September .....				87	41	66.4	.....		S. W.	2.11	.....	6	7
October .....				83	33	58.7	.....		W.	0.77	.....	5	12
November .....				69	22	43.2	.....		N. W.	6.77	.....	11	14
December .....				50	9	31.0	.....		N. W.	1.63	.....	7	14
1893.													
January .....				52	Zero.	23.3	.....		N. W.	3.66	.....	7	11
February .....				63	5	30.6	.....		N. W.	7.61	.....	5	16
March .....				60	16	37.2	.....		N. W.	3.86	.....	3	10
April .....				77	30	50.0	.....		S. E.	5.44	.....	1	9
May .....				92	39	61.6	.....		S. W.	5.16	.....	11	11
June .....				101	50	70.6	.....		S. E.	2.24	.....	11	9
For the year .....				101	Zero	51.3	.....		N. W.	48.01	.....	114	127

\* Including melted snow.

## STATION, NEW YORK CITY.

Latitude, 40° 43' N.; Longitude, 70° 0' W. Height of Barometer Cistern  
above Sea Level, — feet.

OBSERVER, E. B. DUNN, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

	BAROMETER. (Reduced to 32°.)			THERMOMETER.				Mean humidity.	Prevailing wind.	Rain (inches).*	Snow (days of).	Days when precipitation equaled 0.01.	Cloudy days.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.							
1892.													
July .....	30.51	29.70	30.06	96	56	74.8	70.2		S. W.	2.45	.....	9	7
August .....	30.34	29.76	30.02	93	59	73.9	73.8		N. W.	3.90	.....	12	7
September .....	30.44	29.61	30.18	83	61	66.0	69.2		S. E.	0.87	.....	4	8
October .....	30.46	29.69	30.01	79	39	55.4	65.6		S. W.	0.63	.....	7	3
November .....	30.44	29.62	30.07	66	24	42.6	73.7		N. W.	8.23	.....	4	12
December .....	30.59	29.64	30.06	68	9	31.0	71.0		N. W.	1.64	.....	7	9
1893.													
January .....	30.51	29.24	29.98	62	1	23.3	71.0		N. W.	3.56	.....	16	12
February .....	30.81	29.07	30.12	54	4	29.7	69.3		N. W.	7.81	.....	16	13
March .....	30.60	29.42	30.07	53	14	36.0	69.8		N. W.	4.47	.....	4	16
April .....	30.56	29.54	30.07	70	32	48.0	71.0		S. E.	6.36	.....	1	15
May .....	30.34	29.18	29.90	86	42	59.0	67.0		S. W.	6.06	.....	11	11
June .....	30.31	29.68	30.02	96	53	69.0	76.0		N. E.	2.56	.....	8	8
For the year .....	30.81	29.07	30.05	96	1	50.7	70.7		N. W.	47.69	.....	48	128

\* Including melted snow.

## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

## STATION, NEWARK, N. J.

Latitude, 40° 29' N.; Longitude, 74° 27' W. Height of Barometer Cistern  
above Sea Level, — feet.

OBSERVER, F. W. RICORD, STATE WEATHER SERVICE.

	BAROMETER. (Reduced to 32°.)			THERMOMETER.				Prevailing wind.	Rain (inches).*	Snow (days of).	Days when precipitation equaled 0.01.	Cloudy days.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Mean humidity.					
1892.												
July.....				98	82	73.8	.....	S. W.	3.41	.....	10	7
August.....				93	69	73.9	.....	S. W.	3.87	.....	9	9
September.....				83	46	64.4	.....	S. W.	1.94	.....	6	4
October.....				75	25	53.9	.....	N. W.	0.64	.....	6	3
November.....				66	38	41.0	.....	N. W.	7.34	1	12	12
December.....				50	6	30.0	.....	N. W.	1.69	3	6	10
1893.												
January.....				60	-1	23.1	.....	N. W.	3.45	8	10	12
February.....				52	6	28.3	.....	N. W.	6.20	10	12	17
March.....				53	13	35.5	.....	N. W.	3.73	3	8	9
April.....				73	23	47.0	.....	N. W.	5.75	.....	10	13
May.....				87	43	66.5	.....	S. W.	5.23	.....	12	10
June.....				96	53	68.4	.....	N. E.	3.55	.....	6	13
For the year.....				98	-1	49.6	.....	N. W.	46.79	25	111	119

\* Including melted snow.

## STATION, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Latitude, 49° 29' N.; Longitude, 74° 10' W. Height of Barometer Cistern  
above Sea Level, — feet.

OBSERVER, CHARLES V. MEYERS, STATE WEATHER SERVICE.

	BAROMETER. (Reduced to 32°.)			THERMOMETER.				Prevailing wind.	Rain (inches).*	Snow (days of).	Days when precipitation equaled .01.	Cloudy days.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Mean humidity.					
1892.												
July.....				105	51	76.5	.....	S. W.	3.13	.....	10	3
August.....				91	59	72.6	.....	S. E.	3.48	.....	10	6
September.....				90	40	66.6	.....	S. E.	1.77	.....	6	6
October.....				81	38	55.0	.....	N. W.	0.54	.....	4	5
November.....				68	19	43.4	.....	N. W.	7.75	1	11	12
December.....				61	5	29.9	.....	N. W.	1.79	.....	6	13
1893.												
January.....				58	-8	21.4	.....	N. W.	2.61	6	9	14
February.....				55	4	29.0	.....	N. W.	5.73	7	12	17
March.....				63	10	37.2	.....	N. W.	3.22	2	12	13
April.....				73	30	50.5	.....	S. E.	5.61	.....	10	4
May.....				95	38	61.2	.....	S. W.	3.36	.....	9	12
June.....				100	49	71.4	.....	E.	3.28	.....	10	13
For the year.....				105	-8	51.1	.....	N. W.	42.86	16	110	117

\* Including melted snow.

## CLIMATOLOGY.

605

## STATION, BEVERLY, N. J.

Latitude, ———; Longitude, ———. Height of Barometer Cistern  
above Sea Level, 40 feet.

OBSERVER, C. F. RICHARDSON, STATE WEATHER BUREAU.

	BAROMETER. (Reduced to 32°.)			THERMOMETER.			Mean humidity.	Prevailing wind.	Rain (inches).*	Snow (days of).	Days when precipitation equaled 0.01.	Cloudy days.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.						
1892.												
July .....				100	51	75.4	76.6	S.	4.27		9	9
August .....				97	56	74.4	85.0	N. E.	3.64		9	9
September .....				89	36	65.8	82.1	N. W.	1.96		9	9
October .....				84	26	51.1	75.9	N. W.	0.25		4	2
November .....				71	18	43.7	82.6	W.	7.28	9	11	9
December .....				68	7	31.0	80.2	W.	1.96	6	7	9
1893.												
January .....				54	-3	22.3		W.	2.97	11	11	9
February .....				56	5	31.3		N. E.	6.23	8	16	12
March .....				65	12	38.4		N. W.	2.60	2	10	10
April .....				82	29	50.8		W.	5.85		12	12
May .....				98	37	61.0		W.	3.26		14	8
June .....				103	48	72.1			2.55		7	8
For the year .....				103	-3	51.3		W.	42.81	29	115	93

\*Including melted snow.

## STATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Latitude, 39° 57' N.; Longitude, 75° 9' W. Height of Barometer Cistern  
above Sea Level, 117 feet.

OBSERVER, L. M. DYE, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

	BAROMETER. (Reduced to 32°.)			THERMOMETER.			Mean humidity.	Prevailing wind.	Rain (inches).*	Snow (days of).	Days when precipitation equaled 0.01.	Cloudy days.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.						
1892.												
July .....	30.51	29.72	30.07	101	59	76.6	68.0	N. W.	2.97		9	9
August .....	30.22	29.76	30.02	96	61	75.6	78.0	N. W.	2.74		9	9
September .....	30.42	29.71	30.18	86	51	66.8	74.6	S. E.	2.06		6	6
October .....	30.45	29.59	30.04	79	36	56.4	66.2	N. W.	0.30		5	1
November .....	30.45	29.46	30.09	68	24	43.5	72.9	N. W.	5.71	8	11	13
December .....	30.62	29.58	30.19	64	10	32.8	73.4	N. W.	2.09	5	10	13
1893.												
January .....	30.47	29.26	30.00	53	Zero.	24.1	79.0	N. W.	3.58	12	13	11
February .....	30.81	29.80	30.16	56	9	32.0	73.1	N. W.	4.85	10	14	14
March .....	30.62	29.40	30.08	60	13	39.2	68.5	N. W.	2.67	9	12	13
April .....	30.51	29.57	30.06	75	34	50.8	70.1	N. E.	4.47		15	14
May .....	30.38	29.36	29.91	89	43	61.0	66.0	S. W.	2.92		8	13
June .....	30.81	29.56	30.01	98	56	72.0	70.0	N. E.	3.07		8	13
For the year .....	30.81	29.26	30.06	101	Zero.	52.6	71.2	N. W.	36.33	97	118	133

\*Including melted snow.



## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

## STATION, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Latitude, 39° 22' N.; Longitude 74° 25' W. Height of Barometer Cistern  
above Sea Level, 53 feet.

OBSERVER, E. H. EMERY, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

	BAROMETER. Reduced to 32°.			THERMOMETER.			Mean humidity.	Prevailing wind.	Rain (inches).*	Snow (days of).	Days when precipitation equaled 0.01.	Cloudy days.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.						
1892.												
July.....	30.60	29.78	30.08	90	67	79.4	84.0	S. W.	4.23	.....	7	5
August.....	30.19	29.77	30.01	86	61	73.8	80.8	S. W.	3.36	.....	12	9
September.....	30.41	29.69	30.19	80	48	65.4	78.2	E.	1.08	.....	6	3
October.....	30.44	29.68	30.03	80	33	55.0	74.8	W.	0.30	.....	3	2
November.....	30.45	29.70	30.08	68	19	44.0	81.0	N. W.	5.14	.....	12	12
December.....	30.61	29.64	30.08	54	9	33.0	81.3	N.	2.12	6	10	12
1893.												
January.....	30.43	29.31	29.99	51	-4	29.7	85.4	N. W.	2.67	6	9	7
February.....	30.81	29.27	30.14	60	9	31.8	75.0	N. W.	3.43	4	14	13
March.....	30.69	29.31	30.07	60	25	36.0	81.8	N. E.	4.21	3	14	13
April.....	30.51	29.62	30.06	67	36	47.2	88.6	S. W.	4.92	.....	15	10
May.....	30.39	29.34	29.92	78	44	56.4	84.0	S. W.	3.52	.....	11	6
June.....	30.30	29.56	30.01	90	51	67.0	88.6	S. W.	1.57	.....	10	6
For the year.....	30.81	29.27	30.06	90	-4	50.1	82.0	S. W.	35.45	22	124	97

\* Including melted snow.

## STATION, CAPE MAY C. H., N. J.

Latitude, 38° 56' N.; Longitude, 74° 58' W. Height of Barometer Cistern  
above Sea Level, — feet.

OBSERVER, J. F. LEAMING, M. D., STATE WEATHER SERVICE.

	BAROMETER. (Reduced to 32°.)			THERMOMETER.			Mean humidity.	Prevailing wind.	Rain (inches).*	Snow (days of).	Days when precipitation equaled 0.01.	Cloudy days.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.						
1892.												
July.....	.....	.....	.....	93	51	73.3	.....	W.	4.77	.....	6	7
August.....	.....	.....	.....	90	56	73.7	.....	S.	0.72	.....	5	5
September.....	.....	.....	.....	84	45	66.8	.....	N.	1.60	.....	5	4
October.....	.....	.....	.....	80	31	55.0	.....	N. W.	0.67	.....	3	1
November.....	.....	.....	.....	71	23	44.4	.....	N. W.	5.85	.....	11	13
December.....	.....	.....	.....	66	10	38.1	.....	N. W.	2.68	1	7	10
1893.												
January.....	.....	.....	.....	48	-7	23.7	.....	N. W.	3.57	7	8	13
February.....	.....	.....	.....	63	9	34.8	.....	W.	3.99	5	9	16
March.....	.....	.....	.....	63	13	36.4	.....	N. W.	4.23	3	9	9
April.....	.....	.....	.....	75	34	50.3	.....	S.	5.75	.....	9	12
May.....	.....	.....	.....	86	41	58.8	.....	S.	2.76	.....	10	9
June.....	.....	.....	.....	93	48	69.0	.....	W.	2.52	.....	6	7
For the year.....	.....	.....	.....	93	-7	51.7	.....	N. W.	39.06	11	88	106

\* Including melted snow.

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\* Page 82, line one, for "topic" and "topical," read toxic and toxical; and line eleven, for "inhabited," read inhibited. On page 497, the heading "Humanized Lymph," should be after the 4th line below.



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EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Board of Health  
OF THE  
STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
AND REPORT OF THE  
Bureau of Vital Statistics.

1894.

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*Compliments of -  
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Please Exchange.*

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1895.





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## The State Board of Health.

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HON. HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State,  
HON. JOHN P. STOCKTON, Attorney-General, } Members *ex-officio*.  
Prof. JOHN C. SMOCK, Ph.D., State Geologist, }

---

	P. O. Address.
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FRANKLYN GAUNT, M.D.....	Burlington.
Prof. A. R. LEEDS, Ph.D.....	Hoboken.
CORNELIUS SHEPHERD, M.D.....	Trenton.
JOHN A. GITHENS.....	Asbury Park.
EDWARD R. O'REILLY, M.D.....	Elizabeth.
LABAN DENNIS, M.D.....	Newark.

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President.....CYRUS F. BRACKETT.  
Secretary.....HENRY MITCHELL.



## Secretary's Report.

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*To His Excellency George T. Werts:*

GOVERNOR—We have the honor to furnish to Your Excellency and to the Legislature the report of the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey for the year 1894, it being the eighteenth report of this Board.

We also transmit with it the report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the statistical year ending June 30th, 1894.

In them, we trust, will be found material which will help to guide the Executive and Legislative departments of our State in conserving the health of the people. This great interest so concerns the personal, social, industrial, economic and charitable welfare of the State as to form an organic and practical division of public service demanding close attention. The report includes such suggestions, information and advice as, we trust, will make it of value to our citizens at large.

### DEATH OF DR. EZRA M. HUNT.

On the 1st day of July, 1894, death removed Dr. Ezra M. Hunt from his labors in the cause of public health and from his official relations to this Board.

Dr. Hunt was the pioneer in New Jersey in the promotion of State and municipal hygiene, and to him is due the honor of placing our State in an advanced position in its public health relations.

In 1866, almost unaided, he secured the appointment by the Legislature of a Commission to furnish to the Governor suggestions for improvement of the public health, and he continued with untiring energy to agitate this question until the enactment, in 1877, of a law which at once placed New Jersey in the line of sanitary advancement.

All of his rare mental abilities were thenceforth applied to the improvement of the hygienic conditions affecting the citizens of the



State, and mainly as a result of his unceasing labor New Jersey was soon recognized as one of the leading States of the Union in the adoption of successful measures for the improvement of conditions affecting the public health. He served the State Board of Health as executive officer from the date of its organization to the time of his death, a period of eighteen years.

Dr. Hunt was conspicuous by his brilliant intellectual gifts, his adroitness as a manager of public affairs and in his consummate energy in carrying his undertakings to a successful conclusion. The discussion of the most vital questions relating to the administration of government and the conservation of society was the prominent interest of his mind. He possessed a tenacious memory and lost little of the lore which his eager reading stored away for ready use. His leading mental characteristic was the union of intuitive insight with logical skill. The operations of his mind were rapid and spontaneous; his conclusions were the fruit of conviction.

He was a man of the highest principle, of the strictest integrity of purpose and purity of life.\*

#### POPULARITY OF HYGIENE.

During the past year the accumulation and application of knowledge relating to the promotion of the public health has progressed with increasing activity.

Foremost among the advances of the year has been the confirmation of the discoveries previously announced concerning the relation of bacterial life to pathological processes and the sterilization of water by filtration. An immeasurable impetus was given to the public interest in hygiene by the discovery of the bacillus of tuberculosis, and by the facility with which that bacterium was isolated and identified, together with the abundant evidence which has been available to demonstrate that the tubercle bacillus is the germ which propagates tuberculosis, and a widespread popular faith in preventive medicine has in consequence arisen, which is expectantly awaiting the further unfolding of the marvels of hygiene.

In some localities in the State the popular demand for the application of sanitary precautions has outstripped the activity of the sanitary officials.

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\* For memorial notice see page —.

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Local Boards of Health were first established in New Jersey in 1880.

In the beginning of this new effort on the part of the State to conserve the strength and energy of its citizens there was no available class of persons who possessed the requisite knowledge of the science and art of the prevention of disease who could be called into service. Not only the members of Boards of Health, but also the officers, were often taken from among persons who did not realize the great value to the State of good health among the people.

During the fourteen years which have passed since the present system, for the protection of the public health, has been in operation in New Jersey there has been in some localities a very high standard of sanitary administration established. In other health districts there has been indifferent service, and in certain localities there has been almost total neglect of all official duties relating to the public health.

The State Board of Health has no more important duty, and no more promising department of its work, than the effort now being vigorously undertaken to secure uniformity in local sanitary administration; to secure for each community the same degree of protection against preventable disease, and the same precautions against pollution of air, soil and water which have been found to be practicable and most desirable in other communities similarly situated.

Legislation in this State relating to the care of the public health has given to local authorities the right, and placed upon them the duty of preventing the spread of communicable disease in their own localities, and it is the policy of the State to encourage Local Boards of Health to perform all necessary sanitary functions for the protection of health and the abatement of nuisances; but the citizens of the whole State are dependent to some extent upon the efficiency of local administration in each district, and therefore, through the State Board of Health, every assistance which is needed should be furnished, until the time shall come when no Local Board requires advice or guidance.

## DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTION.

Sections four and five of Chapter sixty-eight, Laws of 1887, provide for the inspection of persons, property, boats, cars and

other vehicles, and for detention and disinfection when necessary to prevent the spread of dangerous communicable diseases.

The investigation of local epidemics, nuisances, needs for drainage, neglect of sanitary law, the condition of school-houses, tenements, manufactories and workshops; of public buildings and persons confined or employed therein, is also provided for.

To more effectually carry out the provisions of the sections referred to, and to be better prepared to meet an emergency especially endangering the public health, it was determined at the last meeting of the State Board of Health to more fully organize the inspection service of the Board.

The experience already gained in the employment of District Inspectors by the State Board has shown how essential it is to the satisfactory progress of health protection throughout the State, that the aid of the State Board should be extended to Local Boards to guide them and stimulate them in efforts to wisely apply established sanitary principles and to execute the laws. It has been found that but a few Local Boards have a clear comprehension of the very useful service which they can perform for their respective communities. It is not unusual to find a Local Board wasting efforts in endeavoring to cure some offensive but harmless stench, while polluted wells or other equally serious danger in the locality is unrecognized and neglected.

In numerous townships no action whatever has been taken toward extending to residents the protection against dangers to health which is afforded by the laws. In a number of municipalities the Local Boards have been found to be practically useless. After having adopted ordinances and appointed officers, nothing further has been accomplished.

In striking contrast with the facts just stated is the history of the sanitary progress which has been made in localities where precautionary measures have been steadily studied and applied. The advantages of public hygiene have there been demonstrated. Polluted wells have been closed; defective house drainage has been corrected; the sale of unwholesome foods has been suppressed; the spread of communicable diseases has been restricted; offensive trades have been improved; nuisances have been abated. In these districts the benefits already conferred by the operations of their Local Boards betoken the grand results which

it is possible to secure for the whole State. Doubtless it is true of sanitary progress as of every other reform, that no considerable advance can be made until public opinion supports the movement, but public opinion is stirred into existence by the object lessons which are furnished by an active Health Board. If the people of any given community are not ready for the benefits of public sanitation, they may be relied upon to join the faith as soon as the actual improvements are begun. As a beginning step in such localities, it is better to take up one class of dangers, and accomplish its effectual removal, rather than to undertake too many good works and thereby risk arousing combined opposition.

In districts where the residents are not yet ready to surrender their fancied right to pollute air, soil and water, sanitary missionaries must prepare the way before these communities can enjoy the blessings which cleanliness will bring them.

#### REPORTS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

One of the useful functions of a central health authority is the investigation of the causes of local epidemics. Frequently the source of infection is situated outside of the jurisdiction of the Local Board which has control of the locality in which the pestilence is most prevalent. While the laws require the State Board to make such investigation, there is, singularly enough, no provision which makes it the duty of Local-Boards to report to the State Board the occurrence of outbreaks of communicable diseases. Under the present arrangement information concerning such outbreaks is generally received in a casual manner, if at all, and almost never from the locality in which the disease originates. The lack of prompt official reports notifying the State Board of Health of the appearance of any of the more dangerous epidemic diseases constitutes a serious defect in the method which it is clear the Legislature intended to establish.

The necessity for local inquiries and assistance on the part of the State Board has been well illustrated during the past summer in the investigation into the causes of five epidemic outbreaks of typhoid fever and five outbreaks of small-pox. With



two exceptions, it was found that the communities invaded by these diseases were wholly unprepared to deal with such an enemy. They could neither protect the neighboring portions of the State nor their own citizens.

Frequently no member or officer of the Local Board has ever had any personal experience with such an outbreak, and while the Board may strongly desire to apply every suitable measure for the quick control of the disease, yet the members find themselves without any proper facilities for suppressing it, and without confidence in their own exertions or any acquaintance with the methods which have been found to be effectual and which are in general use elsewhere. These inquiries have conclusively shown the urgent need of instant official reports from Local Boards, to the State Board of Health, of every case, particularly the first case, of cholera, typhus fever, small-pox and typhoid fever. This Board would then be in a position to at once co-operate with the local health officers and furnish such advice, information and assistance as each case might demand.

#### GARBAGE CREMATION.

While the experimental stage in the construction of furnaces for the destruction of garbage may not yet be altogether passed, there is almost universal agreement that fire is the only reliable means for converting rubbish and garbage into a safe and harmless material.

Thus far only two Health Districts have provided garbage furnaces, viz., Paterson and Atlantic City. A description of the apparatus which is in use in Atlantic City will be found on page 29.

#### DISINFECTION.

A principle of sanitation which is now fully established is the efficiency of steam at a temperature of about 230° F. for the destruction of bacterial life, and every municipality of more than two thousand inhabitants should possess a steam disinfecting chamber for the treatment of infected garments, bedding and household furniture. The erection of such a plant in connection with a furnace for destroying garbage would afford an economical

arrangement for the supply of steam, and the site of the garbage furnace would probably be an unobjectionable location for the disinfecting station.

The principles which underlie the construction of both of these devices are so well understood that there does not seem to be a necessity for the purchase of any proprietary apparatus. The City Engineer or any other qualified person should be able to prepare specifications covering all of the best and most approved features of these structures.

#### SUMMER RESORTS.

The ordinary sanitary problems which are common to nearly all cities and towns are complicated in the case of summer resorts by variability in the number of the inhabitants.

The resident population may consist of a few hundred persons, while the summer visitors in many cases number thousands, and in some cases tens of thousands.

Think of Jersey City with 200,000 persons in January and a million in July! Such sudden and extreme changes in population present most serious questions in relation to water-supply, sewerage and scavenging. Communicable diseases occurring in crowded hotels and boarding-houses must be dealt with quite differently from the usual manner of management in towns having a population dwelling mainly in their own homes. Satisfactory domiciliary isolation cannot often be secured, and hospital accommodation becomes absolutely necessary if prompt separation of the infected persons is to be effected. Isolation hospitals should be pleasing and attractive, and the service should be conducted upon a liberal scale. The municipality can well afford to furnish all necessary comforts to the unfortunate victims of communicable diseases in return for protection to the local commercial interests, which would be jeopardized, if not entirely suspended, by the spread of any serious ailment among the summer patrons of the place.

The larger and more populous resorts should excel in every department of sanitary progress.

They are altogether dependent upon the healthfulness of local conditions for business prosperity, and sooner or later the truth

## 12 REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

as to these conditions will be known and claims to patronage which are based on false representations or upon insufficient sanitary precautions will meet a just measure of public condemnation.

### INSTRUCTION IN HYGIENE.

The practice of the art of hygiene is so new in America as a separate occupation that we still find in its ranks many individuals who have only a faint acquaintance with the art itself or with the science upon which it is based.

It was not until 1892 that examinations in sanitary science were required by the Local Government Board in England as a pre-requisite for the appointment of Medical Officers of Health. Sixteen British universities now grant diplomas in public health and confer degrees in hygiene.

The course of instruction in these institutions is begun only after the student has been registered as a medical practitioner for at least one year, and it embraces physics, chemistry, including analysis of air, water and food, and the detection of poisons; microscopy, parasites and bacteriology.

It would be premature at present to demand better preparation on the part of sanitary officers in New Jersey, but some concerted action should be taken by the various State authorities which will result in securing for this service a class of men who shall be educated in the departments of knowledge which particularly relate to their calling.

### BACTERIOLOGY.

All departments of medicine are yielding first place to hygiene, and this relation has been hastened by the disclosures afforded by the study of bacteriology. Medicine to-day is zealous to receive and apply every measure which promises alleviation of physical woes or prolongation of human life, and it has seized upon the facts which have thus far been demonstrated relating to the prevention of diseases which are caused by or invariably attended by certain parasitic bacteria in the true scientific spirit, and with confident faith that means for controlling, and mayhap



even eradicating, these affections will be found. Serum therapeutics is at present being investigated by medical men in hope that still grander results than those already achieved by vaccination are destined to attend this means for the prevention of disease.

The disappointment which followed the failure of tuberculin to fulfill the hope which was aroused concerning its influence upon tuberculosis, has not prevented further investigation. On the other hand, there has been an intense and increasing interest among medical men in every new fact which has been added to the knowledge concerning bacterial life.

HOUSE DRAINAGE.

For the purpose of securing an improvement in the construction of the drainage of buildings the Legislature passed an act in 1888 (Chapter 56) to regulate such constructions, and placed the responsibility for the execution of the provisions of the law upon Local Boards of Health.

Ordinances to carry the law into effect have been adopted in the following named localities :

Name of Health District.	Number of Plans Filed to October 1, 1894.
Paterson.....	5,920
Camden.....	4,467
Newark.....	2,731
Passaic City.....	1,000
Orange.....	828
Asbury Park.....	619
Trenton.....	580
Jersey City.....	471
Long Branch.....	329
Bridgeton.....	296
Elizabeth.....	128
Freehold.....	119
Bayonne.....	97
Hoboken.....	60
East Orange.....	46
Merchantville.....	14
South Amboy.....	1
Perth Amboy.....	None.
Belmar.....	None.



Previous to the enactment of the law above referred to, New Jersey was the dumping-ground for poor plumbing material. Cast-iron drain pipe, which was riddled with cracks and sand holes and covered with tar to conceal these defects, was the usual, indeed almost the exclusive, quality of iron soil, waste and vent pipes which the house builder in this State was able to obtain. When a few of our cities and towns began to operate under the new law and a demand was thereby created for good, substantial and air-tight pipe, the plumbers found no difficulty in obtaining a first-class grade of the article, and the complaint that such pipe was not manufactured and could not be purchased in the market was no longer offered as an excuse for the use of the cheaper porous variety.

To-day the employment of the thin, cracked, leaky and varnished pipe has practically ceased, and good material and tight joints prevail in new constructions in the health districts which have made the drainage law operative and in which plumbing ordinances have been well executed.

The necessity for a high grade of intelligence, capability and integrity in the person of the Drainage Inspector requires the enactment of a supplement to the present law which shall provide for a suitable examination by a competent board of examiners of all persons who may hereafter be selected to serve in that capacity.

The value to the owners and occupants of houses of honest and expert supervision over the construction of plumbing and drainage is indicated by the fact that in the case of more than three hundred consecutive examinations of new systems of interior house drainage, not one was found to be gas-tight upon the first inspection.

Reputable plumbers throughout the State favor official supervision of house drainage construction, for they know the readiness with which scamping can be practiced in their trade by unprincipled persons, and a uniform standard requiring gas-tight joints and good material brings competition within definite lines and enables honorable men who are engaged in the plumbing business to meet on equal ground the men who have heretofore been willing to underbid in doing work because they were not watched.

In almost every other branch of the building trades there has long been some sort of supervision, either by the owner or by

the architect, but the tricks of plumbing have seemed to be incomprehensible to the uninitiated.

All of the municipalities in the State are authorized by the law to regulate this business, but they are not obliged to apply its provisions unless they choose to do so.

INSTITUTIONAL INQUIRIES.

The following circular letter was sent to the public institutions named below :

NEW JERSEY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,  
TRENTON, October 8th, 1894. }

Please send replies to the following inquiries:

1. How many cases of consumption were admitted into your institution during the past year, from October 1st, 1893, to October 1st, 1894?
2. How many cases are in the institution now?
3. Are these cases kept separated from the other inmates?
4. How is the sputum received and disposed of?

HENRY MITCHELL, M. D.,  
Secretary.

Replies were received as follows:

ALMSHOUSES.

INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	Number of Cases of Consumption admitted during year ending October 1, 1894.	Total number of cases now in Institution.	Are Cases of Consumption kept separate from other inmates?	How is Sputum received and disposed of?
Atlantic County, . . . .	Smith's Landing, . . . .	None.	None.	Yes.	No precautions.
Bergen County, . . . .	Oradell, . . . . .	None.	None.	Yes.	No precautions.
Burlington County, . . . .	Pemberton, . . . . .	1	None.	No.	No precautions.
Camden County, . . . .	Blackwood, . . . . .	16	2	Yes.	No precautions.
Cape May County, . . . .	Cape May C. H., . . . .	1	2	No.	No precautions.
Essex County, . . . . .	Bloomfield, . . . . .	1	None.	No.	No precautions.
Essex County, . . . . .	Montclair, . . . . .	1	None.	No.	No precautions.
Essex County, . . . . .	Newark, . . . . .	None.	None.	Yes.	No precautions.
Essex County, . . . . .	Belleville, . . . . .	None.	None.	Yes.	No precautions.
Essex County, . . . . .	South Orange, . . . . .	None.	None.	Yes.	No precautions.
Gloucester County, . . . .	Clarksboro, . . . . .	None.	None.	Yes.	No precautions.
Hudson County, . . . . .	Jersey City, . . . . .	26	15	No.	Received in cups and burned.
Morris County, . . . . .	Boonton, . . . . .	2	2	No.	Received in cups containing a solution of sulph. of zinc.
Woodbridge Township, . . . .	Woodbridge, . . . . .	None.	None.	Yes.	Received in cups.
Piscataway Township, . . . .	Stelton, . . . . .	None.	None.	Yes.	Sputa disinfected.
New Brunswick City, . . . .	New Brunswick, . . . . .	None.	None.	Yes.	Buried in the ash heap.
Perth Amboy City, . . . .	Perth Amboy, . . . . .	1	1	Yes.	Received in vessel filled with ashes, then treated with carbolic acid.
Trenton City, . . . . .	Trenton, . . . . .	3	3	Yes.	No precautions.
Hopewell Township, . . . .	Hopewell, . . . . .	None.	None.	Yes.	No precautions.
Passaic City, . . . . .	Passaic, . . . . .	None.	None.	Yes.	No precautions.
Bridgewater Township, . . . .	Somerville, . . . . .	2	1	Yes.	No precautions.
Hillsboro Township, . . . .	Neshanic, . . . . .	None.	None.	Yes.	No precautions.
Franklin Township, . . . .	Middlebush, . . . . .	1	None.	Yes.	No precautions.
Montgomery Township, . . . .	Harlingen, . . . . .	None.	None.	Yes.	No precautions.
Salem County, . . . . .	Sharpsburg, . . . . .	None.	None.	Yes.	No precautions.
Sussex County, . . . . .	Branchville, . . . . .	None.	1	No.	No precautions.
Union County, . . . . .	Rahway, . . . . .	None.	None.	Yes.	No precautions.

## PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	Number of cases of Consumption admitted during year ending October 1, 1894.	Total number of cases of Consumption now in Institution.	Are cases of Consumption kept separate from other inmates.	How is Sputum received and disposed of?
Atlantic County Jail, . .	Mays Landing, . .	None.	None.	.....	
Burlington County Jail, . .	Mount Holly, . .	None.	None.	.....	
Camden County Jail, . .	Camden, . . . .	1	None.	.....	No precautions.
Cape May County Jail, . .	Cape May C. H., . .	None.	None.	No.	No precautions.
Essex County Jail, . . .	Newark, . . . .	3	None.	No.	No precautions.
Gloucester County Jail, . .	Woodbury, . . . .	None.	None.	.....	No precautions.
Hudson Co. Penitentiary	Jersey City, . . .	1	1	Yes.	No precautions.
Hudson County Jail, . .	Jersey City, . . .	None.	None.	.....	
Morris County Jail, . . .	Morristown, . . .	None.	None.	.....	
Hunterdon County Jail, . .	Flemington, . . .	None.	None.	.....	
Monmouth County Jail, . .	Freehold, . . . .	None.	None.	.....	
State Reform School, . .	Jamesburg, . . .	None.	1	Yes.	Received upon cloths & burned.
Mercer County Jail, . .	Trenton, . . . .	None.	None.	.....	
New Jersey State Prison	Trenton, . . . .	21	41	{Inadequate facilities for separating the infected persons}	Sputa disinfected except in cells.
Ocean County Jail, . . .	Toms River, . . .	None.	None.	.....	
Salem County Jail, . . .	Salem, . . . . .	None.	None.	.....	
Somerset County Jail, . .	Somerville, . . .	None.	None.	.....	
Union County Jail, . . .	Elizabeth, . . . .	1	None.	No.	No precautions.

## ASYLUMS.

INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	Number of cases of Consumption admitted during year ending October 1, 1894.	Total number of cases now in Institution.	Are cases of Consumption kept separate from other inmates?	How is Sputum received and disposed of?
N. J. Home for the Care of Feeble-Minded Children, .	Vineland, . .	None.	None.	.....	
Institution for Feeble-Minded Women, . . . . .	Vineland, . .	2	10	As far as possible.	Received upon rags and burned.
Newark City Home, . . . .	Verona, . . . .	None.	None.	.....	
Essex County Hospital for the Insane, . . . . .	Newark, . . . .	None.	2	No.	Received in cups and disinfected.
Gloucester County Insane Asylum, . . . . .	Clarksboro, . .	None.	None.	.....	
Hudson County Insane Asylum, . . . . .	Jersey City, . .	3	2	Yes.	Received upon cloths and burned.

The facts stated in the foregoing replies show that while in several of the institutions named the authorities recognize the communicable nature of consumption, and employ the usual means of preventing the spread of the disease, yet in others no effort has thus far been made to protect inmates against the infection. One of the purposes in sending out the letter of inquiry was to aid in drawing the attention of superintendents, sheriffs, wardens and other persons in control of these institutions to the views which at present prevail in regard to the cause of this disease, and to remind them of the most important measures which may be taken for the protection of the uninfected inmates.

Circular 83, printed in full under heading "Circulars and Laws," has been sent to every public institution in the State.

#### PUBLIC WATER-SUPPLIES.

Each year the necessity becomes more imperative for the adoption by the State of some comprehensive system which shall protect and render available for municipal use the sources of public water-supply.

The constantly increasing density of population and consequent inevitable contamination of local sources, whether wells or streams, including the entire flow of our largest rivers at points whence many of our cities draw their water supply, indicates the urgency which exists for abandoning all temporary methods of supply and resorting to the primitive watersheds in the north-western portion of the State. These sources of supply, although adequate for all demands if judiciously distributed, will not admit of wasteful disposition, and all of the municipalities in the central and southeastern portions of the State are justly entitled to an equal per capita allowance whenever the citizens of these localities shall be willing to pay for such supplies.





## Recent Sanitary Progress.

BY E. M. HUNT, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D.

In our fifteen:th report (1891), the paper of Sur. A. A. Woodhull, U. S. A., on the Seventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, held in London, August, 1891, gives a valuable summary which illustrates the advances and status of sanitary science and administration to that date. The various papers read at that Congress still more clearly show what had been accomplished and what theories and plans were under discussion.

It showed, more than any previous Congress, the breadth that sanitary medicine had assumed.

Demography, or the study of vital statistics, had become so prominent that it was associated as a part of the name of this Congress. Comparative pathology and animal diseases in their relation to human diseases were considered worthy of a special section.

One cannot note the six Congresses which had preceded it without being impressed with the progressive development of this division of science and art into several subdivisions, each rightly claiming specific and expert investigation.

If in addition we turn to the record of the International Medical Congresses, especially those of London and Berlin, and more recently that at Rome, and then add to the list the various conferences on special subjects that have been held in several countries, and note how the attendance at some of these has grown from hundreds to thousands, we find ourselves in the midst of the most profound questions of life and of health, and with such accumulating data as to science and administration as may well arouse us to the greatest activity and zeal in this great addition to professional life. It was an illustration of the progress of public hygiene that during the previous year Dr. Palmberg, of the University of Helsingfors, Finland, has written a large volume on "*Traite de L. Hygiene Publique. D, aprèes ses Applications dans Différents Pays d, Europe Paris, Octave Doin,*"

of such value as to have been translated from Swedish to French and now into English (McMillan). It details with great accuracy the sanitary administration of England, Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, Sweden and Finland. Sweden shows the smallest general mortality (17.8 per 1000). It is not only a standard work as to the actual condition and progress of sanitation, but considers the whole scope of sanitary science and art, including vital statistics, with great ability and thoroughness. It assigns the first place in general to the methods of the English Administration. Recently the Italian Government has adopted a sanitary code second to none in its extent and thoroughness.

The period from 1891 to 1894 has been certified as to its sanitary activities, especially by conventions and conferences as to various matters of public and State medicine by the numerous commissions called upon to report on matters of national health concern, by various lectures, papers and essays which have appeared on various subjects of sanitation from notable authorities, by the books which have been written on distinct subjects and by the activity with which all questions of hygiene are now discussed both by the medical and the general press.

These conferences, beginning with such as those at Paris on Tuberculosis and ending with the International Sanitary Congress in the same city, embraces intermediately a dozen or more which have direct reference either to general or special subjects of public health.

As examples of lectures and papers we may mention the Milroy Lectures on the Etiology of Diphtheria, by Dr. Thorne Thorne; the Croonian Lectures on the Origin and Nature of Infectious Diseases, by Dr. Burdon Sanderson; the Lecture before the Royal Society, London, March 16th, 1893, on the Position of Pathology among the Biological Sciences, by Prof. R. Virchow, London; the Morton Lectures on the Etiology of Cancer, by Dr. Sims Woodhead and Dr. James Galloway; the Hunterian Address on the Laws of Partnership in Disease, by J. Hutchinson, F. R. S.; the address of Dr. Sanderson before the British Association for the Advancement of Science on Biology and the Relation between it and other Branches of Natural Sciences, or that of Prof. Bizzozero, of Turin, on the Growth and Regeneration of the Organism, at the Medical Congress at Rome, 1894.

As an example of Commissions we may refer to the Royal Commission on the Metropolitan Water-Supply; to that of Vaccination, with its fifteen blue books already in print; to the Report of the Commission on Bovine Tuberculosis, and to that of the India Leprosy Commission. There have been, besides, numerous discussions before important societies and numerous conferences as to cholera and other epidemic diseases.

Books have multiplied in every direction. The notable work of Sir John Simon on English Sanitary Institutions, with the great grasp of that grand old man, shows a definite progress and a historical record which makes of it a classic.

We have many excellent monographs, such as that of Newsholme on Vital Statistics, and various works on Hygiene. But the time has now come when it is not scarcely attempted by any one person to write on the various subjects.

Such a work as the three large volumes on Hygiene and Public Health, under the editorship of Stevenson and Murphy, brings us to a period when each particular department must have its authorities and when we are to look to the encyclopedia or to compilations in which various names certify efficiency for our standard guides.

The past four years have been especially notable in the distinct bearing which sanitary science and sanitary administration have shown themselves to have upon the whole practice and art of medicine, and, indeed, of all that relates to the public health. It has resolved itself, first of all, into a closer study of the etiology, and then has proceeded to the business application of administrative methods to the prevention of these causes. Where causes could not be discovered it has looked far and near for facts as to the courses of disease, and sought by experience to interrupt these.

Whatever may be the final verdict as to disease germs, or as to the microphitic origin of very many diseases, this theory of causation has so far dominated both sanitation and medical practice that cause, prevention and cure are associated as never before. They grow out of and into each other, and have to be studied together.

The prevalent direction of study has been biological. Laboratories have multiplied here and there, and the results of experi-



ment are watched with the greatest interest. It seemed at one time as if all pathology and all chemistry would have to yield to this one vital principle.

We yet, however, know that there is some pathological study outside of biology, and that the chemistry of disease is intertwined with its biology. Not every lesion is the work of a microbe, and bacterial products so potent in effects are demanding the closest chemical study. The result has been in these regards that the line of inquiry has become more definite.

While there is still great confusion and great differences of view, we have found out better what we need to know.

The study of micro-organisms and their products, of the laws of infinitesimal life, of toxics and the chemical workings of disease, of the malignant and harmless bacteria, of their co-ordinate or opposing actions, the study of the laws and conditions of resistance thereto, whether by phagocytes or protective proteids, are some of the central inquiries around which the science of hygiene seeks fuller organization.

Large consideration is being given to what is to be done to prevent, or sterilize, the microbe, and to fortify the system against such inroads as will cause disease.

Our literature, both that of books and of the medical press, is full of bacterial lore, observation and speculation, while the secular press finds in it much to interest if not to enlighten the public. Imperfectly elaborated views as to communicability keep up popular interest, and serve to give prominence to this or that experimenter. There is enough real truth and close observation to float great nebulae of speculation or error.

"Unreasoned facts" are too readily accepted as results which prove a hypothesis.

The wonderful attainments and discoveries of Koch, and the fact that his students were at the head of the nine or ten biological laboratories on the Continent, gave such prestige to his views and authority as made his opinions almost autocratic. But workers are fast multiplying, and the discussion of facts and opinions now goes actively forward. Our own country has awakened to their importance, so that now all of our leading seats of medical learning have their biological appointments, and teach more of their pathology through the laboratory than they do from the morgue or the bed-side.

Yet, test of observations and evidence, both as to quantity and quality, is often greatly lacking. Conclusions are promulgated that are far afield from such series of classified and well-attested facts by various observers, as both science and art have a right to exact.

So evident is this, that perhaps the most forcible address at the recent International Medical Congress at Rome was that of Prof. Michael Foster, of Cambridge, England, on "Organization in Science as an Aid to Scientific Results." He alluded to many defects in work, in biological work, to the various crudities and contradictions, and said that the publication of crude material appeared to him as "sewage contamination defiling the pure streams of science," and that individual ambition needs more to give way to the love of truth.

Prof. Jacobi, in his able address at the same Congress, under the title "Non Nocere" (Don't Hurt), named among other dangers the tendency "to run after fashions and fads such, for example, as tuberculin and elixirs now in so common use."

A great deal of the recent activities in sanitary science and art have centered about special epidemics, chiefly because of the widespread prevalence of influenza and the inroads and threatenings of cholera within the last four years.

Added to these have been many severe experiences as to diphtheria, typhus fever, yellow fever and the more ordinary communicable diseases. All this has been greatly promoted by the widespread discussions as to tuberculosis and by the contentions and tendencies as to its certification as a communicable disease.

Nor has this study of the chief epidemics been only an extension of routine methods. One cannot, for instance, take up the literature as to influenza for these years without finding a closeness of study and an intensity of inquiry in many countries such as has brought out very fully its various types, experiments as to it and minute details as to its extension and treatment. The two excellent special reports from the Local Government Board of Great Britain, made by Dr. Parsons, 1889-90, and that of Drs. Parsons and Klein, 1890-92, are complete and thorough from an etiological and public health point of view. The resumé of the various investigations as to it in our fifteenth report, 1891, and

seventeenth report, 1893, present in brief some of the evidences as to thoroughness of details.

Still more has the method of dealing with cholera taken on new phases and been met with corresponding results.

The experiences of successive years lead us to believe that many former errors are never again to be repeated. Instead of the slow processes of ancient law we have the summary proceedings of police administration. With little greater success as to medicine, there are far more definite rules as to sanitary preparation, prevention and care. The methods pursued in Europe, the use made by our own country of Consuls, ship inspection and of detailed medical officers at ports of emigration and the extension of our quarantine and other laws in the United States, as co-operated with by local authorities, shows great advances in the application of administrative details.

More than all, the International Conference at Paris, in April last, representing delegates from the chief powers of the world, showed that no longer will we wait for this marauding pestilence to start forth on its sad mission, but that it, or the causes that produce it, will be attacked at its starting points and thus our dealing with it will be far more radical and successful. The sanitary student and practitioner of to-day breathes an atmosphere of renewed hope and cannot be accused of over-enthusiasm in claiming that a new era has dawned upon that department of medical science known as preventive medicine, and in claiming it as the greatest guarantee of greater success in combating the causes and incidents of disease.

Governments are beginning to erect monuments or bestow other honors on their sanitary officers, and what was once patronized as a philanthropy is now known to be a necessary department of political economy, to be legislated for in the interest of the masses and for the welfare of all citizens.

#### BUILDING, INSPECTION, PLUMBING, HOUSEKEEPING.

The value of brick as building material depends much on the fact that air without draught is constantly passing in and out through it unless impeded by wetness or by other ways of shutting out the air. This was well illustrated by some experiments



of Prof. Kedzie, of Michigan, and by his paper read at the meeting of the A. P. H. Association, 1892. We quote as follows :

"In plastered rooms where the walls have been left undisturbed for some time, you see the position of every beam and joist, and even the lath, by the lighter color of the wall. The part of the wall occupied by the plaster only is more permeable by air, which, in passing through, leaves the dust behind, forming a brown streak. The air holds a fine dust in suspension at all times, which dust will be filtered out and left behind, when this air passes through a plastered wall; where the air passes most rapidly, the most dust will be deposited on our filter, and where less air passes, a corresponding less amount of dust will be deposited; the solid beams and joists prevent the escape of air from the plaster, and thus limit the amount passing through the wall-surface next them; the lath will to less extent obstruct the passage of air, while the space between the lath entirely filled with the plaster will most readily permit the passage of air. Thus a glance at our wall filter, especially if it has been long in use, will enable us to determine the position of all the frame-work of the room, concealed by the plaster until revealed by the tell-tale dust.

"Let me digress for a moment to speak of this subject of wall respiration, and point out how admirably a plastered wall is fitted to make the walls of a healthy dwelling, because it permits the free passage of air, without causing draughts or unhealthy currents. Let us see how this wall respiration may be affected by some common practices. I am often asked, what is the influence of wall-paper on the healthfulness of a room? Let us test this question by seeing whether air will readily pass through wall-paper. I place a piece of wall-paper over the bowl of this pipe and try to blow air through it; you see the flame is only very feebly swayed; but if I use this filter paper in the same way I readily blow out the flame. The sizing used to lay on the colors of wall-paper fills the pores of the paper so as to nearly prevent the passage of air, even when we blow forcibly; but with the additional paste used to fasten the paper on the wall, the papered wall becomes impervious to air. Over the plastered mouth of this pipe I have pasted some thin wall-paper; it is now



dry, but you see I cannot blow the least air through it. A papered wall is a strangled wall, so far as wall-respiration is concerned. When a wall is calcimined, the whitening and coloring material being laid on with a solution of glue, the wall becomes impermeable by air. Here is a pipe, the mouth of the bowl filled with mortar, and this covered with calcimine; it has been thoroughly dried, but only a minute trace of air can be forced through it. The same is true of a painted wall. Here is another pipe filled with mortar; I have very thoroughly whitewashed the exposed face of the mortar, applying two coats of whitewash; yet you see I can blow air through it nearly as easily as I can through rough plaster.

“The amount of air that will pass through this diminutive surface is small, but when we come to apply it to the dimensions of a room, it becomes large. The experiments of Professors Marker and Shultz show that the passage of air through brick walls is by no means difficult. The difference of 20° F. in temperature between out-door and in-door air will cause the passage of about eight cubic feet of air each hour through every square yard of wall-surface made of brick.”

This is but an illustration of how much the health of a house depends upon the material of its construction, upon damp courses or other means of securing porosity to building material. As we shall hereafter see, the same applies to walls and to various matters connected with inside house finish.

Next to the person must ever come the home. Indeed, in its general relations to health administration it is more intimate than the person, except when the person is in some way directly identified with contagion or as the carrier thereof. It is in vain that we rely upon outside sanitation. Important as it is it presupposes that the house and household are neither breeding nor nurturing disease. This, first of all, means right construction. In addition to such structure as is safe from accident, there must be such attention to all details as shall be promotive of health. The duty of the Building Inspector becomes widened or must have associated with it all the details that relate to pipes, fixtures, light, air, heating and various other subjects. Hence it is that a large part of sanitary administrative progress has of late

years concerned itself with the interior arrangements of dwellings. Law has been and must be explicit, and skilled Inspectors must be provided who have diligence and honesty, and who will find out what is essential and insist upon its performance. This house-to-house inspection and this provision of healthy homes for all classes is the one pressing need which must be insisted upon more and more. It is for this reason that Local Boards must be strict in securing inspection returns, in correcting the evils found and in obtaining a higher class of skill among Inspectors. Our Inspectors' Guide and various circulars point out the line of study and methods of work.

Plumbing and the care of house pipes in general are so important that it must be regarded as a specialty.

With all structural arrangements secured, there must then be continued oversight of what we associate under the general head of housekeeping. While so much has to be trusted to the family by reason of incompetency or lack of money, the State or city will often have to conduct a part of this cleansing work. Hence here, too, is a broad field for labor, energy and skill quite apart from the special work required where there has been sickness or where there is some special source of foulness. We can only once more urge upon all Boards and all Inspectors a habit of close record as to household conditions, a thorough attention to the remedy of evils found and a constant insistence upon cleanly conditions in the house and the ground attached to it.



## Garbage Cremation in Atlantic City.

BY H. S. SCULL, SECRETARY ATLANTIC CITY BOARD OF HEALTH.

As mentioned in our last report, the City Council, by ordinance, placed under control of the Board of Health all sanitary matters, and with also the appropriation formerly made to the Sanitary Committee of Council for the collection and disposal of the city's garbage. The Board promptly availed itself of the opportunity thus given to change and improve the method of caring for the animal and vegetable waste, and gave considerable time to an investigation of the different systems of disposal that came to their notice. The Board visited several cities and personally examined the details of construction and operation of plants working under both the cremation and utilization systems. The result of these inquiries impressed the Board decidedly and unanimously in favor of the cremation method, and of these the committee reported in favor of the M. V. Smith system of garbage incineration, which, operated with producer gas obtained from bituminous gas coal, reduces all waste to a small ashy product without odor and in a manner to prevent noxious or offensive odors being carried in the smoke. Having decided upon the system, an order was given for a plant of an estimated capacity of about fifty tons per day. This was completed about June 1st, 1894. Since that date the fires have been kept continuously burning, and during the summer months from forty to seventy-five tons per day of animal and vegetable waste were received and destroyed.

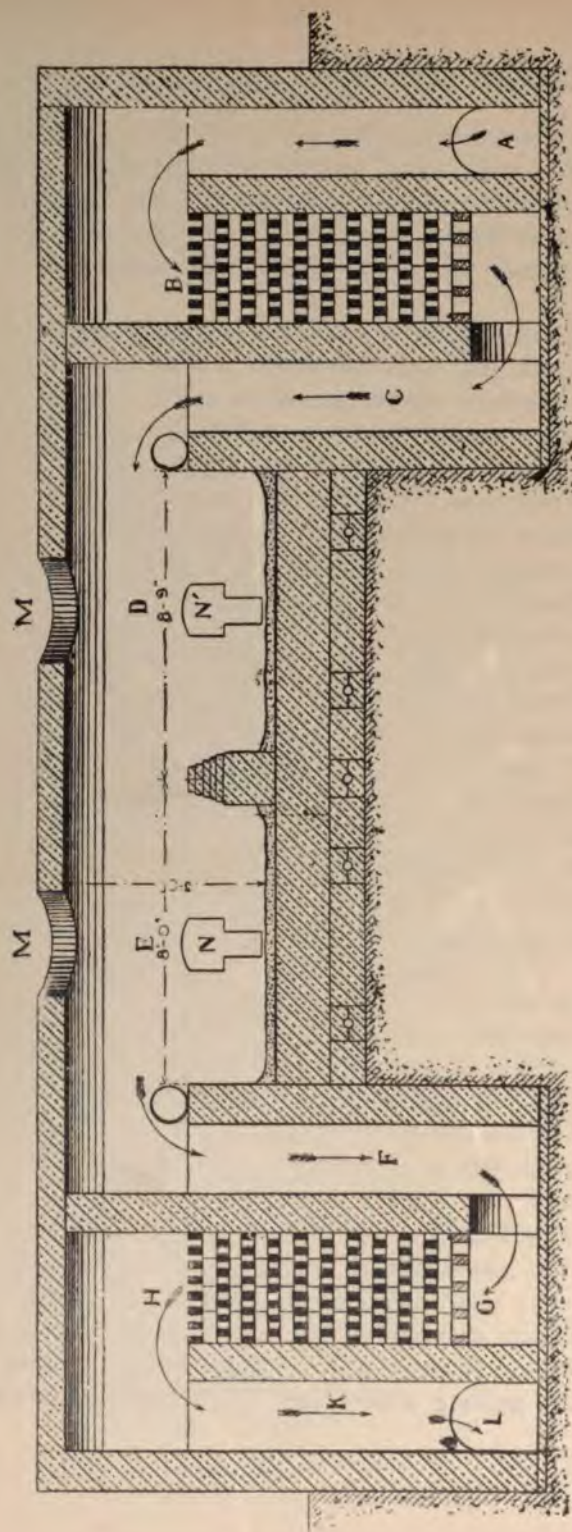
The accompanying cut represents a reversible garbage furnace, so constructed that garbage, night soil and other offal may be consumed by hot air. The heat generated by the burning substance acts directly on the fresh garbage in the opposite end of the furnace, so as to make the substance treated furnish, as far as possible, the heat for its own destruction; that is to say, the



charred substance burning in one end of the furnace removes the water from and chars the substance in the other end of the furnace, which, in turn, is acted upon by hot air regenerated from the products of combustion, suitable regenerators being placed between the combustion chamber of the furnace and the chimney.

Before operating the furnace it is necessary to bring the chambers and regenerators to a bright red heat, then fill the chamber at E, with garbage. The air to support the combustion is admitted, following the line of the arrows, and enters underneath the furnace at A, passes to the top of the regenerator B, then down through the regenerator into the flues C, thence into the furnace chamber D, where it comes in contact with gas admitted at the opening over the bridge. Combustion of the gas and air taking place at this point, the heat produced acts on the garbage in the chamber E, the products of combustion passing down through the ports F, under the regenerator G, thence up into the chamber H, thence down through the outlet K and into the flue L, thence into the stack S. The valves may be allowed to stand in this position until the garbage at E has become thoroughly charred, after which the gas is shut off. The direction of the currents can be reversed, and then the air to support combustion enters at L, passing through the generators H G, where it becomes heated, thence through the ports F and acts on the garbage at E. While the combustion at E is going on, a fresh supply of garbage may be put into the chamber at D. The heat produced from the burning garbage in E drives the water out of the garbage in chamber D, the products of combustion passing out through the port C and the regenerator B, thence down into the flue A through the valve into the chimney S. By this it will be seen that the garbage furnishes heat for its own destruction—gas being required only when the nature of the substance to be destroyed is not sufficiently heat-producing for that purpose. Where natural gas or oil is obtainable, it may be applied through small openings immediately over the bridge next the ports; or, producer gas may be applied to make up the heat units necessary to carry off the water. After the garbage in chamber E has been reduced, the charge at D would necessarily become charred. The water and products of combustion passing through the





42'-6"

SECTION OF GARBAGE CREMATORY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.



ATLANTIC CITY GARBAGE CREMATORY.





## GARBAGE CREMATION IN ATLANTIC CITY. 31

regenerator B (which is heated) become scorched, so that no live germs can pass out into the open air, as is the case where stoves or regenerative furnaces are used. Continuing the operation, the time comes for a second reversal, in which the direct line of the arrows are being followed. The air being heated through its chamber B acts upon the garbage in chamber D, drives the water out and cremates the garbage at E, the fumes passing through the regenerators G and H are subjected to a destructive roasting and burning.

### OPERATING EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER BEGINNING JULY 1ST AND ENDING OCTOBER 1ST, 1894.

During this period there was brought to the crematory and destroyed 2,510 two-horse wagon loads of garbage of an estimated average weight of 3,000 pounds per load,

At a total cost for wages .....	\$556 70
“ “ coal .....	549 48
	\$1,106 18

This is equivalent to an average cost of 44 cents per wagon load, or about 30 cents per net ton; the coal used being gas coal slack costing 40 cents per gross ton at mines and the labor employed at the rate of \$40 per month.

The results have been so satisfactory that the Council has included in the appropriation made to the Board of Health for the ensuing year, sufficient funds to provide for an extension of the plant, which will more than double its present capacity. During the winter months two fifteen-foot destructors (the present are twelve-foot) will be added, and with this extension it is confidently expected that all emergencies have been provided for. At present nine two-horse iron dumping-wagons are in service, and all material is hauled to the elevated platform over the furnace by an inclined roadway and dumped from the wagons directly into the retorts, so that nothing is spilled and no handling or sorting of waste is necessary, consequently no odors are present in or about the plant. A number of one-horse iron sanitary dump-carts will be added before another season, and a reserve force will be kept ready to promptly respond to orders

from the Health Office in answer to complaints. Proprietors of hotels and boarding-houses appreciate the efforts made by the Board to remove their kitchen waste without offense, and many of them have provided convenient receptacles, and introduced easily-handled sanitary garbage cans, and in other ways assisted the contractor in his work. Daily collections are made from February to September, and tri-weekly the remaining months of the year. During the months of July and August the Monday collections amount to more than one hundred and fifty tons for each of those days, and it is a proud record for a health resort to be enabled to successfully collect and destroy this vast amount of household waste. A problem that has been for years a cause of anxiety to Atlantic City's health authorities has been thus solved to their entire satisfaction.

## Epidemic Outbreaks in New Jersey during the Past Year.

BY A. CLARK HUNT, M. D.

Effective work done by a Local Board of Health during an epidemic of any preventable disease is one of the best proofs of proper organization and well-applied sanitary knowledge and experience.

While in our larger cities there are to be found Boards of Health which are active and efficient, we find that there are a large number of Boards in smaller places which are either unorganized or, if organized, are unable, through lack of experience, to cope with any serious outbreak of disease. Such outbreaks in rural districts are so rare that from the time of one epidemic to another there has been an entire change in the membership of the Boards, so that the same instruction and assistance have to be again given.

It therefore becomes of the greatest importance that, for the sake of protecting the State at large, there should be immediate notification to the State Board of Health of any outbreak, so that assistance may be given at once. Although in a number of instances the notification is given, there are often times when assistance has been asked for after the mischief had already been done. It is by instruction and direction that the State Board can render much needed assistance, and it has often been able to head off epidemics by a timely visit.

We have, in most instances, found the Local Boards exceedingly willing to receive suggestions and act upon them.

But this aid to Local Boards should be constant, and there should never be an outbreak where the State Board failed to receive timely notice, so that the exact conditions might be ascertained, and, also, the complete history of the epidemic.



Thus, by following these histories for a series of years, much valuable information can be collected which will result in the ascertaining of the local causes of disease and their removal.

As illustrating how uncertain and often delayed our information has been, we may say that during the past year we have received timely notice in but two or three instances, and that in nearly all the others the knowledge came at a time when already our ability to assist was greatly diminished by the foothold the disease had obtained. We therefore desire to impress upon all interested in health work in our State the necessity of assisting in obtaining legislation which shall secure prompt notification, and, also, to co-operate with us in systematic effort to reduce the death-rate from preventable diseases.

During the year there have been a number of localities where small-pox has appeared, namely, Jersey City, thirty-five cases; Hoboken, nine cases; Bayonne, seventeen cases; Harrison, five cases; Newark, ninety-seven cases; Asbury Park, eight cases; Rutherford, fourteen cases; Washington, two cases; Paterson, six cases; Englewood, one case; Mt. Olive township, Morris county, one case.

There seems to be increased risk from year to year of the spreading of this disease on account of hidden cases or from cases where the disease is so mild that the patient is able to be up and often to go from place to place.

In Newark great difficulty was experienced in locating some of the first cases, and it was not until a close house-to-house inspection of some of the districts was made that the real number of cases was ascertained.

At Rutherford a single case in the family of a fruit dealer had probably convalesced and the patient been sent to New York. To this case nearly all the others could be traced.

The cases at Washington were easily traced to exposure to the disease at Hoboken.

Where isolated cases have occurred in smaller places the Boards of Health were unusually active, and in most instances, by rigid quarantine and proper caution, a spread of the disease was prevented.

## TYPHOID FEVER.

As in previous years, there has been the usual number of outbreaks of this disease, and in various portions of the State there have been a few scattering cases.

Our attention has been more especially called to three localities where more cases than ordinary have occurred, *i. e.*, Montclair, Bayhead and Seabright.

The following account of the outbreak at Montclair has been kindly furnished us by Richard P. Francis, M. D., Health Officer, and J. S. Brown, M. D., of the Local Board of Health:

*An Account of the Outbreak of Typhoid Fever in Montclair in the Spring of 1894.*

The spread of typhoid fever by means of contaminated milk and water-supplies is well known. It is not often, however, that an outbreak of the disease can be traced so directly and conclusively to one source as was done in the town of Montclair last spring.

On the 11th of February, 1894, the son of a Verona milkman, who delivered milk in Montclair, fell sick. He was first seen by a doctor a week later, and on the 20th the disease was pronounced typhoid fever. About the 1st of March report of the case was made to the Montclair Board of Health. A representative of the Board visited the farm, and reported the facts to the State Dairy Commissioner. It was found that since the patient had come under a doctor's care the stools had been buried away from the farm buildings. The dairy was in a poorly-kept condition, but little attention being paid to cleanliness, the washing of the bottles and the cleaning of the stable and cattle being done in a careless and perfunctory manner. The milk-bottles were washed at the back door with water from an adjacent well that stood some sixty feet distant from a privy, which was on a higher level. It is possible that the well-water was contaminated by the privy contents, and this, of course, would contaminate in turn any articles with which it might come in contact. Some time later it was learned that the patient had used the privy vault before he was seen by a doctor. As the well was covered with a

poorly-built platform of boards on which the pump rested, it is also possible that it might have become contaminated by dirty water, as slops, washings from chamber vessels, &c., thrown from the back door. Possibly both causes were factors.

The representative of the State Dairy Commissioner after visiting the farm did not deem it necessary that the milk should be quarantined without further investigation. About three weeks later there were reported to the Local Health Board two cases of typhoid fever in a family supplied with milk from the suspected farm. Forthwith the Local Board ordered that none of the milk should be delivered in Montclair and again notified the State Dairy Commissioner, who at once ordered the quarantine of the milk. It was subsequently learned that previous to the time when these two cases were reported there had been nine unreported cases of typhoid in various families, all directly traceable to the same polluted milk.

From this time on, cases developed more or less continuously until the end of May, when the outbreak can be said to have ceased. All told, there were 115 cases in Montclair, Bloomfield, Glen Ridge and Verona, and all but eight of these drank of the infected milk at some time. Of the 44 families that were regularly supplied with this milk, 28, or 63.6 per cent. were afflicted with the fever in one or more members. Of the 107 cases attributable to the milk 15, or 13 per cent. died.

An analysis of the milk was made by Prof. Leeds, of the Stevens Institute in Hoboken. His report is as follows:

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,  
HOBOKEN, N. J., April 11th, 1894.

GEO. W. MCGUIRE, Esq.,

*State Dairy Commissioner:*

DEAR SIR—I transmit herewith report on sample marked "N. J. Dairy Commissioner, No. 6851," delivered March 31st, by Inspector John C. Tracy.

The sample was of whitish color and quite acid. Its specific gravity and total solids were quite low, the latter being 12.84 per cent. It contained:

Fat.....	3.87 per cent.
Lactose.....	4.95 " "
Albuminoids.....	3.30 " "
Ash.....	0.72 " "
Total solids.....	12.84 " "

Besides the bacteria usually present in milk it had a number of those more especially found in water. The total number of colonies was enormous, being



2,187,000 per cubic centimetre. Though the specific bacilli of typhoid were not found in this particular sample, I regard the milk on the above showing as unsafe and contaminated with impurities introduced subsequent to milking.

Very respectfully,

(Signed),

ALBERT R. LEEDS.

This does not necessarily mean that the milk was intentionally diluted with the well-water. The fact that the milk-bottles were washed with the contaminated water would be enough to contaminate the milk. And that the water in the well and in the cisterns was polluted was shown by analysis made by Mr. D. H. Baldwin, chemist, of Montclair. His conclusions were endorsed by the Board of Health of New York City.

Some of the facts noted concerning the outbreak may be of interest. Nine cases were infected from drinking the milk only once, while in a number of families where the milk was habitually used there were persons who were not sick—showing that not only is the infective agent necessary to cause the disease, but this agent must find a suitable habitation for its development. In nearly all the cases the eruption was marked, in some extending thickly over the body and limbs. There were nine cases of intestinal hemorrhage, one of which proved fatal. As a rule, the bowels were constipated. There were thirteen relapses noted. As far as has been ascertained, there are no marked sequelæ except that in one patient, a young man, who had a long and severe attack, followed by a relapse; a so-called "typhoid spine" developed some six weeks after convalescence had become thoroughly established.

Acting on knowledge obtained from investigations made during and subsequent to the outbreak, the Montclair Board of Health has adopted several measures that tend to reduce to a minimum the chance of any communicable disease being spread through the community by the milk-supply. First—Regular and systematic inspections of all the dairies supplying the towns are made, having special reference to the following points: the general condition of the plant, the manner of collecting and distributing the milk, the cleansing of the bottles, the feed and care of the cattle, and the health of all connected with the dairy. Second—All the milkmen have been given full directions about sterilizing bottles. Third—Whenever a case of communicable



disease is known to exist in any dwelling in the town, notice is sent to the milkman supplying milk to such dwellings that either the milk must be left in receptacles belonging to persons living in the dwelling, or, if left in the ordinary milk-bottles, no bottle may be removed from the premises until the sickness has ceased and permission is given by the Board; and when such bottles are removed they must be immediately sterilized by boiling or steaming before being brought in contact with bottles, cans or other articles by which the milk might be contaminated.

Later in the summer another epidemic occurred and the following report is given of it by Thomas Horton, Sanitary Engineer:

*An Account of the Later Epidemic of Typhoid Fever in  
Montclair, N. J.*

"During August of this year there appeared in Montclair a small epidemic of typhoid fever, numbering in all nineteen cases, resulting in one death. Its close succession to the more severe epidemic in the early spring caused a natural anxiety in the town, and placed the Board of Health in a responsible position. As agent and Inspector of such Board much of the work was left to me, and an outline of the epidemic and the efforts of the Board of Health in dealing with it is briefly as follows:

"About July 20th, there appeared simultaneously in the town two cases of typhoid fever, one in a hotel and the other in a French bakery and ice-cream saloon situated about half a mile from the hotel. Little attention was given these cases beyond the ordinary precautions of the attending physician until about August 1st, when the appearance of two new cases, one in each of the above buildings, caused a slight suspicion of an outbreak. All the cases were removed to the hospital, and on the development of five more cases by August 4th, a systematic investigation was begun to discover the course of the epidemic.

"I visited the house of every case, made an inspection of the premises, left instructions to be observed in the care of the patients, and filled out a blank form to aid in discovering any common source of infection which might exist. In each instance the water, milk and ice-cream supply was investigated, and the date of sickness and the occupation and place of business of the

patient obtained. Of the nine cases thus far developed, nothing was found in common but the public water-supply and the use of a few of the old wells which are so numerous in the town, and which, in many instances, I knew to be badly polluted. At this time I hardly suspected the wells, because three or four would have been involved, and I thought it very improbable for so many wells to be infected at once, and besides, two patients claimed not to have used well-water at all. We made, however, an investigation of the public water-supply, which is a mixture derived from driven wells and the Newark aqueduct. There was practically no typhoid in Newark and other places supplied by the aqueduct, at the time, so that only the well-water was examined. Samples taken from the driven wells and suspicious, large crevices in the pump wells, showed the water to be of high organic purity and that the typhoid had presumedly no connection with it.

"Being confident of the purity of the milk and public water-supplies, I again turned my attention to the wells and the possibility of secondary infection. On closer investigation I discovered that in the case of the hotel, the first patient was a transient guest who had arrived only two weeks before developing the disease. Two weeks is barely within the 'incubation period' for typhoid fever, and the assumption is more strongly in favor of this being an imported case than that infection took place almost immediately on arriving in Montclair. Continuing on this assumption, I discovered further that great carelessness had been practiced in the care of the patients before the attending physician had been called, and that the four cases which developed later in the hotel were either in the direct family of the first patient or among those who had acted at times as nurses. This information, added to the fact that the cases developed in successive intervals during three weeks, seemed to justify my opinion that these cases spread through secondary infection, being transferred from one to the other through some of the many conceivable ways where careless habits and ignorance prevail. In fact these cases may be considered a small epidemic in itself, being situated away from and having no connection with the other typhoid cases in the town.

"The other portion of the epidemic, numbering fourteen cases, was confined almost wholly to the locality of the bakery, and I



am inclined to believe originated in much the same manner, being infected in some way from an old case in the building a month previous. On inspection the bakery was found to be a filthy place, kept by filthy people. The cellar, from leakage and want of proper drainage, was little more than a mire, and was dark and mouldy. Old cloth sacks, bottles and ice cream cans were piled promiscuously on the floor, and the ice was delivered through small windows on to a wooden grating, or into the mud, as chance happened. On learning that the ice cream was made in this cellar, and further, that those who made the ice cream and worked in the bakery had helped in the care of the first patient, I saw the dangers which might possibly follow. Moreover, by this time another case had already developed in the house, and if, as it appeared, the case was secondarily infected from the one a week previous, there was a great possibility that the ice cream might be infected also and the disease spread very rapidly.

"I had the bakery immediately closed, and to leave no stone unturned I began an analysis of the suspicious wells in this vicinity. The worst two wells I had closed—one of which was used by the bakery, and, as was soon seen, by most of those who developed typhoid later. That this well was infected at the time of the outbreak I very much doubt, or else the remaining cases would have developed earlier. That it could have been infected by the people in the bakery is very possible, for the germs may have been washed from infected hands or utensils on to the floor of the well or into a wooden catch-basin connecting with the pump, and from thence sipe through into the well.

"At all events ten cases developed within the two weeks following the closing of this well and the bakery, and of these, eight had used the ice cream and milk from the bakery, and seven had used this one well. Whether both these influences acted together, or whether the use of the well was merely incidental from its public location, can hardly be settled. But since all these cases developed within the following two weeks and a half, or within the "incubation period," there seems the strongest evidence that they originated from one or both of the above sources, and that by cutting off these sources of infection we prevented a further spread of the epidemic.

# EPIDEMIC OUTBREAKS IN NEW JERSEY. 41

"After this epidemic no case of typhoid fever appeared in Montclair for over two months and a half."

## ENTERIC FEVER AT BAY HEAD.

A telegram was received July 26th, requesting investigation of the causes which had resulted in a number of cases of fever at this place.

Bay Head is a small borough located between the ocean and Barnegat bay. Its population is principally made up of summer residents, there being but few persons living in the locality the year around. Permanent population, 150; summer, 1,200. The soil is of pure sand and there is some salt meadow low-land on the bay side.

The following is the history of cases, which can probably be best illustrated by a table showing the date of onset, source of milk-supply and total number of cases:

Number of case.	Date of physician's first visit.	PATIENT.	Milk supply obtained from.	By whom reported.	REMARKS.
1	July 13.	{ A boy working } at a dairy.	"	Dr. Katzenbach.	{ This boy, Fred. Johnson, was collecting milk and delivering it to Cramer, for distribution in Bay Head. This is the case which introduced the typhoid fever in this locality.
2	" 14.	Servant.	A. B. Cramer.	"	
3	" 16.	Boy aged 10 yrs.	"	"	{ Went to Philadelphia July 2d; admitted to Hospital July 24th. This case may be excluded from the others in estimating the total number of cases. Same family as No. 13. This patient drove for Cramer and delivered the milk in Bay Head; he, therefore, probably drank some of it.
4	" 18.	Mrs. C.	"	"	
5	" 23.	M. F.	"	"	
6	" 25.	Boy aged 4 yrs.	"	"	
7	" 25.	Miss S.	"	"	
8	" 27.	Servant.	"	"	
9	" 30.	Waitress.	"	"	
11	" 17.	Miss B.	"	Dr. Hawley.	
12	" 16.	Servant.	"	Dr. Miller.	
13	" 23.	Child aged 12 yrs.	"	"	
14	" 24.	Servant.	"	"	
15	" 30.	Child aged 10 yrs.	"	"	
16	" 22.	G. P.	"	Dr. Whittaker.	

Total number of cases, 16; excluding No. 14 as sporadic leaves 15. No deaths.



## INVESTIGATION OF POSSIBLE CAUSES.

*Water-Supply.*

The source of supply is two artesian wells, both of which are over 700 feet in depth. There is no other source of supply east of the railroad. All residents, therefore, use the artesian water. The fact that analysis shows the water to be above suspicion and that the disease did not attack the residents more generally would exclude this as a cause of the outbreak.

*Milk-Supply.*

Mr. Cramer, who lives at Point Pleasant, supplied milk to forty-eight customers in Bay Head and forty-nine in Point Pleasant. He purchased milk from nine different parties and distributed it from his place at Point Pleasant.

He went each morning to Bay Head, and as the Johnson farm, where the boy Fred. Johnson was attacked with the fever, was on his way, would take a clean can and leaving it, get the filled can, containing usually about thirty-five quarts. This milk, one of the drivers informed me, was delivered directly to Bay Head customers and none of it reached Point Pleasant. It is a significant fact that Dr. Whitaker states that to his knowledge there was not a single case of enteric fever in Point Pleasant.

Since the outbreak Mr. Cramer has stopped the Johnson milk by order of the Dairy Commissioner, and July 28th, by the same authority, has stopped delivering milk in Bay Head entirely.

The Cramer place is situated back of Point Pleasant, beyond the school-house. The barn is across the road from the house. Formerly all cans were washed at the barn where there is an old well 26 feet deep, adjoining the cow yard. In a report made by Mr. McGuire, July 10th, all conditions were unsanitary and a change was ordered. The cans were dried on a platform by the pig-pen where 11 pigs are kept. At the time of our visit there was a heap of decaying garbage in the cow-yard. Cans are now cleaned at the house. The house well is in the extension kitchen and is 26 feet deep—a driven well. Next to where the cans are

now washed is a house drain, open and containing foul water. The closet is 80 feet away and was cleaned this spring.

The place where the Johnson boy was ill has a well so situated on a porch that all leakage runs directly to it, the ground around it is uncleanly, and there is also an old wooden trough leading from the pump which empties on to the ground at the edge of the porch.

Samples of milk and water were taken at the Johnson and Cramer places and all the other sources of milk-supply were visited and no one was found ill at any of the places. The following letter states the result of this examination :

TRENTON, N. J., August 20th. 1894.

*Henry Mitchell, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health, Trenton, N. J. :*

DEAR SIR—I herewith enclose you copies of certificates of analysis of water samples taken at Bay Head on July 18th, during the prevalence of typhoid fever. The history of the typhoid cases having been furnished your Board by your Inspector it will not be necessary for me to state in detail the action taken by me during my investigation further than to say that the Bay Head sickness was caused, in my opinion, by the use of milk furnished by A. B. Cramer, of Point Pleasant. Cramer obtained his milk from nearly a dozen sources, all of which were inspected by my officers, who were satisfied that the infected milk came from the farm of one Mr. Johnson in the suburbs of Bay Head. This milk was collected by one of Mr. Cramer's employes and all sold in Bay Head. Johnson's son, 21 years of age, after ailing for a week or two, was confined to bed about July 13th and his physician pronounced his sickness to be typhoid fever. Young Johnson was employed by his father as a farm hand and milked the cows and handled the milk for delivery up to the time he went to bed. Our investigation disclosed the fact that all of the persons who were stricken with the disease used Cramer's milk, and, as near as we can judge, the milk produced by Johnson. Among the number stricken by the fever was Cramer's driver, who daily collected the milk at Johnson's place. All the samples of milk taken at Bay Head have been pronounced of good quality and free from infection.

Very truly yours,

GEO. W. MCGUIRE,  
*Dairy Commissioner.*

#### *Local Causes.*

All the places where the disease occurred were visited and although there were objections to be made to the cess-pool system and to the method of dealing with sanitary details, yet cleanliness was apparent and no direct local cause could be traced.

*Conclusions.*

The inquiry seems to point directly to the infected milk from the Johnson farm delivered by Mr. Cramer as the cause of the epidemic, this being made particularly impressive by the fact that no persons in Point Pleasant were ill and that the Johnson milk was delivered exclusively in Bay Head. The infection could have taken place in many ways when we consider that while ill with the disease the boy Fred Johnson both milked the cows and handled the cans.

*General Remarks.*

As the origin of the disease was clearly traceable to milk infection and not to local conditions the milk-supply was immediately stopped from the Cramer dairy and the epidemic abated with great rapidity. The outbreak teaches a plain lesson and shows how great is the necessity of strict dairy inspection and of care in all the details of milk collection and distribution.

The physicians of Bay Head were very willing in giving information and promoting investigation and by their co-operation hastened the exclusion of the milk from the borough and thus materially aided in limiting the epidemic.

An active Board of Health is now organized in the borough and every effort will be made to improve any existing sanitary defects.

## SEABRIGHT.

We were called upon late in July to investigate some cases of typhoid fever in this locality. There had been eleven cases, and as they all used the milk obtained from one dealer, it seemed reasonable to suppose that this might be the source of infection. Mr. Albert Ivins' place was therefore visited and we ascertained that he collected milk for delivery from seven different milkmen. These places were also visited and samples of milk and water taken.

At no one of them was there any one ill. The analysis of water from the wells revealed varying degrees of impurity. The

water-supply of Seabright is obtained from Long Branch, and the analysis of this was very satisfactory. The sewage empties into the Shrewsbury river. The houses where sickness had occurred were visited, and, although the examination was continued with the hope of reaching a definite conclusion, no direct cause was ascertained.

The fact that the well-water which was taken to wash cans was in every instance impure only shows how little is often known as to these details of milk collection and how urgent is the necessity for legislative action and proper oversight.





## Thoughts for Sanitary Workers.

BY EZRA M. HUNT, M. D., D. SC., LL D.

### THE CAUSE OF DISEASE AND ITS REMEDY.

In 1876 it was my privilege to hear Sir Joseph Lister in his own private room, and afterward in his clinic, illustrate and enforce the then new doctrine that a micro-organism was the cause of inflammation and that with this excluded, there was scarcely any limit to the possible achievements of surgery. So it seemed, as under the constant spray he exposed fully the interior of the elbow joint and in a leisurely way lectured on the safety of opening or exposing joints if only thus we could exclude the germ.

It was even a grander scene when, in 1881, we listened to that wonderful discussion of Pasteur, Lister and Bastian at the International Congress, when these views were still more extended and enforced. It marked indeed a great era in preventive hygiene. The need of exact, organized cleanliness, before enforced by Sir J. Y. Simpson and others in the study of hospitalism, was made definite by the studies of micro-organisms and marked a progress, both in medicine and surgery, the benefits of which the world will never lose. Yet we are not to forget that the doctrine just as then taught has ceased to be a truth. Not only has the doctrine of antisepticism become modified by that of asepticism, but the word antiseptic is applied quite differently from what it was then.

We would not like to say with Lowsen Tait, "that the doctrine and practices of Lister have been the basis of the strangest surgical craze of the nineteenth century," but it is nevertheless true that the exclusion of germs is no longer the sole condition for the prevention of inflammation. We would not like to "use germs to make a poultice of," but simple, scrupulous cleanliness

and attention "to the nidus," or condition of parts, is of equal if not paramount importance.

Prof. Burden-Sanderson, in his recent lectures on the "Progress of Discovery Relating to the Origin and Nature of Infectious Diseases," places this in a clear light. He first states that the word "inflammation is still to be understood as meaning a process characterized by the formation of pus and having its seat in the capillaries."

Then premising that "under ordinary conditions the efficient cause is always a morbid microphyte, it being understood that there are several species of microphytes, which can more or less replace each other as pus-producing agents," he goes on to show that the dictum of Weigert—"no suppuration with bacteria" is no longer tenable. Contrary to this he restores the old doctrine so far as to show that "inflammation *that is* suppurative can be produced by chemical agents in the absence of microphytes; and second, that when it is produced by microphytes the action is chemical." When we remember that inflammation includes not only acute processes, but all those degraded changes which are found in tubercle, cancer, etc., it is easily seen that the statement of causation is greatly modified. "The readiness," says he, "with which pus is formed depends on conditions which belong to the animal rather than the noxa," *i. e.*, the harm-bearing contagium.

"Once more the individual and his particles of matter come up as regnant powers in determining results. It is not only true that inflammation can be produced without the co-operation of microphytes, but that when these organisms are directly concerned in its production their mode of action and its proximate cause are still chemical."

"All disease-producing microphytes die—some rapidly, others more gradually—when they are surrounded by living tissues of man or the higher animals. All are sentenced to death"—(*Sanderson*). "Virulence is one of the most variable attributes of a microphyte—one which is most affected by its environment."

In the midst of the great wave of germ pathology, which has, for the last twenty years, swept over the profession so that, as one has expressed it, "all pathology threatened to be but a study of germs," we once more take hope. All the more since so much



light as to our ability to modify microbial virulence and as to natural powers and processes in readiness to combat disease appear through the researches of Pasteur, Chaveau, Metchnikoff, Buchner, &c.

We now have in vogue the great doctrine of immunity, or a resident power or process by which the human system counteracts the biology or chemistry of disease. The causes and methods thereof are differently stated by different authorities, but the fact that there is such a power of resistance in the system, as also that it can be bestowed by the use of the serum of animals beforehand rendered immune, seems to be quite certain. The two prevalent doctrines as to immunity are those of Dr. Elie Metchnikoff (1884) and Buchner and others of the German school. According to the first, immunity depends on the presence of phagocytes, the ordinary leucocytes of the body having come to "exercise a protective mechanism," or mode of action by which they devour the invading micro-organisms. (See recent lectures in London by Burden-Sanderson, Woodhead, Dr. Ruffer, etc.)

The other view is that immunity depends more on the soluble constituents of blood serum. Buchner maintains "that the causes of recovery of an animal from an attack of infective disease is not due to the action of phagocytosis, but to the disinfecting action of the serum, and that phagocytosis is merely the result of an attempt on the part of the organism to get rid of the devitalized micro-organisms." He infers "that the antibiotic power is associated with the proteid serum of the system." In this view the destruction of bacteria is secured by the body fluids, or proteids of the blood, through their germicidal power, their removal only being effected by the phagocytes. Alongside of this we need to study the group of phenomena, called by its discoverer, Professor Pfeffer, "chemotaxis," being the definite relation between vital movement and chemical action. "All this brings before us in the clearest way the possible existence of a chemical agency in the living organism—an agency in which cells, as such, take no part—capable of destroying infective microphytes as rapidly and effectually as corrosive sublimate." The doctrine of toxins and anti-toxins grows out of this.

Whichever of these doctrines, or any similar one, is maintained, the fact as to result seems quite certain. Burden-Sanderson, at



the close of one of his lectures, thus expresses it: "We have learned to-day that the organism of man and of the higher animals possesses a self-protecting power, which it can exercise either in arresting the development of the living exciters of disease or in counteracting their poisonous products—in other words, that it is endowed not only with a general *vis protectrix*, but that it is able to bring into existence specific vital activities by which it guards itself against the specific infections to which it is exposed, and (what is practically most important) that these activities have chemical embodiments which are within the reach of experimental investigation. To have learned this is to have entered on the beginning of a new progress—to have turned over a new leaf in Pathology and in Preventive Medicine."

#### THE DE NOVO ORIGIN OF DISEASES.

From ancient times to the present there has been discussion as to the causes of disease. Superstition, reason, philosophy, science and hypothesis have each and all uttered their voices, but still the contention ceases not. From Hippocrates down many a great leader has had his doctrine, or dogma of belief, around which have centered principle and practice, associated with definite views as to cause. We flatter ourselves that the real science of the present, with our instruments of precision, has cleared the field of vision. It has reduced the number of working hypotheses and has here and there pointed out some important law as to causes. But it yet fails us when we come to the primal origin of some new disease.

The first resort is to prove that there is no such thing as a new disease; that diphtheria occurred in the days of Aristotle, and that typhoid fever is older than the pyramids.

Yet for all this, the disappearance of old diseases and the occurrence of new diseases belong to the mysteries of the ages. We even discuss what the sweating sickness was. We know that the leprosy of to-day is totally a different disease from that of Bible record. The croup diphtherite of Bretonneau was not our modern diphtheria, however analogous thereto.

We still have occasion to ask why new diseases arise. Physiology, experiment and technical inquiry had shown (see Dalton,

&c.) that dead matter cannot be stimulated into life, long before Tyndall had made his important experiments, and before biology had shown that spontaneous generation, abrogenesis, or any form of life elaborated from deadness was untenable. Yet we aver that many diseases occur which did not once exist. Some of them have had their first cases even in our day. It is doubtful whether measles and scarlet fever were as distinct in the days of Sydenham as now, or whether typhus fever and typhoid were always as distinct as Sir William Jenner showed them to be so late as about 1850. Cholera as a specific disease has had its birth within a hundred years, and probably the same can be said as to yellow fever. We still can ask whether there is never a case of hospital gangrene without a case of the same disease from which it was caught; never a case of hydrophobia in a dog that never was bitten by another mad-dog; never a case of typhus or typhoid fever that did not come from an antecedent case of precisely the same disease; in fine, whether all diseases now on the earth, and which are communicable, were always in existence? Such, it is well known, is not the view of the writer. While it is admitted that in any given epidemic the vast majority of cases arise from an antecedent case, it is also contended that various diseases become so modified as to become virulent, or as to assume a specific type and so are practically new diseases.

It is a part of the law of development and of that evolution and mixture of type which we so often see illustrated in the vegetable world.

Some of these departures are accidental and transient, since there is always a tendency to lapse back to original forms. A few only, like the gentian among plants, acquire fixity of type and so secure for themselves permanency. Not a few that seem to have secured permanency after a time of distinct existence revert, or in some way fail to secure permanency.

The answer to these views we long since set forth as to typhoid or enteric fever.

The answer to all such views used to be the dictum of Harvey "*Omne vivum ex ovo.*"

This with the prevalent view that departures from the norm are not fixed, or if so are never fertile was regarded as settling forever the question of new sources of life, or of that life which we now so often call disease.



Let us settle this matter with a quotation from the Croonian lecture of Prof. Virchow before the Royal Society, London, March 16th, 1893: "Owing to the more extensive researches of modern investigators, this dictum, as is well known, proved too narrow for the whole animal kingdom, and is no longer exact when applied to plant life."

It is not wise to prophesy too freely in the domain of biology. So we only present as a working hypothesis that we are continually to expect new diseases derived from other diseases, but so changed by host, by environment and by various circumstances as to create new types of old diseases and diseases actually new, all prove to reversion, but some of them acquiring a fixity of type which is immovable and thus taking their place in the nomenclature of diseases.

#### POTABLE WATER.

There are several ways in which we are to be helped in forming accurate judgement as to the fitness of a water-supply.

It may be said to be a self-evident truth that the water which we are to drink should be protected from all animal, vegetable and excremental foulness. There are intuitions and primary beliefs for the body as well as for the soul, and hence a consciousness, which we call instinct, commands us not to drink water thus polluted. When we come to a scientific and practical study of the subject the only modification is that we attempt by various tests to find out how far these pollutions, which should not have occurred, are overcome by the natural forces of nature, such as air, soil, aeration by agitation in flow, by plant life and various other influences. Here we call to our aid the chemist, the microscopist, the biologist, the physician. By knowing the usual chemical condition of good water, and testing by analysis the make-up of other waters we arrive at important facts.

By the microscope we find what there is in the water foreign to its composition. Thus if the botanist with his microscope finds a flourishing plant life, which is never sustained except by faecal products, he knows that somewhere these find access to the water.

The biologist goes further, and seeks all the varieties of plant life and the significance of quantity as well as of quality.

The physician watches the effect of the use of such waters on individuals and so seeks to obtain his portion of the evidence.

All of these have their limitations. The person who sees a stream being befouled may be told that the stream itself will correct the evil.

The chemist may be told that the salts he finds, or the organic matter, may have incidental sources, and, that so long as there is no specific poison, experience proves that the departures from the standard are not necessarily injurious.

The microscopist, who exhibits his infinitude of botany and his millions of bacteria, may be told that numbers prove little, since many bacteria are useful.

The physician who thinks he sees results can be confronted with the statement that it is almost impossible, amid a multitude of unfriendly exposures to bad air, wrong food and extremes of heat and cold, to attribute results to water, and that it takes a classified number of cases—greater than falls under the eye of any one physician—to assign water as the disturbing cause.

We could give scores of illustrations to show that very often each of these specialists may put too high a value on the facts he furnishes, and too often claim as a demonstrated proposition what is only a good working hypothesis.

Yet it would remain that the astute sanitary enquirer, who knows how to study the laws of life and to collect and sift evidence, is able to use all of these as testimony and from them to derive valuable information as to individual supplies, or to point out methods for recording doubtful evidence and holding it for further study. There is just the same difficulty and just the same skill as there is with the lawyer as to law and evidence. He must judge of the credibility of the testimony. Having satisfied himself as to this it is an equally great task to know what weight to give to each part of the testimony. Such skill is attainable, but not by all. Some good observers are not good logicians, or do not well assort all facts.

#### NOTES ON ADULTERATION OF FOODS AND DRINKS.

Laws as to the adulterations of foods and drinks naturally come under the oversight of Boards of Health. Yet their relation is somewhat different from that of most of the laws of the



State relating to public health. A large proportion of these adulterations are commercial frauds, and while important subjects for legislation have very remote relation to the general health of the people. There are other adulterations, however, which quite directly affect the people. These are of two kinds: First, those which diminish the nutritive value of an article, or mislead as to it, and those which add to it something that is directly prejudicial to health. Thus the addition of good, pure water to milk is not only a commercial fraud, but misleads as to the quality of an article, the purity of which greatly concerns public health. As an example of the second kind, we may mention the addition of copper to canned peas so as to give them color.

While there have been falsifications of foods and drinks almost as far back as civilization and trade have existed, there has been great change in methods.

With new and more skillful combinations and the multiplied resources of chemistry it has become much easier to falsify without the use of substances deleterious to health. On the other hand, commercial temptations have increased, and the reduction of foods and drinks by inert substances is more common than ever. This has resulted in some difference of opinion as to how far the examination of foods and drinks should be committed to health boards. The agricultural and chemical departments of government have viewed the subject as within their sphere, and much of the work formerly attempted by health boards has been given over to these.

#### WORK OF THIS BOARD UNDER THE FOOD LAWS.

As early as 1879, in its third report, the State Board of Health gave attention to this subject, and one of its members, Prof. A. R. Leeds, contributed a valuable paper as to these adulterations. He was then able to say as follows: "Deleterious adulterations are limited to a few commodities, and with the exception of the use of poisonous pigments to a very limited degree in candies, and of arsenic in wall-papers and articles of use and wear, there is no good evidence of the use of poisonous adulterants whatever. The statements which have been going the rounds of the press to the effect that cayenne pepper, mustard, curry powder and other spices are adulterated with compounds of lead and

mercury, that sulphuric acid is commonly used in the making of vinegar and certain wines, that milk is ordinarily adulterated with anything more dangerous than water, that pickles are frequently colored green by copper, that teas contain salts of copper and arsenic, etc., etc., are, in the light of any investigations made by chemists of good repute in this country, utterly false."

In 1887 President Bayles, of the New York City Board of Health, speaks thus: "The adulterations usually encountered are made in the interest of bulk and cheapness, and the materials used for this purpose are seldom in any other respect hurtful than that they are likely to be indigestible. \* \* \* \* It is difficult, if not impossible, to find on sale in New York a sample of confectionery with poisonous coloring or flavoring."

Such testimonies as this are on the increase. Even the pigments used for coloring are of a more select order, and since the multiplication of analine dyes almost any coloring or shade can be produced without resort to metallic substances. The interests of trade, the ease of detection as to most hazardous adulterations, the greater alertness of analysts and the damaging results to business, as well as the absence of substances injurious to health, combine to reduce very much of the injury to the domain of merchandise and to narrow the field of scientific analysis to dangerous frauds.

He would be a reckless manufacturer or one very ignorant in his calling who would now run much, if any risk, with poisons. Hence, it appears that in many instances where there have been ill-results, these are owing, not to substances which have been introduced, but to changes that have happened by keeping or decomposition. Thus the appearance of tyrotoxicon in milk from which so often cases of sickness have arisen is not due to the original quality of the milk or to what has been added to it, but to errors in handling and transportation or an improper exposure to foul air.

In a paper on "The Infection of Meat and Milk," read before Section Third of the International Congress of Hygiene, in London, August, 1891. Prof. Vaughan, of Ann Arbor, Mich., related the following as shown in an investigation made by him of a case of poisoning by custard:

"The custard made from the milk was divided into two portions, one flavored with lemon, the other with vanilla.



"The lemon custard was harmless, while a teaspoonful of the other caused vomiting and purging. It was proved that the vanilla was not the poisonous agent. The explanation of the difference was found in the fact that the vanilla custard stood for two hours in a very filthy room with the air in a most polluted condition, while the lemon had not done so." (See Public Health, vol. 3, page 110).

In the English Local Government Report, 1890, Dr. Ballard reviews fourteen instances reported upon since 1879 in which disease of a specific character has resulted from the use of infected articles of flesh food. The general conclusion was that in these cases of food poisoning "*the morbid quality has commonly not been inherent* in the animal furnishing the food, but has been obtained by the food from its surroundings during the time that the food material was being kept. His lesson is, that more care should be given to secure the most cleanly and wholesome conditions for pantries, larders and kitchens, where food is stored, as well as for places where flesh-meat is being kept during any process of preparation for sale." The occasional sicknesses from canned foods arise generally, not from any metallic substance in the foods, but from changes that take place after the cans have been opened and from their being left in the opened cans for some time instead of being placed in a glass dish or covered away from impure or stagnant air as soon as they are unsealed. Thus in the Third Report of the Dairy Commissioner, 1888, Shippen Wallace wrote as follows:

"In all the goods examined no lead was found, while tin was detected in traces merely, in all the tomatoes, unless the contents were in a bad condition, and then, of course, in larger quantity. There was but one can in all which was not in prime condition. This, however, may, and undoubtedly does, occur in the goods of all packers to a small extent; but because one can should be of poor quality, is no reason why the remaining ninety-and-nine should be condemned. The fact cannot be too thoroughly impressed on the community, that the present system of canning vegetables is of inestimable value; but the same rules should be followed which are made use of with fresh vegetables in their use, that is to say: if on opening a can the contents are spoiled, act as one would with fresh vegetables under similar circum-

stances—throw them away. This done, there is no possible danger in their use; but if not, the same risk is run as would be in the use of spoiled fresh vegetables, only to a greater extent.

"In the case of canned asparagus, a large amount of tin was found, and the interior of the can was invariably blackened. This comes from the acid of the asparagus, or what, in my opinion, is more likely, from the use of certain ingredients in the process. I am of the opinion that there may be a slight danger from this cause, and that it would be better, and should be so recommended, to use glass in the place of tin, as is done by a few. With the exception of asparagus, there cannot be the slightest danger in the use of any canned goods that I know of, if they are in good condition, and are not allowed to remain in the can after being opened. This last rule should be strictly followed."

Of all cases of sickness caused by eating canned goods, the cause has always been found to have been that the contents were spoiled when opened, or the can had been allowed to remain open for a day or more before the contents were used.

Samples from over fifty canners were examined.

Kenwood, in his recent volume on "Public Health—Laboratory Work," 1893, states that alum, owing to improved processes in the manufacture of bread, is very little employed, and it is comparatively rare that its presence is detected in amounts which denote an excess over that which may be normally present.

The color of oleomargarine no longer needs to depend upon an artificial dye.

Vinegar made from properly-distilled acetic acid and in a proper way is now recognized as a proper article of food and commerce. (See circular by Dr. Squibb as to it.)

In a recent trial in England the director of a vinegar works stated that half the vinegar in the country was made from acetic acid.

There are substitutes for lard having food value quite equal to the porcine product.

The adulteration of spices is so general that there is little need of yearly examination in order to show it. These are uniformly harmless and must probably be left to the laws of price, of trade guarantee, rather than be pursued.



There is a large class of commercial adulterations as to which the law has probably reached the limit of its expediency, when, by its government or experimental stations, it keeps dealers apprized of the usual adulterations, when it requires retail dealers to take and give guarantees as to the quality of what he purchases and gives to individuals or local Boards of Health power to investigate, to bring suit and collect fines.

There are some few things that need to be reduced or adulterated in order to be salable. Thus pure mustard is too strong for ordinary use. It is generally changed by the extraction of much of its essential oil and the addition of inert compounds. Our State law recognizes that it can be thus sold as "compounded mustard." Question can be raised as to the necessity of this if only the mustard strength is stated.

One needs only to look over the records of English analyst boards, as well as those in our own country, to see how comparatively narrow is the range of adulteration to be reached by any extended inspectional system. It can be said that the importance of protection of the milk-supply practically exceeds the importance of attention to all the other adulterations combined. Inasmuch as this is so important a food, and as the mode of vending is such as to admit of more direct and personal test and conviction, it can be singled out from other adulterations and be made the subject of specific inquiry and inspection.

We therefore think that all laws relating to the examination of milk should be rigidly enforced, since it can be so much more easily reached than other falsifications and because its good quality is so important to the public health. While the assistance of the State Inspector is often needed, yet it is entirely within the power and province of local Boards of Health and local authorities to take charge of this oversight. (See Chapter 74, Laws of 1882, and Chapter 82—also Chapter 207, Laws of 1893.) Most of our cities need, and some of them have a distinct corps for attention to this service. It can only be made successful by the work of local boards. While the services of the chemist are sometimes needed, yet the Dairy Commissioner in his last report speaks thus:

"The experience I have gained in the inspection and handling of milk strongly impresses me with the necessity of a more

thorough system of dairy inspection. This could be done by this department with probably the addition of one more Inspector, were the law so changed as to give the State Board of Health power to make certain regulations relative to the care and handling of milk, and requiring the Dairy Commissioner to enforce such regulations for the better protection of consumers against impaired milk-supplies."

#### *Oleomargarine Law.*

The Oleomargarine Law presents many more difficulties as to detection and enforcement. It is in fact far less important. A<sup>s</sup> Chemist Wallace says: "Oleomargarine, as at present made, is not injurious to health, but is simply a fraud if sold for butter." Even the use of coloring matter is not so common as formerly, since "an article possessing all the appearance of butter is produced without the use of annatto." It is a very important article of food and much better than poor butter. There now seems to be but little reason for singling it out from other commercial frauds as a subject for special legislation, when the United States has a special law on the subject and when it is subject to the general laws as to the adulteration of foods.

#### *General Remarks.*

We are compelled to regard much of the oft-repeated examinations of various articles as impracticable, except as made for the information of retail dealers and then left mostly in our cities to the care of the local boards. The chief point is to furnish notice of new adulterations, to give facilities to dealers for examination of suspected articles and means of legal redress where there is imposition upon themselves or their customers.

From our experience of many years we are forced to the conviction that the laws previous to and including those of 1883 were sufficient, and that some of the legislation since has been impracticable, notwithstanding the efforts put forth to make it of real service in securing a higher quality of foods.





## Obituary of Ezra M. Hunt, M.D.

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The committee appointed to prepare resolutions commemorative of the late Secretary of the State Board of Health submitted the following:

Dr. Ezra Mundy Hunt was born in Metuchen, January 7th, 1830. He was the son of the Rev. Holloway W. Hunt, who was for many years settled in the Presbyterian Church, in Metuchen. Dr. Hunt received his preliminary education at Tarrytown, N. Y., and entered Princeton College in the year 1845, graduating therefrom in 1849. The same year he entered the office of Dr. Abram Coles, the gifted translator of the "Dies Iræ," and the author of the "Cosmos," a poem delivered at the centennial of the New Jersey Medical Society. At the same time he attended the lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, graduating there in the year 1852. Subsequent to graduation, he commenced the practice of his profession at his native place, but in 1853 he received the appointment of Lecturer on Materia Medica at the Vermont Medical College. The following year he was chosen Professor of Chemistry in the same institution. He did not long continue this connection, but in the year 1855 resumed his practice at Metuchen, where he remained until the year 1862, when he enlisted in the Union Army as Surgeon of the Twenty-ninth New Jersey Infantry, for the period of nine months. At the end of two months he was placed in charge of the Calvert Hospital at Baltimore. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he resumed his practice. In the year 1864 he was elected President of the State Medical Society. In the year 1866 Dr. Hunt introduced the subject of sanitary science to the notice of the Medical Society, and he was appointed chairman of a committee to present the matter to the State authorities. As a result, a State Sanitary Commission was formed with Dr. Hunt as its President.

He continued active in the State Medical Society, furthering plans for the establishment of a Board of Health for the State, and when it was finally formed he was made Secretary and its executive officer. From this time forward, despite opposition and discouragement, he advanced on all lines the development and efficiency of vigorous sanitary measures. To him we owe whatever has been accomplished of sanitary science in this State. Nor was it only in this State that Dr. Hunt's labors were recognized. He was a member of National Sanitary Associations, notably the American Public Health Association, of which he was President. He was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Medical Association, received the degree of LL.D., and in every public position reflected honor upon his profession and his State. Your committee would recommend the following minute:

IN MEMORIAM.

To drop the tear of affectionate sorrow and crown with honor the memory of the dead is the privilege of the mourner. Such is our attitude to-day. In life-giving service he meets death. It is with such sentiments that we recall the memory of our stricken brother. Life to him was a constant service—labor for others more than for himself. He aimed at a high standard of excellence, and with what success let this Association and the State Board of Health attest. It is not a bad rule to estimate life by its accomplishments—what has been the result upon humanity and communities; upon those with whom we daily walk.

If such be the measure by which we rate the life but recently gone out, there can be no hesitation in placing it in the front rank. The great dramatist has said: "The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones." This may have a truth in heathen philosophy, but when to disinterested benevolence is added a high degree of Christian philosophy, it is utterly devoid of application.

It is with pride and gratitude that we can point to a shining refutation of this statement in the present instance. An acquaintance and intimacy stretching over more than a generation as physician, counselor and always as a friend, enables the speaker to bear willing testimony to the sterling qualities which

graced and adorned our departed friend. An omnivorous reader, an industry which absorbed all selfishness, an activity which seemed impossible to his delicate organism, a sagacity ready to seize any opportunity for improving untoward circumstances, a judgment of affairs and of men which rarely erred, a faithfulness to friendship, and above all a conscience which dominated the whole man, presents a picture of a life stimulating to his fellow-physicians and ennobling to every citizen. In a conversation held with Dr. Hunt some months ere he was released from earthly care, and having reference to future duties and the hopes of the beyond, he uttered these memorable words: "Wishing to live but ready to die." What nobler sentiments could fall from human lips. Sublimity here reaches a climax. The following resolutions are recommended for adoption:

WHEREAS, In the death of Dr. Ezra M. Hunt this Association has been sorely bereaved and the State of New Jersey lost one of its most eminent citizens; and,

WHEREAS, The cause of sanitary science has sustained a most serious disaster; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we record our high appreciation of his valuable services in originating and promoting the various Associations and Boards of Health in this State with which his name must be ever associated;

*Resolved*, That we tender our affectionate condolence to his family and commend them to the gracious care of the God who was ever revered and worshipped by our departed friend;

*Resolved*, That a suitable record be entered upon the Journal of this Society.

HENRY R. BALDWIN,  
*Committee.*



**Action of Mercer County Medical Society in Reference to the  
Death of Dr. Ezra M. Hunt.**

The Mercer County Medical Society records with profound sorrow the death of their esteemed fellow-member, Ezra M. Hunt, M. D.

In the life of Dr. Hunt we recognize that devotion of life and service to the best interests of humanity, which is characteristic of one whose constant aim was to relieve the suffering, to aid the needy, to comfort the sorrowing, and by word and deed dedicate the energies of their life to the benefit of their fellow-men.

We recognize his devotion to medical and sanitary science in his faithful, life-long career of active professional duty as a physician, and in the honored position he occupied in public service—both State and National—in connection with the State Board of Health. Ever watchful of the responsible duties entrusted to his care, ever active by tongue and pen in their thoughtful consideration, he fulfilled their various demands to the distinguished credit of himself and the improved welfare of the community. By his death the State loses a valuable official and the profession a noble member.

We recognize in his social life that regard for the well-being and happiness of others—that courteous urbanity of manner toward all, which endeared him as well to the sick in the retirement of their chamber as to those in the every-day walks of life—alike to the needy and the affluent, to all who in public or private life were brought into association with him. He was a friend, a helper, a philanthropist.

And especially do we recognize in his devotion to religious duty, the earnest, God-fearing Christian, who, while day by day walking humbly with his God, so let his light shine before men as to “adorn the doctrine of God, his Saviour in all things,” and was an ensample to us, his fellow-physicians, and to all others, to follow him as he followed Christ.

*Resolved*, That this Society spread this memorial upon their minutes, and that a suitably prepared copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

W. ELMER.

H. G. WETHERILL.

**WHEREAS**, An allwise Providence has been pleased to remove from this earthly life our friend and colleague in this Board, Dr. E. M. Hunt; be it

*Resolved*, That the State Board of Health of New Jersey would hereby place on its records this testimonial of its deep sense of loss in the death of its late Secretary, who has long been one of the foremost workers and exponents in sanitary science, as well as a wise and judicious executive of the orders of this Board;

*Resolved*, That we extend our warmest sympathies to the family of Dr. Hunt and commend its members to the kind care of Him who doeth all things well.

Passed at a regular meeting of this Board held at its office October 12th, 1894.





## Summary of Reports From Local Boards,

AND LISTS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTORS, WITH  
ABSTRACTS FROM MOST OF THE REPORTS, AS  
SUMMARIZED AND ARRANGED BY  
A. CLARK HUNT, M.D.

We furnish the usual summary of reports from Local Boards as sent to us each year. The following is the schedule:-

### SUBJECTS FOR REPORTS.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. Location and population.                  | N. Almshouses, hospitals and other charities.                   |
| B. Geology, topography and contour.          | O. Police and prisons.  |
| C. Water-supply.                             | P. Fire-guards or escapes.                                      |
| D. Drainage and sewerage.                    | Q. Cemeteries and burial.                                       |
| E. Streets and public grounds.               | R. Public health laws and regulations.                          |
| F. Houses and their tenancy.                 | S. Registration and vital statistics.                           |
| G. Modes of lighting.                        | T. Quarantine or care over contagious diseases and vaccination. |
| H. Refuse and excreta (how managed).         | U. Sanitary expenses.   |
| I. Markets.                                  | V. Heat and ventilation for dwellings.                          |
| J. Diseases of animals.                      | W. Prevalent diseases of the year.                              |
| K. Slaughter-houses and abattoirs.           |   |
| L. Manufactories and trades.                 |   |
| M. School-houses and other public buildings. |   |

Other subjects may be named under X, Y, Z. The subjects may thus be referred to by the letters.

If the sheet provided is not sufficient, add others, marked with the letters which designate the topics treated.

Some of these subjects are so fully treated in former reports as not to need repetition. This report is not mere formality. It should actually state facts and conditions. It should especially report what has been done the last year as to the prevention and abatement of nuisances, as to house-to-house inspection, water-supply, cesspool management, garbage collection, plumbing oversight, examination of stations, schools, public buildings, separa-

tion of sick in Health Board hospitals, reports of disease and various other items.

The faithful inspector or member of a Health Board, if he will read this or the record of former years, will not fail to see the kind of work that active Health Boards attempt and secure and the failure of some others.

The Township Boards may not be so conspicuous as City Boards, but in dealing with special outbreaks of disease, with the houses and yards of village streets and with various other items, often have much to do or much to neglect. Instances are often before us of valuable service by these boards.

While selecting with care from the large material furnished us, lack of space or the substance of former reports leads us often to publish only brief abstracts and place the rest on file for reference.

We urge upon all Local Boards promptness and care in these yearly returns.

We send with the October blanks a circular of directions, and from the returns received often can judge still more than before what is being done. We generally send the blank to the city clerk or assessor, because these are most in correspondence with the State Board. We are glad also to send a blank to the secretary or other member, where this is requested. We at least wish it to reach the one who will report to us the fullest statement and the real truth. We have passed the period of mere talk about the importance of hygiene and good advice.

It is now the period for definite and advanced methods of local sanitary administration. We earnestly urge upon our boards an early spring meeting, a year of exact plans and executions and an annual report of just what has been done, of failures and of the most pressing needs. While the great work is thus local we are ever ready, by correspondence, by technical advice and by the visit of inspectors, to assist in this important work of preventing preventable disease and of moderating or checking its effects when it occurs.

The following memorandum for October 1, 1894, was sent to all Local Boards :

## MEMORANDUM FOR OCTOBER 1ST, 1894.

Section thirty-seven of chapter sixty-eight of Laws of 1887 reads as follows :

" 37. *And be it enacted.* That the local board of health of every township, city, borough, town and other municipality, shall, on or before the first day of October in each year, in addition to other reports required, prepare an annual report of the condition of the public health within the limits of its jurisdiction, stating therein any special cause for the deterioration of health or of hazard thereto, and shall therein answer any inquiries which may have been addressed to such local board by the State Board of Health, and such local board shall forward a copy of such report to the State Board of Health on or before the fifteenth day of October in each year."

In addition to the inquiries contained in Circulars 39 and 74, the following questions are presented, and each Local Board is requested to include replies to these inquiries in the annual report to be prepared in accordance with the provision of the law above quoted.

## SPECIAL INQUIRIES FOR 1894.

1. Does your Board require by ordinance, rule or regulation that notice shall be given when communicable disease occurs within your health district?
2. Are such reports of the existence of communicable disease uniformly made?
3. What action does your Board take when such a report is received?
4. Does your Board cleanse apartments which have been contaminated by communicable disease? If so, how?
5. Name the date of the last meeting of your Board.

Local Boards are requested to transmit, when forwarding the annual report in October, a copy of all ordinances, rules, regulations and by-laws which are at present operative in their respective districts, and to state what amount of money is appropriated or allowed for the uses of the Board during the present year.

## ATLANTIC COUNTY.

## ATLANTIC CITY.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

William G. Hoopes, President; William B. Loudenslager, Maurice D. Youngman, M. D., Joseph H. Borton, Jacob H. Leedom, Julius Coty, Henry S. Scull, Secretary; Alfred T. Glenn, Health Inspector; Alfred T. Glenn, Jr., Clerk. Post-office address of all, Atlantic City.

Our water-supply is from two sources, viz.: artesian wells and from springs on the main-land near Absecon. It continues adequate for all demands and of a high standard of purity. A few cisterns are in use but no private wells. The public supply is furnished by a water company.

House drainage is by connection with the sewerage system. It has been extended to about 150 properties within the year and the Board has thus been enabled to secure the removal of that number of privy vaults and cesspools.

A house-to-house inspection was made during the spring months and a record kept, in a book for that purpose, of all properties not up to the standard of sanitary requirements, noting the date when the inspection was made and when the property was put in sanitary condition. Houses have no cellars, but a number of them have basements, built above ground, which are frequently occupied.

Sewers are extensively used, probably 75 per cent. of the houses being connected, and all new buildings, with very few exceptions, put in sewer connections. All vaults and cesspools must be cemented and built with tight sides and bottom. An amendment to the code makes a wooden vault a nuisance. Vaults and cesspools are required to be emptied frequently and by the odorless system. Garbage collections are made at public expense by contracts made with the Board of Health, and contractors and all other persons connected with the collection and disposal of refuse waste are under the direction of the Board of Health. For description of garbage furnace see page 29 of this report.



ATLANTIC COUNTY—*Continued.*

Markets, and other places where food supplies are kept, have been inspected at intervals, and, with but one exception, no unwholesome food has been found.

School buildings are in a good sanitary condition, but overcrowded. Measures are being taken at this date to rent additional rooms outside, but convenient to the central schools, until such time as the present buildings can be added to, or a new school building erected.

The Board has ordinances, in the form of a code, regulating matters affecting the public health. A committee is now working on a revision of both the sanitary and plumbing code, made necessary by the rapid growth of the city and a demand for more stringent rules regulating its sanitary requirements and necessities.

Collections of vital statistics are regularly made and recorded by the Registrar, and all those upon whom the duty of making such reports fall have been prompt in making returns to this office.

Contagious diseases are immediately reported to this office by the physician in charge of the case, and strict quarantine is ordered and maintained during the continuance of the disease, and upon recovery or the death of the patient all rooms and contents and surroundings are thoroughly disinfected and fumigated by or under the direction of the Health Inspector.

Sanitary expenses are provided for by an appropriation by the City Council, to whom the Board submit an annual budget covering the ordinary expenses of the Board for salaries, abating of nuisances, &c., and also for the collection, removal and destruction of garbage and all animal and vegetable waste. The appropriations made for the ensuing year amount to twenty-three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars (\$23,550).

No prevalent diseases during the year. We have had a few isolated cases of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, and the milder contagious diseases, caused mainly by visitors who brought the germs in their systems and which developed after arrival. With the large floating population of the place it is natural that these diseases should occur, but the quarantine regulations are so complete that spread is almost impossible.

## 72 REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

### ATLANTIC COUNTY—Continued.

Under our code it is required that notice of communicable diseases be immediately made to the Health Officer.

Such reports are uniformly made on blank forms as follows :

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,.....189  
*Health Inspector.*  
 Name.....Age.....Sex.....  
 Parent (or Guardian).....  
 Residence.....  
 Has.....  
 Due notice will be given when convalescence is complete.  
 Number of other children in family attending school.....

When such report is received the Inspector immediately takes charge of the premises, and takes such action as will prevent the spread of the disease.

Apartments are, after the death or recovery of the patient, thoroughly fumigated by or under the direction of the Inspector, and upon the report of the attending physician that all danger is past, a certificate is issued by the Inspector on the following blank form :

CERTIFICATE  
 No.....  
 Notice to.....  
 Name.....Parent.....  
 Residence.....

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH,  
 ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.  
 Date.....189

I hereby certify that the above named person and premises have been properly disinfected and permission is hereby given said persons residing in said premises to return to school.

.....  
*Health Inspector.*

H. S. SCULL,  
 Secretary.

### BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP.

#### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS.

Dominick Corsegia, Vineland; Charles Kohler, Buena; William S. Chew;  
 Cedar Lake; John Faux, Vineland; Douglas Reed, Buena.

ATLANTIC COUNTY—*Continued.*

## EGG HARBOR CITY.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George F. Breder, Chairman; V. P. Hofmann, Secretary; Lawrence Berchtold, Henry G. Regensburg, William Mueller. Post-office address of all, Egg Harbor City.

The construction of a main sewer is still in abeyance. The County Court has the subject of awards for condemnation of lands in consideration, and a decision thereon is expected at an early date. Upon receipt of the decision the matter will be pushed by the Common Council.

As per ordinance of June 26th, 1893, in reference to registration of cattle, the respective committees examined all the stables, and found the same in good sanitary condition.

From April 15th to May 29th, 1894, fifty cases of measles were reported by our physicians, of which three resulted fatally. Although the Board devised all possible means to check the epidemic, it, in its latter stage, reached such a scope that we were compelled to order all the day and Sunday schools closed for several weeks. The physicians, as per respective ordinance, are punctual in reporting cases, so that the Board may take cognizance thereof, but the trouble is with parents, who evade or avoid giving notice.

Regular meetings have been held on the Monday preceding the first Saturday of each month, and special meetings whenever deemed necessary.

V. P. HOFMANN,  
Secretary.

## EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John C. Fifield, Bakersville; John J. Corsor, Bargaintown; Samuel A. Smith, English Creek.

W. H. LEEDS, Bakersville,  
Assessor.

ATLANTIC COUNTY—*Continued.*

## TOWN OF ABSECON.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George B. Lutz, President; E. C. Bates, Secretary; J. R. Steelman, Assessor; T. P. Waters, M. D., Physician; Willetts Cordery, Olavton Higbee, Daniel Walters, Japhet Adams; Dr. T. P. Waters, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Absecon.

Absecon is located upon Absecon Heights, on the west shore of Absecon bay, on the Atlantic coast, eight miles from Atlantic City and fifty-two miles from Philadelphia. The population is about five hundred.

Absecon was incorporated February 25th, 1875, the territory taken from Egg Harbor and Galloway townships. It extends from north to south one and a half miles, and from east to west about two miles, having an area of about two thousand acres. The western part is woodland.

The soil is principally sandy with loam and clay in the ravines.

The land is high and rolling, with natural water sheds. Absecon creek running through the town in an easterly direction emptying into the bay, with its ebb and flood tides, makes a good natural sewer.

The inhabitants are favored with the purest of well-water from a deep, white, gravelly strata. Some of the water is *hard* and some *soft*.

Drainage, on account of the lay of the land, is naturally good.

The streets are graveled.

The houses are built of wood and not near together, giving good air circulation.

Markets are well kept.

No diseased animals.

The public schools and town halls are well heated, lighted, ventilated, and provided with proper out-buildings.

The cemeteries are on rolling ground.

The Board of Health is supplied with laws, codes and regulations.

Vital statistics are well collected.

Contagious diseases are properly quarantined.



ATLANTIC COUNTY—*Continued.*

Sanitary expenses are light.

The dwellings are properly heated, lighted and ventilated.

No prevalent diseases.

The Board have caused dead animals to be properly buried; garbage taken care of; sewers put in; out-houses cleaned, and supposed diphtheria cases investigated by the Board physician.

During the past year the Board has held two special and two regular meetings.

T. P. WATERS.

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BOROUGH OF PLEASANTVILLE.

## NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

L. H. Barrett, President, Pleasantville; Samuel Bartlett, Secretary, Pleasantville; R. M. Sooy, M.D., Health Inspector, Pleasantville; S. B. Jones, Pleasantville; James Lafferty, Pleasantville; Hon. Isaac Collins, Smith's Landing; Richard Risley, Smith's Landing.

One piece of property opened for building purposes has a water plant and has a sewer emptying into the bay. The water is pumped into an elevated reservoir from a common well by wind power.

Aside from a very mild type of whooping-cough, there has been no contagious or infectious diseases present in the borough. The past summer Atlantic City has had in place of a steam scow and transportation for the garbage, a crematory, which, with one or two exceptions, succeeded in disposing of the garbage, thus preventing the farmers here from procuring large quantities. This about settles the "Garbage Question," that has so long agitated our people at the spring elections. Our Board of Health is composed mostly of young men who appreciate the usefulness and importance of the Board; who attend strictly to duty and seek to minimize expense and promote efficiency and good will. The expenses of the Board last year were more than fifty per cent. less than during some former years, and will this year not exceed last year's amount. The people have learned the value of a Board, and since it is sought to run it upon an economical basis they try to aid our efforts for the public good.

ATLANTIC COUNTY—*Continued.*

Our meetings are regular and public, and well attended by members and the public. Health topics are discussed by both and much useful information imparted.

There have been a few cases of disease among swine. All physicians, ministers, midwives and those interested are furnished with the code of laws and vital statistic blanks, and the Secretary is particular to see that all are properly reported. All the public buildings are inspected, and one school-house that was in poor sanitary condition as to light and ventilation was so remodeled as to remedy the defect. The Common Council cheerfully appropriate all moneys required by the Board.

R. M. Soox, M.D.,  
Inspector.

## TOWNSHIP OF GALLOWAY.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Joseph M. Collins, Port Republic; John Huenke, Egg Harbor City; Isaac Strickland, Oceanville; Anthony Kienzle, Egg Harbor City; M. S. Lyon Health Inspector.

There is no public water supply in this township.

No malaria.

Houses generally have cellars.

No house-to-house inspection.

No sewers.

The assessor has not inquired as to how many losses of animals, but there have been but very few.

No slaughter houses.

No manufactories.

The Board has passed no new ordinances this year.

The township is in first-class condition as far as health is concerned.

ANTHONY KIENZLE,  
Secretary.

## BOROUGH OF BRIGANTINE.

No report received.

ATLANTIC COUNTY—*Continued.*

## HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

James M. Blaisdell, Mays Landing; John V. Beckett, Mays Landing; Andrew Stewart, Weymouth; Lewis W. Cranmer, Mays Landing; Mulford C. Hoover, Mays Landing; H. C. James, Health Inspector, Mays Landing.

The general health of the township has been exceptionally good during the last year. There have been no local epidemics. The Board of Health has had several meetings, and there have been few complaints made to them, but upon notice to the owners the nuisances were abated.

H. C. JAMES,  
Health Inspector.

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## TOWN OF HAMMONTON.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Theo. B. Drum, Wm. Cunningham, A. J. Smith, Edward North, M.D., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Hammonton.

The sanitary condition of Hammonton is all that could be wished. Drainage, natural. The past season has been very dry, and, as a result of the dry weather, we have had but very little sickness. The Board, through the Health Inspector, watches the town very closely, and anything detrimental to health is immediately looked after and removed. The Board meets as often as required and gives the citizens an opportunity to make complaints or obtain information. No complaints made to the Board this year. During the winter there was quite an epidemic of measles, mostly among the Italian population. It is almost impossible to make them understand the necessity of care during convalescence, and as a result of their carelessness a number of cases proved fatal from exposure, producing congestion of the lungs.

EDWARD NORTH, M.D.,  
Health Inspector.

78      **REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.**

**ATLANTIC COUNTY—Continued.**

**MULLICA TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Charles Saalman, Egg Harbor City; George W. Huntsman, Nesco; Reuben Brooker, Elwood; William W. Phillips, Assessor, Elwood; John T. Irving, Secretary, Elwood; H. W. Smith, M.D., Health Inspector.

Since the last annual report of the local Board of Health of Mullica Township there have been no special cases demanding the attention of the Board. There have been no epidemics and the general health of the community has been very satisfactory. In consequence of there having been no urgent cases of sickness or of violation of the health laws no meetings of the Board have been held since March 17th, but the President has power to call them whenever in his judgment they are deemed necessary.

In answer to your "Memorandum for October 1st, 1894," would state—

We have no ordinance requiring that communicable diseases be reported.

All communicable diseases have thus far been promptly reported.

Since the Board has been organized we have had but a few cases (diphtheria) of communicable diseases, which were isolated at once.

The Board fumigates and usually scrubs and otherwise cleans dwellings where such diseases have occurred.

JOHN T. IRVING,  
Secretary.

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**WEYMOUTH TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

William Hoffman, Tuckahoe; Anderson Campbell, Tuckahoe; Anderson Bourgeois, Estellville; W. H. Campbell, Scullville, Assessor.



ATLANTIC COUNTY—*Continued.*

## BOROUGH OF SOMERS POINT.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mark S. Somers, Frederick Stuth, Amos Lewis, Robert P. Strong, William H. Keates, H. H. Vansant. Post office address of all, Somers Point.

Somers Point is situated on the west side of Great Egg Harbor inlet, bay and river. Population, 400. Area, 1,600 acres. Water from springs and wells. It is soft and clear. No malaria and no swamps near by. Cesspools, half cement and half surface. No slaughter-houses; one school-house. Canvas fire-escapes to hotels. Stoves and heaters are used for heating purposes. Sanitary condition satisfactory. No ordinances passed in regard to plumbing and no changes from last year. The Board has not met lately.

N. D. VAUGHAN,  
Clerk.

## BERGEN COUNTY.

## BERGEN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Frederick Kohbertz, Woodridge, Chairman; Adolph Kruger, Carlstadt, Secretary; J. McMahon, Carlton Hill; William Foose, Woodridge; A. Richter M.D., Carlstadt, Health Inspector.

I have very little to add to report of last year. The general health of the people in our township has been remarkably good. Our Board holds monthly meetings, and our code of ordinances provides that notice of communicable diseases shall be given at once by medical attendant under heavy penalty, and so far such reports have always been promptly made. Our Board takes action at once and posts notice of sickness on the house, and, if it is thought necessary, at once quarantines the

80      **REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.**

**BERGEN COUNTY—Continued.**

house in which sickness occurs. We invariably fumigate houses where contagious disease has occurred.

We had a general vaccination ordered about three months ago, when smallpox broke out in our adjoining district, and succeeded in keeping the disease away from us.

Our last meeting was on October 2d, 1894.

**ADOLPH KRUGER,**  
Assessor.

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**BOROUGH OF CARLSTADT.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Henry C. Bratling, President; Dr. Aug. Richter, Inspector; Theodore Bloecher, Charles Isdell, Herman Foth, Clerk.

As our Board has just organized, you could hardly expect a report from us.

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**ENGLEWOOD TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Oliver Drake Smith, President; James Harris, Joseph Thomson, Hardy M. Banks, M.D., M. E. Springer, Assessor; Hugh Smith, Inspector. Post-office address of all, Englewood.

Have nothing to add to previous reports, except that last Spring measles were quite prevalent here; only two cases, however, proved fatal. We also had four cases of small-pox to deal with, the disease having been brought from the city of New York and communicated to others before discovery, but prompt action and stringent measures on the part of the Board of Health prevented its being spread beyond the few cases mentioned, and it was soon crushed out. None of the cases proved fatal.

There have been only four cases of scarlet fever reported, all of which recovered; two cases of typhoid, both ending fatally.

BERGEN COUNTY—*Continued.*

Aside from the above, the general health of the town has been good.

M. E. SPRINGER,  
Assessor.

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## FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Wm. J. Packer, Wyckoff; Albert Lozier, Wyckoff; George C. Demarest, Crystal Lake; John W. Ackerman, Assessor, Oakland; E. W. Hamilton, Health Inspector, Oakland.

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## HARRINGTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Joseph F. Mount, Closter; John H. Lindemann, Closter; John H. DeWolf, Tappan, N. Y.; R. Newton Sneden, Northvale; L. B. Parsell, M.D., Closter.

The township of Harrington is the northeastern township of Bergen county. It is bounded on the north by the State of New York, on the east by the Hudson river, on the west by the Hackensack river, on the south by the township of Palisades. It has an area of about twenty-five square miles and a population of about three thousand. No record of temperature has been kept.

The eastern part of the township embraces the highest portion of the Palisades on the Hudson, with their well-known trap-rock formation resting upon a sandstone base. The soil of the western slope is clay with a mixture of loam and sand which gradually becomes all sand as you reach the valley. The surface is rolling with marshes between the elevations.

Water is supplied from wells, cisterns and springs, which are numerous throughout the township.

There is no system of drainage other than by natural means, refuse and excreta being disposed of in cesspools and privies, and eventually used as fertilizer.

BERGEN COUNTY—*Continued.*

There are no regularly laid out streets or public grounds, other than usual highways.

No markets.

Eight schools and school-houses. No other public buildings.

Three burial grounds.

Code and regulations conform to the State laws.

In case of contagious diseases patients are removed to an isolated place if practicable.

We have abated all public nuisances brought to the notice of the Board.

JOSEPH F. MOUNT,  
Chairman.

R. NEWTON SNEDEN,  
Secretary.

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## HOHOKUS TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Dr. C. P. Deyoe, Physician, Ramseys; Jacob J. Young, Ramseys; Wm. J. Wilson, Ramseys; John Ackerman, Secretary, Wyckoff; David F. Smith, Health Inspector.

Hohokus township is situated in the most northerly part of Bergen county. Population, about 3,000. Area, about 19,000 acres. Soil is a series of gravel and boulders.

The public health is as a general rule *good*.

The water-supply, principally, is from wells and cisterns and is excellent.

The mode of lighting is from the use of oil.

There are five (5) school-houses in the township and all in very good condition.

The Board of Health found it necessary to close the Ramsey school for three weeks during December, 1893, on account of diphtheria. They also had the school thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Hohokus township voted \$100 for the use of the Board of Health in March, 1894.



BERGEN COUNTY—*Continued.*

There occurred, from November, 1893, to April, 1894, fourteen (14) cases of diphtheria, resulting in six (6) deaths.

During June, 1894, two (2) cases of scarlet fever were reported by Inspector; no deaths. During September, 1894, two cases of typhoid fever with one death.

The Board generally meets every three months. We have only two post-office villages in our township—Ramsey and Mahwah. The township is principally agricultural, with the exception of the two towns mentioned above.

We have nothing but natural drainage for our streets and cess-pools for the village.

Have two slaughter-houses, but all in good condition.

There have been no complaints of diseased animals during the year.

Houses are frame, mostly occupied by owners.

Our Board has met, organized and posted ordinances, abated nuisances and ordered several water-closets cleaned, &c.

Houses generally have cellars.

The Inspector has acted in every case with promptness and firmness, and without favor or partiality in doing his duty. He has posted notices when necessary and allowed none to be removed until he was satisfied there was no further danger, and all complaints of nuisance have been looked after promptly, and in every case detrimental to the public health the same has been removed or abated at once.

The collection of vital statistics is not very satisfactory because of neglect of some sextons and undertakers. There has also been neglect in reporting births in cases where no physician is present.

JOHN ACKERMAN,  
Secretary.

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LODI TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George Kiel, Chairman, Hasbrouck Heights; John Hagerty, Lodi; Charles Foose, Woodridge; Jacob Van Hook, Lodi; George S. Davenport, M.D., Garfield; George S. Davenport, Health Inspector.

**BERGEN COUNTY—Continued.**

Little Ferry and Hasbrouck Heights have become boroughs, and each has a post-office under their own name.

The borough of Hasbrouck Heights is supplied by the Hackensack Water Company. The quality of the water fairly good. Other parts of the township depend on wells and cisterns.

There is no general drainage. Cellars are usually dry. Ditches have been opened in the meadows, with the exception of a few.

Basements are the exception. Cellars used for storage. Houses generally occupied by one family, with exception of very few. There is no yearly house to house inspection.

Lighting is very nearly all with kerosene oil of the standard 150°, water white.

There is no general sewerage. Many of the homes have cess-pools built with open bottoms; contents used to fertilize the soil.

There has been no disease prevalent among animals.

There are no slaughter-houses or abattoirs.

There are nine churches and three schools and several club houses and halls in the township. The village of Lodi is building a two-story brick school house with six class-rooms, with all the latest improvements of heating and ventilating and dry-earth closet system.

No public charities.

There are three cemeteries.

The Board of Health has made every effort to do its duty faithfully.

The vital statistics have been carefully collected and returned, although sometimes slow from doctors.

About mid-summer there were four cases of scarlet fever in two families which lived in close proximity to one another. The houses and their occupants were quarantined. All recovered and the disease did not spread.

The older buildings are generally heated by stoves and ventilated in a primitive manner. The newer ones are supplied with furnaces and steam heat and hot water, and ventilated by modern methods.

There has been no prevalent disease.

The Board has kept a general supervision over the health of the township, trying to remove all known causes of disease and

BERGEN COUNTY—*Continued.*

to prevent contagion when single cases of that character have occurred.

JACOB VAN HOOK,  
Secretary.

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BOROUGH OF LITTLE FALLS.

The following communication has been received :

LITTLE FERRY, N. J., December 5th, 1894.

*Henry Mitchell, M. D. :*

DEAR SIR—In reply to your letter of 4th inst. I would say that Little Ferry has been a borough only for the past three weeks and has as yet no Board of Health, but upon their appointment I will notify you.

Most respectfully,

ELMORE N. MELUHOF,  
Clerk.

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MIDLAND TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Nicholas R. Voorhis, Chairman, Cherry Hill; George Grassick, Maywood; C. T. Zubriakie, Ridgewood; Nicholas G. Hopper, Assessor and Secretary, Ridgewood; Dr. Herbert S. Jones, Health Inspector, Oradell.

Our Township Board of Health was organized March 17th, 1894. On April 28th complaints were made in reference to the unloading of manure cars at the Oradell depot, which matter was attended to at once.

Soon after no less than three boroughs were formed out of Midland township, leaving only two officers who were residents of the township.

Since then we have not re-organized.

The general health of the township has been good.

NICHOLAS G. HOPPER,  
Secretary.

BERGEN COUNTY—*Continued.*

## NEW BARBADOES TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

R. P. Paulison, A. Dederick, Edward Schmults, John McD. Gamewell, G. Howard McFadden, M. D.; G. Howard McFadden, M. D., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Hackensack.

During the past year our township has been free from epidemics of all kinds—have had sporadic cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria and one case of small-pox. The houses were quarantined and later well fumigated and disinfected. We require that all contagious diseases be reported to the Health Inspector, and he makes an investigation and sees that the patient is isolated as much as possible from the rest of the family and that all necessary precautions are taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Our school-houses are in thorough sanitary condition as also the out-buildings and closets well cleaned and disinfected.

There have been but few complaints of nuisances, and those were promptly abated.

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HACKENSACK CITY.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J. S. C. Wells, President; D. G. Jeffers, Secretary; Chas. Conklin, Treasurer; Chas. F. Adams, M.D., Frank H. White, M.D., Louis Perrot, A. V. Moore. Jas. E. Church, Sanitary Inspector; Robt. Ballagh, Plumbing Inspector. Post-office address of all, Hackensack.

The village of Hackensack is in a good sanitary condition. The usual complaints of nuisances have received our careful attention, and where they have been found to exist have been promptly abated. Several cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever have been reported during the year, resulting in two deaths; precautionary measures were taken in all cases by our Sanitary Inspector. Last year we purchased two regulation tents for the use of any case of disease that it might be necessary to remove to prevent contagion. During September we had occasion to use them. A boy, one of a large family, contracted small-pox while



BERGEN COUNTY—*Continued.*

visiting in Newark, N. J. The Board acted immediately, removed the boy to an isolated place in charge of a trained nurse and made him as comfortable as possible, two of our medical members volunteering to give necessary medical attendance. The house of the patient's family was thoroughly quarantined, officers employed by the Board guarding the house night and day. The patient has recovered and we have not had a second case.

The sewerage system is being constantly extended to meet the demands of new houses; one hundred and seven plans of buildings being filed during the year. Under the supervision of our Plumbing Inspector all plumbing work is done in accordance with our ordinance regulating the plumbing and drainage of buildings.

Garbage and ashes are collected by scavengers and dumped within the village limits, and this has been the cause of many complaints, and the question is now receiving our attention.

The Hackensack creek, running through the lower part of the village, which is practically an open sewer, has been the cause of vexatious legal proceedings and of many complaints for years, may be placed in a more healthful condition. The private sewer connections, numbering more than one hundred, have been ordered discontinued after the 1st of May next.

Our ordinary expenses are about \$350 per annum; the one case of small-pox will cost about \$500 additional.

D. G. JEFFERS,  
Secretary.

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ORVIL TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

O. W. Jennings, Saddle River; Albert Mowerson, Ramsay; Henry L. Hopper, Waldwick; A. H. Ackerman, Saddle River; Charles W. Badeau, Allendale, Health Inspector.

Health of people in township very good. No disease or sickness reported. The diphtheria scare the past summer at Saddle River at one time seemed quite serious. Every precaution was

BERGEN COUNTY—*Continued.*

taken and the disease was controlled. The day school and the Sunday school were closed and no services were held in the church. An investigation was made, and it was found that the four children who contracted the disease had been playing horse, probably using the same stick for a bit. Three out of the four died. Every household took precautionary measures by request of Board of Health, and no new cases developed. Two died from the disease at Paramus, and every precaution was taken there and no others contracted the disease. I do not know of anything more than has been reported before.

A. H. ACKERMAN,  
Assessor.

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## PALISADE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

David D. Blauvelt, Schraalenburgh; James H. Brinkerhoff, Bergenfield; Jacob B. Christie, Riveredge; John R. Demarest, Cresskill; J. M. Simpson, M. D., Schraalenburgh; J. M. Simpson, M. D., Health Inspector.

Most all the subjects here mentioned have been treated in previous reports so that I do not think there is any necessity to treat them again.

There is no necessity to treat the question of health because it has been so remarkably good. There has been but one or two outbreaks of scarlet fever and these have been easily controlled and no spreading of the fever from the house in which it first appeared.

Our Board requires that all cases of communicable disease shall be given in writing.

There has been but one case of scarlet fever and that was so mild that it was not thought worth while to report it.

We met last about the 1st of June, 1894.

BERGEN COUNTY—*Continued.*

## BOROUGH OF CRESSKILL.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Garret Ferdon, Cresskill; John Demarest, Cresskill; A. C. Demarest, Cresskill; J. P. B. Westervelt, Cresskill; A. T. Ferdon, Cresskill; W. W. Fraser, Cresskill; J. B. W. Lansing, M.D., Tenafly.

Location, Bergen county.

Population, 500.

Number of acres, 1,690.

No malaria at present.

Improved streets. No public grounds.

Houses generally have cellars.

No public lights.

No sewerage.

No contagious disease has been reported.

Two hundred dollars was appropriated for sanitary expenses.

As our Board is comparatively new, we have done little as yet in the way of sanitary improvements.

Our Board requires notice from physicians of all disease within our district. Such reports are uniformly made on notice of same. We have our medical inspector, Dr. J. B. W. Lansing, inspect and report to the Board. We then take such measures as he may suggest. Our last meeting was held on the first Tuesday in September, 1895. Enclosed find copy of our sanitary code, rules, regulations, etc. [Copy received.]

We have a small stream passing through our town called the "Tenakill." The stream in question becomes almost stagnant at times and at others overflows our meadows, impairing public health, which fact is caused by a private dam on private property, at Demarest; therefore we wish said dam removed for reasons stated above. Much complaint has been made from time to time, hence we think we have ample grounds for making said report.

W. W. FRASER.

BERGEN COUNTY—*Continued.*

BOROUGH OF TENAFLY.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J. J. Haring, M. D., President; J. B. W. Lansing, M. D., Secretary, Treasurer and Registrar of Vital Statistics; Jas. E. Butler, S. G. Clark, Esq., Richard Delahanty. Post-office address of all, Tenafly.

Regular meetings of the Board are held at the Council Chamber, on the second Tuesday of May, August, November and February, at 8 P. M.

The state of public health has been unusually good during the past year. No epidemics have occurred, and only a few isolated cases of contagious diseases.

J. B. W. LANSING, M. D.,  
Secretary.

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RIDGEFIELD TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Joseph Schlosser, Fort Lee; Peter Spindler, Nordhoff; Albert Ravekes, Ridgefield Park; Henry Benecke, Secretary, Fort Lee; Dr. Joseph Hüger, Fort Lee, Inspector.

The health of the township in general has been good during the past year. No epidemic diseases whatsoever. Public water-supply is being introduced through the valley. Our schools are arranged for the comfort and health of the children. All children attending school in the township have been vaccinated by our Inspector during the past year and a certificate of vaccination presented in each case. The few complaints that have been presented to the Board concerning nuisances have been of a trivial nature and were remedied by the Board. Sewerage in general we have not yet, but it should and must come in the near future.

HENRY BENECKE,  
Secretary.



BERGEN COUNTY—*Continued.*

## RIDGEWOOD TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Abm. G. Hopper, President, Ridgewood; Thomas Terheun, Secretary, Hohokus; Henry W. Hales, Treasurer, Ridgewood; William J. Fulerton, Health Inspector, Ridgewood; Dr. John T. DeMund, Medical Inspector.

There is no material change in our report from last year other than we have had a few cases of diphtheria, which were promptly attended to.

We use the following blank for reports of contagious diseases:

## REPORT OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES TO BOARD OF HEALTH, OF RIDGEWOOD TOWNSHIP.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J. ....189

Name of patient.....Age.....

Residence.....


Disease.....

No. of Families in house.....On what floor.....

Condition of premises.....

....., M. D.

Residence.....

 In case of Death a Report is requested Immediately.

## SADDLE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Tennis W. Vreeland, Fair Lawn; Peter Alyea, Dundee Lake; John G. Garretson, Garfield; Peter J. Smith, Secretary, Rochelle Park; Dr. Moak, Health Inspector.

There is nothing new to report from Saddle River township. The general health is good.

DR. MOAK,  
Health Inspector.

## UNION TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

William Brandenburg, President, Kingsland; W. W. Taylor, Kingsland; John Kehoe, Lyndhurst; Alex. J. Davison, Secretary, Kingsland; Dr. Wm. E. Trautwein, Health Inspector, Kingsland.

BERGEN COUNTY—*Continued.*

There is no public water-supply. The water is all from wells.

When any draining is done, it is done with pipes in the ground leading to some stream.

The houses are mostly two stories, and have but one family. They have been inspected this last year and found in good condition.

There are three school-houses, which have been inspected and found in good condition.

We have one cemetery, which is kept in good condition.

The Health Board has a code printed and sent a copy to every house in the township.

All the certificates for the deaths, births and marriages are forwarded to the Assessor, and he sends them to Trenton.

When any contagious disease is found the house is quarantined. There was some small-pox in Rutherford this year, and the people in the township were nearly all vaccinated.

The heating of the buildings is done with heaters in the cellars and stoves.

Malarial fever has prevailed during the last year.

The Board of Health has met the first Tuesday of each month. They have had several complaints of water stagnated on property, but on notifying the owner the nuisance has been abated.

Enclosed find a code of the public health. [Code received.—M.]

ALEX. J. DAVISON,  
Secretary.

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BOROUGH OF RUTHERFORD.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Chas. Van Winkle, President; J. C. Sares, Treasurer; H. H. Hollister, M. D., S. E. Armstrong, M. D., S. H. Rhodes; Jos. W. Burgess, Secretary.

As there have been some changes in this Board, it is unable to make a full report.

JOS. W. BURGESS,  
Secretary

BERGEN COUNTY—*Continued.*

## BOROUGH OF EAST RUTHERFORD.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Martin Tygert, M. D., President, Rutherford; Geo. Hagelweide, Secretary, Rutherford; J. H. Vernoy, Rutherford; Aaron Devries, Carlton Hill; Hooper, M. D., Rutherford, Health Inspector.

The township of Böiling Springs changed its government in May, 1894, forming and incorporating a borough named East Rutherford. The area of the new borough covers the entire ground of the old township from Hackensack to Passaic river.

Water supply, drainage, etc., remain the same as heretofore.

Contagious diseases—We have had a few cases of scarlet fever and some diphtheria. Neither of these could be called epidemic, and their spread was quickly checked by prompt isolation.

Small-pox made its appearance in our midst about July 20th, and was evidently brought within our borough by some of our people coming in contact with infected persons in the adjoining borough of Rutherford, where the disease broke out previous to showing itself here.

This Board took at once the most energetic measures possible to prevent any further spread, though there were no facilities whatever on hand for isolation or proper treatment. Two camps, consisting of tents and all necessities, were at once established, each being about one block apart. One of these was for persons having the disease, the other for those who had come in contact with them and whom it was necessary to keep in quarantine. Five persons had the disease, and nine were kept as suspects for ten days. A general vaccination was carried out in the entire borough and no deaths occurred at the camp. All persons recovered in about thirty days and were then discharged. The costs have been very heavy on this town. Everything had to be procured new, and labor and watchmen demanded unusually high prices on account of the nature and danger of the disease. The total outlay amounts to nearly \$1,500. The entire outfit, tents, etc., have been destroyed by fire to avoid the danger of communicating the disease.

This Board requires by ordinance notice of all contagious diseases. They are uniformly made on printed slips for that pur-

BERGEN COUNTY—*Continued.*

pose, and brought to the attention of the entire Board at each meeting. Whenever this Board formed the opinion that the inhabitants of apartments contaminated were too poor or otherwise unable to cleanse their rooms sufficiently, the Inspector was authorized to use all means to have this properly done.

The meetings of this Board are held every fourth Wednesday of each month.

Geo. HAGELWEIDE,  
Secretary.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

BASS RIVER TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

C. Garrabrant, M.D., Township Physician; W. C. Irons, R. A. Mathis, M. W. Adams, Committee; Chalkley S. Cramer, Assessor; C. Garrabrant, M.D., Health Inspector.

The general state of the health has been good. There has been no epidemic in the town, either among man or animals. The public buildings are in good condition.

C. GARRABRANT,  
Health Inspector.

BEVERLY TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS.

Robert Stuart, Beverly; W. W. Weiler, Delanco; R. S. Adams, Beverly; Jos. B. Carter, Delanco.

Replies to special inquiries for 1894:

1. Does your Board require by ordinance or regulation that notice shall be given when communicable disease occurs within your health district?



BURLINGTON COUNTY—*Continued.*

Yes.

2. Are such reports of the existence of communicable disease uniformly made?

Yes.

3. What action does your Board take when such a report is received?

A record is made and persons are cautioned against visiting such houses.

4. Does your Board cleanse apartments which have been contaminated by communicable disease? If so, how?

The physician is advised to notify the occupants of premises to cause thorough disinfection.

5. Name the date of the last meeting of your Board.

August 30th, 1894.

The Board organized at the usual time, and has held but one meeting since. No contagious diseases have appeared since the last report, and but few complaints of violations of the health ordinances have been made. All nuisances have been promptly abated when the attention of the proper persons has been called to them.

JOSEPH B. CARTER,  
Assessor.

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CITY OF BEVERLY.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J. J. Carrie, M.D., President; Dr. B. F. Sooy, Secretary; C. F. Richardson, Inspector; George A. Smith, William K. Vansciver, Charles H. Peast; C. H. Richardson, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Beverly.

Our Board has held eighteen meetings during the past year, at only two of which was a quorum lacking.

In April last, some question being raised as to the quality of some of the milk served here, a State Milk Inspector visited the city and took samples of the milk, but the Board has not heard that any of the samples were in fault.

As the Board requires prompt notification of any contagious diseases, that they may be properly dealt with, we are glad to

BURLINGTON COUNTY—*Continued.*

report but two light cases of scarlatina and but one of diphtheria. This last case was a man who was lodging with a family and working in an adjoining town. As soon as the Inspector received the notice he investigated the case and found the man in the street, he not having been confined to his bed, yet his throat was in a badly diseased state. His friends declining to receive him, the Overseer of the Poor found a man living in a shanty in an open lot, some distance from any house, who received the patient and nursed him to recovery, the shanty being quarantined. No further spread of the disease occurred.

Some evident lack of reports of births being made to the Board, a notice is to be sent to all the physicians in town, and it is believed that such reports will be promptly made hereafter.

Numerous complaints have been made to this Board as to disregard of sanitary requirements, all of which have been investigated and remedied with but little trouble. A general disposition exists to co-operate with the Board in preserving the public health.

It is curious to note how the presence of the Inspector in some localities has the effect of subsequent cleaning up, &c., without any complaint being made.

The Board hopes ere long to report that a system of sewerage will be adopted. It is necessary in a place which has a public water-supply, and each year's delay increases the danger of typhoid fever and kindred diseases.

Replying to the memorandum for October 1, 1894 (see page 69):

1. The Board requires notice of communicable disease.

2. They are uniformly made.

3. The places where such diseases exist are quarantined and a card notice is tacked on or near the front door of the house, and this notice is not removed until the attending physician notifies the Board that danger no longer exists. The family are required to remain on or away from the premises while the danger exists.

4. The people in the house disinfect under the directions of the attending physician and the Inspector is informed that it is done. The State circular as to disinfection is also furnished the family.

BURLINGTON COUNTY—*Continued.*

5. Last meeting of the Board, September 28th. Annual meeting, October 12th.

One hundred dollars is annually appropriated for use of Board, but all of this sum has not been used in any one year since 1890.

There are but very few copies of complete ordinances of the Board in print—say five, all in the hands of the Board. A circular was published in April last and a copy put in every house in Beverly. It embraces the more prominent ordinances, or those of more general interest.

C. F. RICHARDSON,  
Inspector.

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## BORDENTOWN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

R. K. Allen, Chairman, Bordentown; William Warrack, Secretary, Bordentown; Frederick Schaffer, Bordentown; H. B. Ford, Assessor, Bordentown; B. W. McFarland, M.D., Inspector, Bordentown.

This Board was organized May 17th, 1894, in conformity with the act approved March 31st, 1887, and in accordance with instructions contained in Circular 60 of the State Board of Health. A sanitary code was adopted June 26th, 1894.

Two cases of typhoid fever were reported July 15th, and one case August 9th.

WILLIAM WARRACK,  
Secretary.

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## CITY OF BORDENTOWN.

## NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

D. R. Brown, President, Bordentown; William H. Shipps, M.D., Secretary, Bordentown; Edward L. Thompson, Bordentown; I. D. Young, M.D., Bordentown; L. D. Tebo, M.D., Bordentown; Fred G. Wiese, Bordentown; Robert Bantle, Bordentown; H. N. Jobes, Inspector.

BURLINGTON COUNTY—*Continued.*

## BURLINGTON CITY.

No report received.

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## CHESTER TOWNSHIP (INCLUDING MOORESTOWN).

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John B. Worrick, Chairman, Hartford; Levi L. Lippincott, Maple Shade; Charles F. Hugg, Moorestown; Benj. Rogers, Assessor and Secretary, Moorestown; F. G. Stroud, M.D., Health Inspector, Moorestown.

Moorestown is situated on the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with estimated population of 8,500 to 8,800, with a climate that is mild and comparatively free from malarial and kindred tendencies. The ground on which the town stands is generally level, soil sufficiently porous to dry quickly after storms and thus prevent the formation or existence of stagnant pools. Dwellings are well separated by large inclosures, and generally have but one family in each. Wells have an average depth of twenty feet. There are also a few cisterns, but the principal water supply is from a reservoir (owned by the Moorestown Water Company) of excellent spring water, obtained at a distance of one mile from the town. The water is clear, soft, and free from any taste. No sewerage or surface drainage runs into it. There is no general drainage or sewerage in Moorestown. Many of the houses have cesspools, built with open bottoms. The contents are cleaned out under the ordinances of the Board of Health and removed beyond the borough limits and used to fertilize the soil. Sidewalks paved on main street; the balance are heavily graveled. Road-beds graveled once a year, under the supervision of the Township Committee.

Houses are lighted by electricity and petroleum, which latter is gradually giving way to the former. Streets are lighted by electricity only.

Garbage and rubbish is collected by private individuals and carted outside of borough limits.

There are no public markets.



BURLINGTON COUNTY—*Continued.*

There has been no contagious disease among cattle. There are two slaughter-houses. No manufactories.

We have five public and three private schools in the township, and all of these are in very good sanitary condition. The majority of school children have been successfully vaccinated. The schools are heated by hot air and by steam.

No almshouse, hospital nor other public charity.

Jail is heated by hot air.

Four cemeteries in the township.

A good fire department is under the supervision of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

There is no yearly house-to-house inspection.

A system of sewers is badly needed in Moorestown, and the Board is doing what it can to press the matter. During the past year there have been twenty-one complaints of nuisances, which have been promptly abated. All contagious diseases are under the care of the Health Inspector.

No epidemics of contagious diseases have prevailed, with the exception of a few cases of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles and diphtheria, which were all isolated.

Our Board requires by ordinance that notice shall be given when communicable disease occurs, but I am very sorry to state that the reports are not uniformly made, but when received the Board take action. Our Board cleanses apartments which have been contaminated by communicable disease.

The Board held its last meeting to hear complaints October 29th, 1894.

The Board meets on the last Monday evening of each month.

F. G. STROUD, M.D.,

Health Inspector.

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CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS.

George H. Warner, Chesterfield; Edward M. Ridgway, Crosswicks; Edmund Satterthwaite, Bordentown; Charles B. Halloway, Chesterfield.

Water-supply is from wells and is generally pure and hard.

BURLINGTON COUNTY—*Continued.*

No sewers; no swamps of any considerable size. But few cases of malaria have occurred. Houses are mostly frame structures, with cellars. Cellars are dry except during very rainy season. But few houses are occupied by more than one family. No yearly house-to-house inspection.

Cesspools have open bottoms, and the contents are spread upon the land. There have been no prevalent diseases this year, the general health of the township having been very good. There is only one slaughter-house in the township and that is kept in good condition. There are five school-houses, and they are in good condition. There was one complaint made to the Board in regard to a nuisance which was immediately abated.

CHARLES B. HOLLOWAY,  
Assessor.

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CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Isaac Eraul, Palmyra; Clayton Conrow, Cinnaminson; Joshua D. Janney, Cinnaminson; Timothy Morton, Parry; Alex. Marcy, M.D. Jr., Secretary and Health Inspector, Riverton.

The old township of Cinnaminson has been divided during the past year by the formation of the borough of Riverton and the township of Palmyra, which takes from it the most populous part of the old township.

The health of the remaining portion has been very good during the year. We have had no epidemics or contagious diseases among animals.

We have adopted the code of ordinances as recommended for townships.

We have no regular sum appropriated for the use of the Board.

ALEX. MARCY, JR.,  
Secretary.

BURLINGTON COUNTY—*Continued.*

## DELRAN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Chas. G. Robeson, Martin Schlendwine, Emerson Haines. Post-office address of all, Riverside.

ROBT. W. BABINGTON,  
Assessor.

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## PALMYRA TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

R. Lobert Temple, President; James Hartley; Henry Kerswill; Frederick Blackburn, Secretary; Lewis L. Sharp, M.D., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Palmyra, N. J.

Palmyra township is situated on the Delaware river, six and one-half miles from the city of Camden, and has a population of about 2,500 inhabitants. The Township Committee have during this past year been grading the streets, thereby greatly improving our surface drainage.

We have no sewers.

Have plenty of good water, supplied by a private corporation; and all our new houses, and many of the old ones, are introducing this water. Other houses are supplied by wells.

Houses are all frame, and they are each occupied by but one family. The mode of lighting is by kerosene oil.

Garbage disposal and the cesspool question are both being considered by our Board. Cesspools are open and shallow.

One slaughter-house is situated on the outskirts of the town; it is seldom used.

Our two school-houses are full to running over. There is opportunity in these buildings for sanitary improvement.

We have one cemetery in the centre of the town and one on the outskirts; both well kept.

The greatest nuisance that our Board had to contend with during this past year was the dumping of garbage in Pensauken township, the odors caused thereby leading a hundred of people

BURLINGTON COUNTY—*Continued.*

to make complaint. The source of the trouble was out of our jurisdiction, but we succeeded in securing its abatement.

There has been no epidemic of any kind during the past year. The few contagious diseases that have occurred have been of light form, and the Board has used with these cases the greatest care to prevent spreading.

There is a growing disposition on the part of our citizens to recognize the value of preventive measures in the maintenance of health, hence our young board has hearty co-operation in its effort to protect the public health.

LEWIS L. SHARP, M.D.,  
Inspector.

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BOROUGH OF RIVERTON.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John C. S. Davis, President; W. G. Wilson, Treasurer; A. J. Briggs, C. A. Wright, Alex. Marcy, Jr., Secretary; Alex. Marcy, Jr., M. D., Health Inspector.

The Borough of Riverton has been incorporated but a few months and there is but little to report. Having been a part of Cinnaminson township many of the facts relating to local conditions have already been reported.

The special inquiries for 1894 are answered as follows: (For schedule see page 69.)

1. No ordinance has yet been adopted to require that communicable disease shall be reported to the Board of Health.
2. No.
3. None.
4. Apartments which have been occupied by persons having communicable disease are not cleaned by direction of the Board of Health.
5. The Board meets on the second Monday evening of each month.

Only one case of typhoid fever has occurred in Riverton during the past three years.

ALEX. MARCY, JR.,  
Secretary.



BURLINGTON COUNTY—*Continued.*

## DELRAN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Emerson Haines, President; Charles G. Robeson, Martin Schelendwine, Thomas S. Lippincott, M. D. Post-office address of all, Riverside.

A new water company has been formed; a stand pipe has been erected and pipes laid in a number of the streets of Riverside. The water comes from deep wells sunk at the edge of meadows of Rancocas creek.

We have no Inspector for this year. We have four shoe factories, three stocking factories, one paper factory, one wooden box factory, and one watch-case factory.

Garbage is used as fertilizer on gardens and farm lands.

There are two slaughter-houses in the township. There have been no complaints concerning them. Some complaints of pig pens were received, and they were attended to by owners as soon as notified.

One new school-house containing four rooms.

There are four cemeteries in the township; no burials permitted in either of them when the death occurs outside of our own township.

It often happens when a death takes place that the body is conveyed by the undertaker to some cemetery outside of this township, and often taken out of the county, and the doctor's certificate accepted instead of a permit from this Board. By this action I am unable to record all deaths occurring in our township.

All contagious diseases are quarantined. Free vaccination was provided at our public school-houses last June.

About one hundred dollars was expended last year in the protection of the public health.

Typhoid fever, measles and scarlet fever appeared in the township last year.

The Board has met but a few times during the year.

**BURLINGTON COUNTY—Continued.**

**EASTAMPTON TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Chas. G. Hatcher, Prentice Comegys, Jackson L. Nippins, Joseph Powell, Jr.  
Post-office address of all, Smithville.

Village of Smithville has a population of about 500. Sanitary conditions apparently good. No sickness of any consequence past year. Water-supply furnished by good wells and also many of the dwellings supplied by cedar swamp water forced to the respective dwellings by means of water power.

No cesspools about village, and the garbage is attended to regularly and with care. Everything is in good order.

Held meetings according to law and received no complaints.

JOSEPH POWELL, JR.,  
Chairman.

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**FLORENCE TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Charles Lynch, John Peacock, Charles Bowne, John Kale, David Baird, M. D., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Florence.

The water-supply here is from ordinary wells.

There is no system of drainage.

All the houses have cellars.

There are no houses occupied by more than two families.

There never has been a yearly house-to-house inspection.

Excreta is stored in out-door privies, which are cleaned out occasionally.

Don't know of any disease that has prevailed this year among animals.

Our Board has passed no ordinances.

There has been no epidemic disease during the past year.

J. KALE,  
Assessor.

BURLINGTON COUNTY—*Continued.*

LUMBERTON TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Albert Middleton, Hainesport; Edwin T. Crispin, Lumberton; William D. Mason, Masonville; Dr. William C. Parry, Hainesport; Edwin Rogers, Masonville.

We have had no cause for organization.

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MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

A. N. Dobbins, George Black, John Burtis, E. A. Ingling, Assessor. Post-office address of all, Columbus.

There is nothing new to report.

The health of the township is generally good. There has not been any contagious disease in the township the last year.

E. A. INGLING,  
Assessor.

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MEDFORD TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

E. H. Kirkbride, Chairman; Henry L. Garwood, J. Reeves, M.D., Secretary; Wm. M. Potts. Post-office address of all, Medford.

Water-supply from wells. Inspection when necessary. Garbage removed by private parties. No epidemic. Collection of vital statistics only by assessor. Sanitary expenses, none.

106      **REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.**

**BURLINGTON COUNTY—Continued.**

**NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

William G. Johnson, Pointville; George C. Davis, Wrightstown; Martin V. Pullen, Cookstown; Benjamin Remine, Wrightstown; Amos Shaw, M.D., Health Inspector, Jacobstown.

Our township has no report to make.

**BENJAMIN REMINE,**  
Chairman.

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**NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Samuel T. Eagle, Chairman; Thomas W. Nippins; Charles O. Cowperthwait; Harry B. Dill, Secretary; Dr. Richard Parsons, Health Inspector. Address of all, Mt. Holly.

The public water-supply is obtained from Upper creek, and has been taken from its present source about three years. It has a cedar flavor, is very dark and translucent. The pipes are flushed once a week during the summer season. Nearly all of the houses are connected with the water-supply. The Board has no record of those premises which are not connected to the water mains.

The surface drainage, with the exception of one end of the town, is good. On the south and east are low lands, and at certain seasons these localities are very wet. There does not seem to be much malaria.

As to sewers, we have about three miles. They are equipped with Waring's siphon flush tanks, which have been in operation about four years.

Nearly all houses have cellars; very few basements in the township.

We have no record to show how many houses are connected with the sewer. Cesspools are built with cement bottom and sides, and when they are emptied the material is carted away and sold to farmers in the surrounding country.



BURLINGTON COUNTY—*Continued.*

The Board has dealt with and corrected thirty cases of violation of sanitary law during the past year. Outhouses were neglected, and there were defects in house drainage which required the attention of the Board.

The disinfection of houses and clothing in cases where diphtheria occurred was done under the immediate supervision of the Inspector.

H. B. DILL,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

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## PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Franklin Keeler, Pemberton; Charles Stevenson, Brown's Mill; Joseph L. Budd, Pemberton; B. W. Hampton, Pemberton; Dr. E. Hollingshead, Pemberton; Dr. Webb, Pemberton.

Works for a water-supply have been recently constructed to supply the village of Pemberton. The water is pumped from the north branch of the Rancocas creek. About 80 houses have agreed to use it.

We have no particular system of drainage. We aim to have no stagnated water.

No complaints of nuisances. No prevalent diseases reported. No cases reported for sanitary inspection.

We have three health resorts in the township, viz., Brown's Mills in the Pines, New Lisbon Park and Birmingham Inn. All situate along the north branch of the Rancocas creek.

The Burlington county almshouse is located in the township. We have seven public schools.

The soil of the township is variable. Part of it is a very productive agricultural district which is mostly underlaid with marl. A large proportion of the township is composed of what is known as the pines, and many swamps of the pine district are used for the cranberry culture, which has proven very profitable.

JOSEPH L. BUDD.

108      **REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.**

**BURLINGTON COUNTY—*Continued.***

**SHAMONG TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Charles Decou, Chairman, Tabernacle; George W. Haines, Treasurer, Tabernacle; Edward B. Stokes, Oriental. Winfield S. Haines, Assessor, Oriental.

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**SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Allen Fenimore, Samuel Kelly, Wm. Bramin, Granville S. Woolman, Assessor. Post-office address of all, Vincentown.

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**SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

David Stockton, Jobstown; Edwin Newbold, Jobstown; George M. Kimble, Jacksonville; Aaron H. Burtis, Assessor.

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**WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

William Taylor, Batsto; A. E. Koster, Green Bank; T. K. Sooy, Green Bank; Wm. Johnson, Lower Bank; John E. Cary, M. D., Health Inspector, Lower Bank.

We have had no contagious diseases during the year.

The local Board of Health held one meeting for organization, electing Wm. Taylor, President; A. E. Koster, Secretary, John E. Cary, Health Inspector.

A. E. KOSTER,  
Assessor.

BURLINGTON COUNTY—*Continued.*

## WESTAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

C. Frank Gaskill, Rancocas; R. Shannan Haines, Rancocas; Firman Dubell, Mt. Holly; Wm. L. Martin, M.D., Township Physician, Rancocas; J. Barclay Hilyard, Assessor, Rancocas.

The township is in the northwestern part of Burlington county. There is about 6,500 or 7,000 acres of land in the township, varying from heavy loam to light sand. A mean between the two would describe most of it. There is some gravel and some clay.

It is bounded on the north by the Mill creek and on the south by the Rancocas. With the exception of a few houses in Timbuctoo and other places along the Rancocas creek which have an altitude of from ten to fifteen feet above sea level, most of the dwellings are on land having an elevation varying from twenty-five to sixty feet.

Most of the water is from wells direct. Some, however, is pumped by windmills into tanks and cisterns. A few families in the colored settlement of Timbuctoo use a spring or springs. I know of no trouble from this cause.

Most dwellings have cellars.

There has been no house-to-house inspection.

Cesspools are cleaned out when thought necessary and contents mixed with earth or other deodorizer and used for fertilizer.

I know of no prevalent disease, unless I except influenza or common colds early in the year. I believe it is not the practice of the assessors in this county to inquire as to diseases of animals. I have not made such an inquiry.

There is one schoolhouse in Timbuctoo, one on Jacksonville road, one private school in Rancocas.

There is one cemetery in Timbuctoo, but not near enough dwellings to affect health; one on Rancocas and Centerton road, three-quarters of a mile from Rancocas. The ground slopes toward the creek and from nearest house.

J. BARCLAY HILYARD,

Assessor.

110      **REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.**

**BURLINGTON COUNTY—Continued.**

**WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Samuel E. Stokes, Beverly; Jacob H. Leeds, Rancocas; J. M. Stoke.

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**WOODLAND TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Chas. H. Pittman, Brown Mills; J. W. Thompson, South Park; Walter Sloan, Chatsworth; Geo. Bosarth, Assessor, Buchanan.

There is no change in report since last year, as everything is in a healthy condition.

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**CAMDEN COUNTY.**

**CITY OF CAMDEN.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

William S. Moslander, M.D., President; Charles Watson, Allen C. Wood, George F. Hammond, B. S. Lewis, M.D., William Shafer, M.D., M. F. Middleton, M.D.; John D. Leckner, M.D., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Camden.

The water-supply is taken from the Delaware river. During the past year experiments have been made for the purpose of getting a purer and better supply by means of the artesian well system. Several wells have been sunk to the depth of over one hundred feet, and the water, after being tested, was pronounced to be of good quality, but not of sufficient quantity to supply the city. The work has been partially abandoned for the present. All houses use the present supply, with few exceptions.



CAMDEN COUNTY—*Continued.*

We have an aggregate length of 40 miles of sewers. As soon as a sewer is completed all property-owners are required to connect. During the year ending October 15th, 1894, six hundred (600) houses have been under-drained and separately connected to sewer.

All slaughter-houses are regularly inspected during the year. The Board passed an ordinance for the appointment of a Meat and Food Inspector, who has charge of all slaughter-houses and inspection of all meats sold, which has caused a marked improvement.

All schools and public buildings are kept in good sanitary condition. One school has been built during the year, which has the latest Latrine system of drainage; the rooms are all thoroughly ventilated.

We also have in contemplation the building of a crematory, with a capacity of 40 tons daily. The Committee of City Council will report on the one selected at next monthly meeting. The Board has been endeavoring to have such for the past four years, and now we hope to be rid of any kind of refuse within the city limits.

During the year there were five hundred and twenty-nine (529) cases of contagious diseases reported, two hundred and thirty-one (231) of typhoid fever, forty-four (44) of scarlet fever, two hundred and fifty-two (252) of diphtheria, one (1) of typhus fever, and one (1) of small-pox. Of the above number there were 27 deaths from typhoid fever, 1 from scarlet fever, 49 from diphtheria, and 1 from typhus fever, making a total of 78 deaths in all from contagious disease.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of contagious diseases and deaths over the two preceding years.

The number of nuisances reported during the year was 1,799.

The Board held regular monthly meetings, and called specials when necessary.

112      **REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.**

**CAMDEN COUNTY—Continued.**

**CENTRE TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

John D. Glover, Mt. Ephraim; Abraham E. Rowand, Chews Landing; Samuel Brown, Snow Hill; John H. Jackson, Magnolia; Dr. Wm. B. Jennings, Health Inspector, Haddonfield.

The health of our township for the past year has been good. There have been no cases of contagious diseases, to the best of our knowledge.

Our Board has not been called out for the abatement of any nuisances.

Our rule requires that due notice shall be given of any communicable disease, which reports are, as a rule, uniformly made. When receiving due notice of such diseases, an isolated building is prepared as a hospital, and nurses employed; then at once remove all of the patients to it, in order to prevent any spread of the disease. After this has been done, we cleanse thoroughly the apartments from which such patients have been removed, by washing and using the proper disinfectants.

We have not held any regular meeting since our re-organization in April.

There has been no special appropriation made by the township for the use of the Board of Health.

J. H. JACKSON,  
Secretary.

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**DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

John A. Meredith, Haddonfield; Samuel T. Matlack, Haddonfield; William Groff, Haddonfield; William T. Lippincott, Moorestown; W. B. Jennings, M. D., Health Inspector, Haddonfield.

Water-supply is from wells and springs. It is generally good. The only drainage is the natural slope of the land. Very few swamps and no malaria.

CAMDEN COUNTY—*Continued.*

Houses generally have cellars; they are largely used to store vegetables. No tenement houses and no house-to-house inspection.

No sewers.

No prevailing diseases of animals.

No slaughter-houses.

No manufactories.

School and town hall are kept in good hygienic condition.

Cemetery at Colestown is well cared for.

Board has passed ordinances.

Reports of births are slow coming in.

There has been very little sickness during the past year. La grippe, rheumatism and bronchial affections were the most prevalent diseases.

Our township is solely a country one and there is very little requiring the attention of the Board.

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GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Joshua B. Sickler, Chews Landing; Charles H. Jenkins, Kirkwood; Albert J. Driver, Kirkwood; Robert W. Jaggard, Clerk, Clementon; Wm. J. Brown, Assessor, Kirkwood; Dr. J. E. Hurff, Physician, Blackwood.

Gloucester township is surrounded by Centre, Waterford and Winslow townships and the south fork of Timber creek. Population over 3,000. Its surface is moderately level, is partially wooded and interspersed with several running streams. Water-supply is mainly from wells, except the county buildings, where provision is made for an ample supply of pure water for daily use, as well as a perfect equipment in case of fire. Drainage is mainly natural, on account of the numerous streams and undulating surface. Houses are mostly frame, and are occupied largely by owners, except in the new towns, which have numerous renters. Lighting as yet entirely by oil. The new villages have sunk cemented cesspools. Township contains but one slaughter-house, and so far there have been no complaints regarding it.

**CAMDEN COUNTY—Continued.**

The extensive agricultural works of the Bateman Manufacturing Company are located at Grenloch. There are two small plants for the making of rubber cement and pepper-boxes and small miscellaneous tinware, located respectively at Clementon and Overbrook.

There are twelve schools, in good sanitary condition.

The county almshouse, with a well-equipped and separate hospital, and the county insane asylum, are located in Gloucester township, and are furnished with modern sanitary appliances.

The public health has been generally good. There has been no epidemic disease the past year, and no call on the township Board of Health.

**WM. J. BROWN,**  
Assessor.

**GLOUCESTER CITY.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

John W. Warner, President; Dr. Duncan W. Blake, Chairman Sanitary Committee; John C. Stinson, Henry M. Harley, Patrick Mealey, Edward J. Steer; Daniel F. Lane, Secretary; John J. Haley, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Gloucester City.

We have nothing new to report from last year. Our city has been free from epidemics of all kinds for years. This is owing to our water supply from artesian wells, which is of excellent quality.

**DANIEL F. LANE,**  
Secretary.

**HADDON TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

John Stoy, Haddonfield; Samuel Wood, Haddonfield; William H. Harrison, Haddonfield; W. B. Jennings, M.D., Haddonfield; Richard T. Collings, West Collingswood; W. B. Jennings, Health Inspector.



CAMDEN COUNTY—*Continued.*

The water supplied by the Water Company at Collingswood, after having been in use for over two years, was unsatisfactory. The water had a bad odor and was discolored. Pipes have been laid from Haddonfield Water Works, which is to be forced into the stand-pipe at Collingswood. The distance is three miles. The water is excellent. About fifty connections have been made.

Drainage is entirely surface. Many cellars in Collingswood are damp. No swamps. Little malaria.

No tenements. No yearly house-to-house inspection.

Cesspools are entirely used. Very few are cemented. They are generally emptied once a year and the contents are buried.

No diseases of animals.

No slaughter-houses or abattoirs.

No manufactories.

School-houses are kept in first-class condition.

No almshouses. An Old Women's Home at Collingswood is kept in good sanitary condition, having all modern improvements.

No cemeteries or burial grounds.

We have ordinances.

Returns come in, as a rule, promptly.

An epidemic of diphtheria in Collingswood is about over. There were about fifteen cases and three deaths, generally among school children. The cases were promptly isolated and the houses quarantined as soon as reported. Some of the cases were not reported immediately. No child from any family that had the disease was allowed to re-enter school until two weeks had elapsed and the house had been disinfected.

Houses are as a rule heated by stoves, with some heaters. Steam or hot water is not used at all.

Our Board requires that immediate notice shall be sent it of every case of contagious disease. Most physicians are prompt in their notification. A few have not done it at all. At our last regular meeting, notices were sent to every physician practicing in our midst to notify us at once under penalty. When the notification is received the Inspector visits the house and instructs the inmates as to isolation and disinfection. We instruct the

CAMDEN COUNTY—*Continued.*

family after the termination of a case how to disinfect their premises.

Our last meeting was held October 23d.

The prevalent diseases of the year have been influenza, rheumatism and diphtheria. No cases of typhoid fever have been reported to us.

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BOROUGH OF HADDONFIELD.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George D. Stuard, President; John R. Stevenson, M.D., Secretary; George T. Haines, William H. Harrison, J. Morris Roberts; William B. Jennings, M.D., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Haddonfield.

There has been no change in the sanitary arrangements of the borough since the last report, except that grease traps have been introduced by ordinance. This was passed to provide a remedy against turning kitchen waste-water into the street. As but few of the houses have a smaller lot than 50x150 feet, and many are much larger, the economical disposal of waste-water, freed from grease and sediment—was thought to be perfectly safe if passed into cesspools; or, in outlying sections allowed to run upon the surface near plants.

All complaints of nuisances have been promptly abated and the borough is now in good sanitary condition. The cases of contagious disease reported during the year were, scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 7; typhoid fever, 2.

All the cases of diphtheria were isolated except two, and with but one exception all are believed to have been contracted elsewhere. The two cases of typhoid fever which were widely separated, were young men previously in poor health, who were employed in Philadelphia, where they no doubt contracted the disease. The type of these contagious diseases was mild, and the few fatal cases were persons previously in a feeble or diseased state.

The year past has been an unusually healthy one, even malarial disease has been less frequent here than in previous

CAMDEN COUNTY—*Continued.*

years, while in the adjacent country it has been increasing. This is substantial and practical proof of the good sanitary condition of the borough.

JOHN R. STEVENSON,  
Secretary.

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## BOROUGH OF COLLINGSWOOD.

No organized Board of Health.

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## BOROUGH OF MERCHANTVILLE.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Dr. D. H. Bartine, Dr. J. W. Marcy, A. H. Moses, F. W. Kleinz, H. S. Abel, W. B. Stewart. Post-office address of all, Merchantville.

Located in Pensauken township, Camden county, N. J., four miles northeast from Camden, about 99 feet above high-water mark, lying upon a ridge of sandy soil, very porous, of an average of one mile wide, sloping gently to the north, toward the Delaware river; to the south and east to Cooper Creek valley. The soil has a sub-strata of marl running at a depth of from 12 to 20 feet.

Water-supply is from wells having an average depth of 16 feet, and a few cisterns; the principal supply being from springs about two miles from the town. From biennial examination the water has proved of excellent quality.

The sewage runs into cesspools constructed under rules governing the same.

Houses are well separated, have large surroundings, and usually but one family to a dwelling.

No public markets.

No manufactories.

One large public school and two private ones.

No charitable institutions.

Fire escapes to public halls.

CAMDEN COUNTY—*Continued.*

The public health has been very good. Early in the spring a mild form of scarlet fever was quite prevalent, no cases of which proved fatal, and most of them hardly deserving to be classed as serious. Some measles also existed. All cases, both of fever and measles, were carefully looked after to prevent spreading.

Our Board has used the utmost caution relative to preventing diseases by making careful inspections of all cases reported, and whatever complaints have been received relative to existing nuisances, &c. We have also had a house-to-house inspection made by a thorough and competent special inspector, who rendered an exhaustive and carefully-indexed report on every individual's property in our borough limits, reporting the exact condition, whether good, bad or indifferent. By this means the Board at all times can refer to their reports which are on file, and which will be added to each year in a like manner.

The Board believes this to be the only means by which a full and thorough knowledge of the exact sanitary condition can be maintained successfully. The cost of proceeding in this manner fully repays for the extra labor and guarantees the utmost satisfaction.

D. H. BARTINE, M. D.,  
President.

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WATERFORD TOWNSHIP.

No Board organized.

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WINSLOW TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Joseph G. Strock, Cedar Brook; Charles Albright, Elm; Enoch Cordery, Elm; Michael G. Burdsall, Wilson.

The general water-supply is from wells.  
As a rule cellars are used for storage.



CAMDEN COUNTY—*Continued.*

There is no yearly house-to-house inspection.

Cesspools usually have open bottoms and sides, and the contents used for fertilizer on land.

There has been no prevalent disease in our township.

The township has been healthy.

We have had no cases to investigate.

MICHAEL G. BURDSALL,

Clerk.

## CAPE MAY COUNTY.

## CITY OF CAPE MAY.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Alonzo L. Leach, M. D., President; J. Stratton Ware, Charles P. Foster, Lewis T. Stevens, Secretary; Walter S. Ware. Thomas W. Millett; George Young, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Cape May.

Seven hundred dollars was appropriated this year by City Council for Board of Health. The Board was re-organized Sept. 10th, 1894, by City Council, the personnel being as reported herewith.

No general epidemic the past year.

Board requires all physicians to report contagious diseases and has prepared blanks for physicians to notify Board.

LEWIS T. STEVENS,

Secretary.

## DENNIS TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John F. Goff, President, East Creek; Morris Warwick, Secretary, Dennisville; Eugene Way, Health Inspector, Dennisville; Edward W. James, Dennisville; Charles E. Foster, South Seaville; Eugene Way, M.D., Health Inspector.

CAPE MAY COUNTY—*Continued.*

But little sickness has occurred and no complaints have been made.

No ordinances have been passed by our Board, but the physicians of the township are requested to report to our Health Inspector all cases of contagious diseases, the matter of isolating such patients and cleansing apartments contaminated by them being left to the physicians in charge of such cases. Our Board stands ready, however, to act in any case of necessity.

EUGENE WAY, M.D.,  
Inspector.

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SEA ISLE CITY.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles H. Clouting, President; Elwood J. Reeves, Joseph I. Scull, Lawrence Cauffman, M.D., Health Inspector; Joseph D. Norcom, Secretary. Post-office address of all, Sea Isle City.

The borough of Sea Isle City is located on the South Jersey coast, 39° 27" north latitude; 2° 42" east longitude, about twenty miles north of the most southern point of New Jersey, and is cut off from the mainland by Ludlam's bay and the Thoroughfare. It has an ocean frontage of about six miles. The island averages in width from one quarter to one and one-quarter miles.

The resident population numbers about 700, scattered over an area of about two square miles. Many of the houses are unoccupied during the winter.

The surface of the land is a white, clean sand for about ten feet deep, then a stratum of marshy clay, then gravel, sand and clay again.

Most of the houses at the present time derive their water-supply from cisterns, but before the next report there is but little doubt that a system of water-works will be erected, either from artesian wells or by bringing it from the main land. There are two artesian wells on the island, one supplying the electric light plant and some few private houses, and the other at the Continental Hotel.

CAPE MAY COUNTY—*Continued.*

The drainage is chiefly surface, the outlet being to the meadows and Thoroughfare, with no sewerage system at present.

The streets and the avenues are kept in excellent order.

All the houses are occupied either by the owner during the summer time or else rented to visitors.

The town and many of the houses are lighted by electricity.

Garbage and all refuse are carted away and dumped in the Thoroughfare.

Our school-house is in good shape, well ventilated and ably looked after by the Board of Trustees.

The police and prison are all that a town of like population would require.

There is no fire department, and few fire escapes.

No cemeteries within five miles of the town.

The collection of vital statistics is made by the Assessor, and all necessary matter is reported to the Health Office and nuisances properly abated.

No general vaccination has been done, as there has been no dread of small-pox, and up to the present time have had no need of quarantine.

An appropriation of \$500 by the Borough Council is made annually for the use of this Board of Health in enforcing sanitary regulations.

There has been no prevalent epidemic of disease, and but two cases of a mild form of scarlatina have been reported. The general health of the community is satisfactory.

We have filled up fifteen low lots and put them in good condition. Have removed filth of every kind found in vacant lots. Have had some vaults cleaned and disinfected. Have spent about \$800 this year.

JOSEPH D. NORCOM,  
Secretary.

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LOWER TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George Dickinson, Chairman, Erma; William L. Cummings, Fishing Creek; Amaza B. Walters, Cold Spring; William C. Rutherford, Secretary, Cold Spring; Dr. W. R. Lake, Physician, Green Creek.

CAPE MAY COUNTY—*Continued.*

The Board of Health of Lower Township submit the following as their report for the year ending October 1st, 1894 :

Our Board has had a good bit of work to do in the way of abating nuisances during the summer months, complaints having been made to the Board of Health on account of hog pens being in a very bad condition. After examination of them by our Board they were ordered to abate the nuisance; they did not do so in a reasonable time and they were bound over to September term of court, when they were indicted by the grand jury.

The health of our inhabitants has not been as good as last year. Several cases of typhoid fever have occurred and as many as three deaths. With that exception there has not been any sickness worth mentioning. Our Board looked into the matter closely and did all they could to keep things in a sanitary condition.

The Board of our township will have ordinances next year whereby they will keep Cape May City from making Lower township a dumping place for their refuse vegetable matter and all kinds of refuse from their hotels.

The subjects for report as laid down remain the same as previously reported.

WILLIAM C. RUTHERFORD,  
Secretary.

BOROUGH OF WEST CAPE MAY.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF COUNCILMEN.

Elridge Dougherty, Daniel Stevens, John Craig, Daniel C. Elridge. Post-office address of all, Cape May.

HOLLY BEACH CITY.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

William Paul, President; William E. Forcum, Martin L. Harrison, Edward Potts, Peter Farrell, Secretary; William E. Forcum, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Holly Beach.



CAPE MAY COUNTY—*Continued.*

The Board of Health of Holly Beach City has the past year carried on a number of sanitary improvements, and while not having passed any number of new ordinances, have paid more attention to the enforcement of the code that we have been working under, and find them amply sufficient for most all purposes. We have the past year passed an ordinance compelling the removal of all hogs from within the borough limits, and have had quite a number of low, marshy lots filled up, and more work of the same kind progressing. Our members have taken more interest in the work than ever before, and attend all meetings. Our greatest trouble is in our dealings with the non-resident property owners who fail to pay any attention to the sanitary condition of their properties and ignore all notices calling their attention to the same, and compelling us to proceed in a summary manner.

PETER FARRELL,  
Secretary.

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MIDDLE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Andrew J. Tomlin, Goshen; V. N. Errickson, Dias Creek; T. W. Garretson, Cape May C. H.; Julius Way, M.D., Cape May C. H.; Stillwell H. Townsend, Secretary and Health Inspector, Burleigh.

Dug or drainage wells are used.

Surface drainage exclusively.

A small percentage of houses have cellars. In most cases they are used for storing vegetables in winter. Most of them have water in them in very wet times.

Nine-tenths of the refuse from the kitchen is emptied into the pump-box and allowed to run out on the ground a few feet away. In case of cesspools, they do not have cemented sides and bottoms.

No diseases among animals.

The past year has been unusually free from contagious disease, a few cases of whooping cough being the only ones noticed. Very few cases of nuisance have been reported. People have

CAPE MAY COUNTY—*Continued.*

learned to be more careful, except with kitchen slops, which, in far too many cases, are allowed to soak around the back door or a few feet away in some hole. The drinking of water from wells dug within a few feet of a cemetery is a subject, I think, that needs more attention.

STILLWELL H. TOWNSEND,  
Secretary and Health Inspector.

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## BOROUGH OF ANGLESEA.

Since my last report of '93 our Board has done nothing, not having had a meeting. By removals, and expiring terms of office, there is but myself left. No complaints of nuisances or otherwise have been made, for the simple reason the public knows that there is no money on hand to abate any if reported, and the borough therefore has been dilatory in supplying the vacancies.

G. W. DOUGHERTY.

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## UPPER TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

James Smith, Petersburg; Albert Corson, Palermo; Reuben S. Robinson, Tuckahoe; Jesse Young, Secretary, Beesleys Point; Josiah W. Baker, Tuckahoe; Randolph Marshall, M.D., Tuckahoe.

The Local Board of Upper township has been re-organized. Dr. Randolph Marshall was re-elected Township Physician and Health Inspector for the term of three years.

Complaint was made to the Board that the carcass of a horse was left unburied along the public highway, when action was promptly taken and a proper disposition made of it.

There have been no epidemics of disease since the last report, excepting that of measles, which was mild in character.

RANDOLPH MARSHALL, M.D.,  
Inspector.

CAPE MAY COUNTY—*Continued.*

## OCEAN CITY.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J. S. Waggoner, M. D., President; Wm. Lake, Secretary; George O. Adams, Jesse Conner, Elmer B. English; Jesse Conner, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Ocean City.

Located on an island situated in the northeasterly part of Cape May county. Bounded on the northwest by the Great Egg Harbor bay and other small bays and thoroughfares; on the southeast by the Atlantic ocean; on the northeast by the Egg Harbor inlet; on the southwest by Corson's inlet. Population about 800 to 1,000. Climate, moderate.

All the older buildings use the cistern water, also some of the newer ones. A very large majority of the new ones are however taking water from the artesian wells, of which we have two, the first being 620 feet deep, the second 805 feet.

Dr. Henry Leffman, a chemist of Philadelphia, has analyzed the water and gives the following result:

Parts.....	1,000,000
Condition .....	Clear
Color.....	None
Reaction .....	Alkaline
Total solids (on evaporation) .....	7.00
Ammonia by alk. permang. (albumoid ammonia).....	Trace
Ammonia (free ammonia) .....	0.12
Nitrites .....	None
Nitrates.....	None
Poisonous metals.....	None

He then adds: "This is pure water, suitable for drinking and all household purposes. It remains clear and without odor on standing."

Surface drainage of 17 feet to the mile, with a sewerage drainage of 10 feet to the mile, all emptying into the thoroughfare in the rear of the island. The constant flow of the tide carries off sediments from the pipe, and no sign thereof is found a few feet therefrom.

Our streets are from 60 to 100 feet wide.

The buildings are all frame, costing from \$400 to \$15,000. They are principally lighted by coal oil lamps. Some few have



CAPE MAY COUNTY—*Continued.*

electric lights. They are gradually putting them in. All of our streets are lighted by electric lights.

Garbage is removed in the summer season daily and deposited about one and one-half miles from the town. In the winter season it is removed by the truckmen to their farms and used for fertilizing purposes.

A certain amount is appropriated by the Borough Council to the Board of Health and they yearly report to the Council for what the money is expended.

We have kept our streets and alleys cleaned of all refused matter, and have had the garbage removed daily during the summer months. That which gave us the most trouble was the millions of small surf clams that came upon the beach during the summer season (the first we ever had), and decomposition taking place at once they soon become very offensive. We had to gather up, remove or bury at once on the ground.

WM. LAKE,  
Secretary.

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

## CITY OF BRIDGETON.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

P. Kennedy Reeves, President; Theodore B. Woodruff, Secretary; A. C. Sharp, Treasurer; Isaiah W. Barnes, Philip E. Souders, David R. Streets, M.D., Theodore G. Davis, M.D., Joseph H. Powell; Jesse C. Davis, Health Inspector; Charles F. Reeves, Plumbing Inspector; M. K. Elmer, M.D., Physician; James S. Ware, Solicitor. Post-office address of all, Bridgeton.

The city of Bridgeton does not seem to be subject to serious epidemics. The population of about 13,000 is distributed over a wide area. The streets are from 50 to 70 feet in width, and dwellings are almost without exception built back from the streets and are surrounded by yards. Many of the houses are double, it being customary to build double houses on lots 50 feet front by 150 feet



CUMBERLAND COUNTY—*Continued.*

deep. While this style of building does not conduce to the beauty and variety of our residences, yet it is better than rows of tenements. Our population is largely composed of the middle class.

Our water-supply is for the most part drawn from a large well fed by springs. Analyses of the water are occasionally made, indicating a high degree of purity. A large amount of water is used on our streets and lawns in midsummer, and this has sometimes taxed the well beyond its capacity, necessitating the use of water drawn from a neighboring lake which receives the surface drainage of a considerable area of the city. This action is obviously fraught with danger, and some of our physicians claim that an increase of cases of typhoid fever in September could be traced to this cause. In this connection it might be well to refer to efforts now being made to have the city install a sewerage plant on the Waring system. As in all reforms of like nature, this enterprise is being opposed by people who should know better, as well as others from whom nothing of a public-spirited nature is to be expected. Some disinterested, energetic citizens are pushing the matter and have clearly shown the desirability of such a system from every standpoint. Our Board has unanimously declared for the improvement.

A circular letter was prepared by the Board early in the year and sent to each householder. This letter contained a request that premises should be carefully examined and all garbage and filth of any kind removed at once. This communication was followed in due time by our Inspector, who made a house-to-house examination. The good effects were apparent even before warm weather set in.

There seemed to be an unusual amount of diarrhoeal disease among young children in midsummer, and mumps and whooping cough were prevalent earlier in the year. A mild form of scarlet fever also prevailed for a time, but scarcely any fatalities resulted therefrom. Few cases of diphtheria have been reported, and these of a mild form. We placard all houses containing patients suffering with scarlet fever, diphtheria and the more serious contagious or infectious diseases. We have also had prepared special placards for schools, calling attention to our quarantine regula-

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—*Continued.*

tions. All physicians are required, under penalty, to notify the Board within twenty-four hours after his first professional attendance on any person suffering with dangerous communicable diseases. We do not include mumps or whooping-cough in this category. We have reason to believe that these reports are uniformly made. If the patient happens to be a child, we immediately inform the supervisor or principal of the school in the district where the child resides. Our Inspector sees that the apartments which have been infected by communicable disease are properly cleansed.

We meet regularly the first Thursday evening of each month and in addition have occasional special meetings. The City Council appropriates \$600 annually, as provided by law, for the use of the Board.

We have recently passed an ordinance providing for the registration of cows, and have appointed a competent veterinary surgeon as inspector.

Bridgeton has somewhat of a reputation as a health resort. Being situated in the southern end of the pine belt, in the same parallel of latitude as Baltimore, the winters are never severe and the heat of summer is tempered by breezes from the ocean not many miles distant. The members of the Board are determined to supplement these natural advantages by all the means in their power to keep the health standard at the highest attainable point.

P. KENNEDY REEVES,  
President.

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COMMERCIAL TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Seth Bowen, President; H. C. Mayhew, N. P. Love, E. J. Cook; D. McElma, Secretary. Post-office address of all, Mauricetown.

There is no cause for complaint, everything working satisfactorily. General health is good.

D. McELMA,  
Secretary.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—*Continued.*

## DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Elijah R. Parven, Inspector, Deerfield street; Pierce A. Krespack, Inspector, Rosenhayn; William S. Garrison, Rosenhayn; James Hand, Seeley; Dr. Charles C. Phillips, Deerfield street.

The health of the township of Deerfield has been uniformly good, with the exception of an epidemic of whooping cough in a mild form during early spring. There were quite a number of deaths through the winter among the aged, from chronic diseases belonging to advanced life.

The trouble experienced among our Jewish population at Rosenhayn and Carmel has in a great measure abated, but they require constant surveillance to keep them in a good sanitary condition. One obstacle in the way is the transient abode of the people, many of them remaining but a few months, and when they remove they will not clean up, but leave their filth, and those that succeed them do not think it their duty to do what the former tenants should have done.

Our slaughter-houses are generally kept clean and good, but one source of complaint has been the canning factory in our midst. The great difficulty is the removal of the refuse, &c., from the place, which is now done by using a small stream as a drain and by spreading the skins, &c., over the fields; but this causes a great stench, which is very annoying to the nearby neighborhood. The proprietor appears very willing to do all things necessary to prevent a nuisance, and we hope in time a plan may be devised whereby the trouble may disappear.

CHARLES C. PHILLIPS,  
Secretary.

## DOWNE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

P. O. Henderson, Newport; R. H. Leaming, Newport; Nathaniel Lore, Dividing Creek; George E. Butcher, Dividing Creek; A. P. Glanden, Health Inspector.

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**CUMBERLAND COUNTY—Continued.**

Water is obtained from open wells.  
Houses are generally in good condition.  
Natural surface drainage.  
Slaughter-houses are in cleanly condition.  
Four school-houses, well kept.  
Scarlatina and epidemic grip have occurred.  
We have kept a general supervision over the sanitary condition of the township.

**GEORGE E. BUTCHER,**  
Clerk.

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**FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

**J. H. Elmer, R. M. Elmer, E. C. Swing, H. B. Bamford, J. B. Thompson.**  
Post-office address of all, Fairton.

Located on Cohansey creek; population 1,700; climate mild.  
Level land; light loam and clay bottom.  
Natural drainage is good.  
Streets in good condition.  
There is one slaughter-house, which is kept in good order.  
Three cemeteries; one about three miles from the village and two about one mile.  
Public health laws are observed.  
Great care is taken in contagious diseases.  
We have had a few cases of scarlet fever.

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**GREENWICH TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

**Wm. S. Bacon, Wm. P. Test, Enoch M. Mulford, Wm. H. French, Assessor.**  
Post-office address of all, Greenwich.



CUMBERLAND COUNTY—*Continued.*

## HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

M. M. Johnson, Seeley; J. F. Glaspey, Bridgeton; John G. Dare, Seeley; Walter L. Minch, Assessor, Shiloh.

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## LANDIS TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Orange H. Adams, M. D., President, Vineland; Wm. E. Bigelow, Vineland; Frank Bingham, Vineland; Richard Hewitt, Jr., South Vineland; Eben H. Foote, Secretary, South Vineland; Eben H. Foote, Health Inspector.

Know of nothing to report. Previous reports cover all points except two cases of typhoid and one of scarlet fever reported, and which were looked after. All recovered.

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## BOROUGH OF VINELAND.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George A. Cheever, President; Walter Dawson, J. Lukens, Frank Lore, H. C. Harvey, E. R. White, Jno. S. Halsey, Secretary; H. E. W. Barton, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Vineland.

Population, last census taken in 1890, was 3,822. Climate mild.

Flat, sandy country.

Water-supply from driven wells which average 110 feet in depth. The town is well piped and water is pumped through them. Besides this there are a few dug wells which average 25 feet in depth.

We have no sewerage system. Drainage is surface. There are a few cesspools in the borough, but most of the waste-water is emptied on the surface of the earth.

Streets are wide and kept clean.

Houses are small as a rule and kept fairly clean and in a sanitary condition.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—*Continued.*

We have many small markets and all handle a line of fresh truck and good meat.

Animals are healthy. No pigs allowed inside of borough limits.

Six public schools in borough, all well heated and well ventilated. Good sanitary conditions exist in all.

Have small but excellent fire department; voluntary. City water can reach roof of highest building in town.

Houses containing contagious diseases have large printed notices tacked in conspicuous places and all unnecessary communication is forbidden. Inspector oversees the disinfecting process after such diseases.

We have had nine cases of typhoid and three of scarlet fever, one diphtheria, many of measles and whooping cough and a few of chicken-pox.

We have put the town prison in a sanitary condition and taken means to keep the streets clean. Many people have been stopped from running sink and dish water into the gutters. Every house in the borough has been carefully inspected, and all stables put in a sanitary condition. New wagons for the carting of night soil have been built.

One suit has been brought for maintaining a nuisance on private premises in the shape of stagnant waste-water from a steam laundry. Suit is now pending.

New sanitary code has been adopted and copy left at each house. Proper traps have been placed in many houses where they previously had none.

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LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Jacob D. Mulford, H. O. Newcomb, C. G. Diamant; C. C. Foster, Assessor; Henry S. Long, Township Clerk; Frank M. Bateman, M.D. Post-office address of all, Cedarville.

Our township the past year has been blessed with good health. Our citizens take great pride in their homes and all that pertains

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—*Continued.*

to them. All debris is destroyed. None of our ponds are polluted; neither have we any slaughter-houses to be dreaded.

The debris emanating from our canning factories is promptly removed to farm lands, where it acts as a fertilizer.

Our school-houses are large and commodious. The only sickness occasioning any lessening of attendance in the primary department of our schools has been a slight epidemic of "chicken-pox."

Not a complaint has been made this year to the Board of Health.

FRANK M. BATEMAN, M.D.

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## MAURICE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR

J. W. B. Vanaman, Port Elizabeth; Thomas S. Shaw, Dorchester; Casper B. Thomson, Dorchester; S. M. Wilson, M.D., Leesburg; Henry Reeve, Jr., Leesburg.

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## CITY OF MILVILLE.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Edwin Conover, President; Silas C. Smith, Richard Radcliffe, J. W. Simmons, L. H. Hogate, Secretary; J. W. Wade, Physician; Frank Bullock, Inspector. Post-office address of all, Millville.

During the year just closed this Board has had but little to do, except to observe the ancient injunction of "eternal vigilance."

During April and May an acute ailment resembling cholera morbus was prevalent, and in some instances the symptoms became alarming.

We have had no epidemics, but more than usual of typhoid, intermittent and scarlet fevers.

All contagious diseases are fully and promptly reported to the Secretary.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—*Continued.*

In all cases the attending physician, by rule of the Board, is expected to direct the preliminary quarantine and disinfection. Up to date only one of our physicians has been complained of for neglecting this very important duty, and this occurred in a recent fatal case of typhoid.

When cases are of sufficient importance special meetings are held, in order to investigate, and the Inspector is directed to act at once.

Whenever necessary the Inspector directs the disinfecting and fumigation, and uses the best obtainable materials.

Our water-supply remains about the same as last year. Many old wells are to be condemned and filled up, and the Board has directed that the future supply of well water shall be obtained from driven pumps.

Important changes have recently been made in the sanitary arrangements about the City Hall and lock-up, but in this, as in many other cases, a system of sewerage is badly needed. Many citizens, despairing of sewers, are having cesspools placed in their gardens with latest sanitary connections, with water-closets in bath-rooms.

The Board is making arrangements for a general vaccination.

One arrest was made for improper burial of a dead animal.

The deaths from contagious diseases number five. Scarletina, 1; typhoid fever, 3; diphtheria, 1.

Last meeting was October 1st, 1894.

J. W. WADE,  
Health Physician.

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STOW CREEK TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

E. H. Sheppard, Roadstown; L. D. Horner, Roadstown; Dr. E. B. Sharp, Roadstown; James R. Rainear, Shiloh; Charles D. Fogg, Assessor, Shiloh.



## ESSEX COUNTY.

## BELLEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Henry W. Underwood, President; Percy Jackson, George W. Williamson, James T. Boylan, John Prout; William Connolly, Assessor; Daniel M. Skinner, Township Physician; J. J. Connell, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Belleville.

There is but little to add to former reports. The past year has been one of exceptional healthfulness and one remarkably free from epidemics. None of the usual contagious diseases, such as scarlatina, diphtheria, rubeola, &c., have existed at any time as an epidemic, but have occurred as occasional cases.

In reply to special inquiries for 1894, I will answer as follows:

Our Board requires notice of communicable disease. These reports are uniformly made. They are filed and copied into a book especially ruled for that purpose.

Apartment are cleaned by fumigating and disinfecting, cleansing and free exposure to fresh air.

Our last meeting was held the first Tuesday in September, 1894.

D. M. SKINNER,  
Health Officer.

## BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John Ford Upson, President, Glen Ridge; Benj. Haskell, Bloomfield; Chas. W. Powers, Bloomfield; Seymour P. Gilbert, Bloomfield; Geo. Fisher, Bloomfield; Frank Foster, Bloomfield; John H. Lawrence, Bloomfield; John B. Corby, Health Inspector; Dr. Chas. H. Bailly, Health Physician; John G. Johnson, Secretary.

The population of the township of Bloomfield was, according to the last census, 9,000.

ESSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

The surface is rolling, with an underlying stratum of gravel and sand. The surface drainage goes in three streams that traverse the township.

The town is supplied by the Orange Water Company, and the water furnished came from their wells in East Orange until last August. At this time, owing to the dry season, that supply was cut off, and connection made with the East Jersey water mains in Montclair. This supply being satisfactory, and the quality of the water good, it has been decided to retain this water for the future. The introduction of this water in private houses is not universal, but is constantly increasing. How many private wells are in use in the township is not known. Up to the present, the house drains have emptied in cesspools, but street sewers are now building, and soon in the thickly-settled portion of the township the cesspool will be abandoned.

The streets are cleaned, and all surplus dirt removed by the road inspector, and the public parks kept well cut and trimmed by persons employed for that purpose.

At least one-half of the houses in the township are occupied by their owners. We have not a dozen houses in the town large enough to accommodate four families. Most of the tenements have one family in first and second floor only, the third being an attic. No inspection of houses has been made unless requested, or in case of a contagious disease reported to the Board.

In the better class of houses gas is used, in the other coal oil.

Garbage and cesspool matter are removed and buried at points indicated by the Board.

We have only private markets.

We have no slaughter houses or abattoirs.

We have school buildings of brick. The larger ones heated by steam, the others by furnace. The sanitary arrangements are in good condition.

The town almshouse is situated on the town farm, about one and a half miles from the thickly-settled portion of the township, and is in a salubrious neighborhood. We are interested jointly with Montclair and Verona in supporting the Mountain Side Hospital, which is situated on the line dividing the two townships, and has accommodations for thirty patients.

ESSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

We have a police station with three cells and court-room for justice. The building contains a water-closet and urinal.

We have no building protected by fire-escapes.

We have two cemeteries about a mile apart.

The Board keep a sharp lookout for violation of its regulations.

Reports of contagious diseases are demanded from physicians.

We have escaped all epidemics during the past year, save an outbreak of typhoid that broke out in March, coincident with that in Montclair, and due to the same infected milk. In all, no deaths. Since then we have had eight sporadic cases running along through the summer, with one death. No local cause has been found for these cases.

The Board has compelled the cleaning of out-houses and cess-pools; seen that typhoid excreta has been properly disinfected; opened drains where necessary, and filled several low spots in the town, and, in short, done what it could to improve the sanitary condition of the township.

DR. CHAS. H. BAILEY,  
Health Physician.

WM. B. CORBY,  
Health Inspector.

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CALDWELL TOWNSHIP.

No report received.

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BOROUGH OF CALDWELL.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

James Best, C. E. Hedden, James K. Corbine, I. Halsey Budd, Chas. F. Hopwood, Richard Speer, Edwin S. Leskom; Oliver B. Dawson, Health Inspector.  
Post-office address of all, Caldwell.

Located about 500 feet above tide-water. Climate, dry. Population about 700.

Natural drainage.

Water-supply from wells.

ESSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

Plumbing as used in cities.

Eighteen streets.

Mode of lighting, mostly kerosene.

Markets, none.

Diseases of animals, none.

Slaughter-houses, none.

Manufactories, none.

One public school.

The present Board of Health was organized in September, 1893. During the present year, ending October 1, 1894, the following matters have occupied attention :

A sanitary code covering the general sanitary needs of the borough was arranged by a committee, and was adopted by the Board, and 1,000 copies were printed for general distribution. Proper badges for the Board and its officers have been secured, also a seal for the use of the Board. Early in the year the Board began a suit against the Freeholders of Essex county on the ground that the county authorities were permitting the sewage from the county penitentiary to empty into a brook which flows through the borough.

The Board of Health applied for an injunction restraining the Freeholders from a continuance of this method of disposal. The case has gone through the usual forms and is now on the calendar for a hearing before the Vice Chancellor.

A suitable form for complaint notices has been decided upon, and a number of first and second notices have been printed for use in case of any violation of the sanitary code.

A list of contagious diseases has been kept and reported.

The Board divided itself into two committees, each of which made a careful inspection of the premises adjoining each of the two streams which flow through the borough limits. Acting upon these reports complaint notices were sent to all property owners on such brooks who were found to be maintaining any nuisances.

Many nuisances have been abated and others have been prevented.

The committee appointed for that purpose has watched the work on the new Convent building now in process of erection in



*ESSEX COUNTY—Continued.*

Caldwell, and has secured the adoption of some changes in the plans and has attempted to insure a safe method of sewage disposal, etc.

Regular meetings of the Board are held on the first Monday evening of each month.

JOHN I. JACOBUS,  
Borough Clerk.

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## CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

William R. Ward, Chairman, Lyons Farms; William C. Ward, Irvington Jacob Fisher, Waverly; Merton B. Owen, Irvington; Jacob Ehrhardt, Irvington; C. Blake, Assessor and Secretary of Board; Dr. James R. English, Irvington, Health Inspector.

Clinton township is located about eight miles west from New York, 160 feet above high water, having within its limits the village of Irvington, which leaves but little for the Township Board to do. We have had quite some scarlet fever, measles and whooping-cough. A case of smallpox occurred during the year, which was taken care of by Newark City Board. The house was disinfected and everything burned which came in contact with the case.

More trouble is given the Board from night soil being deposited on farm lands than anything else. Vaccination is enforced; also reports of all contagious diseases.

C. BLAKE,  
Assessor.

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## IRVINGTON VILLAGE.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

William B. Adams, President; William Laird, Secretary; Ira Meeker, Treasurer; Dr. M. O. Christian and Mahlon Drake; Dr. Joseph L. Wade, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Irvington.

ESSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

The health of the village of Irvington, during the past year has been good.

No epidemic or infectious disease called for extra sanitary work or expense.

A number of cases of scarlet fever developed in December last. The disease caused no alarm and early disappeared.

Vaccination has been required of all children attending the public schools.

The village physicians have been prompt in all cases where infection might develop, advising cleanliness, fresh air and plenty of sunlight.

The scavenger performs his duty three times a week.

Privy vaults and cesspools have been looked after thoroughly during the past year.

The village is yet without sewerage.

Aqueduct water was introduced about the 1st of July, and being of so recent a date the Board of Health has not adopted a plumbing ordinance.

The residents are slow in using the water, as there is no provision made for the waste from bath-rooms and closets. The sewage question must be brought up early next year.

This sanitary necessity will be required, and the offensive and disease generator, the cesspool, eradicated from the village.

The village is healthy and clean.

JOSEPH L. WADE, M.D.,  
Health Inspector.

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EAST ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

W. C. Schmidt, President; E. E. Bruen, Francis Lang, W. T. Bowman, George Dover, E. P. Alling, F. Coyne, Jr., Town Physician; Wallace Ouchletree, J. W. Ellor, R. Berry, E. R. Crippen; T. R. Chambers, Secretary; Henry Blaurock, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, East Orange.

Our water-supply ran low in August, but the quality remained at its usual high standard. Very few wells are now in use.

A Building and Plumbing Inspector has been appointed, who investigates and passes upon all new plants or repairing of old.

ESSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

Our sewer disposal works having prove impracticable, our township has made arrangements with the city of Newark by which we shall, within a few months, be able to send all our sewage into the Newark sewers and abandon the disposal works.

It has become necessary to erect another school building, which will be commenced within the coming year.

The summer having been very dry and healthy, and from other causes, the work of the Board has been confined in the line of the usual complaints of minor nuisances.

A great many privies throughout the town have been condemned and removed.

The question of garbage disposal is under consideration.

The Board has employed a bacteriologist, who examines the sputum from every suspected case of diphtheria.

There have been 84 cases of scarlet fever reported since January 1st, and houses where contagious diseases existed have been placarded.

Your attention is called to the compliance with the law which makes our Board consist of the ridiculously large and unwieldy number of seventeen. Better and more complete work could be done by a Board of three, composed, say, of the chairman of the Town Committee, the Town Physician and one selected by the Town Committee from their number, or, as suggested by the Improvement Society of this place, composed of "the Town Physician and two members elected by the town, said members not to be members of the Town Committee." One should be a member of the Town Committee.

T. R. CHAMBERS,  
Secretary.

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FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George B. Philhower, M.D., R. W. Booth, R. J. M. Chase, Joseph Searle Thomas Gyles, James H. Bailey; Henry B. Duncan, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Nutley.

Essex County—*Continued.*

Drainage, natural. Sand and gravel formation. Topography, rolling country.

Streets macadamized and telfordized. Public park not yet improved.

Houses mostly frame. Sanitary condition good. Tenements but few, which are well inspected.

Garbage collected and destroyed—carted away and buried.

Health Code adopted by Township Committee, published and enforced by Inspector.

Vaccination attended to. No case of contagious disease but one of scarlet fever. House fumigated and quarantined.

Work of the year—Town inspected, two swamps drained and enforcement of Health Code.

H. B. DUNCAN,  
Health Inspector.

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FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP INCLUDING NUTLEY.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Dr. G. B. Philhower, Nutley; R. W. Booth, Nutley; R. J. M. Chase, Nutley; Thomas Giles, Avondale; J. H. Bailey, Nutley; Joseph Searle, Nutley; Henry B. Duncan, Nutley; Henry B. Duncan, Health Inspector.

Situated in the northerly portion of Essex county, adjoining Passaic county. Population 3,000.

Rolling country; drainage natural.

Water is partly furnished by Nutley Water Company.

Streets macadam and telford.

Markets clean and in good condition.

One high school.

The town is provided with a fire engine.

Cemeteries are in good condition and kept in order.

Health code published.

One case of scarlet fever has occurred and the building was disinfected as required by health code.

Health Inspector's salary \$50 per annum; no other expenses during year.



ESSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

Public buildings and schools are heated by furnaces and properly ventilated.

Work prosecuted during the year is as follows :

Drainage of Miller swamp, Passaic avenue; of Coryman property, Bloomfield avenue, and swamp on Hillside avenue; cleansing of gutters in township; drainage and filling in swamp on Franklin avenue; enforcement of code in relation to garbage and cesspools, and other matters as provided by code.

HENRY B. DUNCAN,  
Inspector.

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LIVINGSTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

B. W. Dickerson, Chatham; Peter S. Meeker, Roseland; William Deicks, Jr., Orange; Jonathan Force, Livingston; Joseph Bear, Hanover; George E. DeCamp, Assessor, Roseland; Dr. E. E. Peck, Caldwell.

There have been several meetings of the Board the past year, and a number of complaints in regard to the dumping of night soil, cesspool matter, garbage, etc., in the township; also in regard to nuisances caused by the remains of unburied horses, all of which were acted upon by the Board and the nuisances promptly abated.

There have been no prevalent diseases in the township the past year.

The Board reports the sanitary condition of the township good.

G. E. DECAMP,  
Secretary.

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MILBURN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

W. Fellows Morgan, Short Hills; M. T. Cox, Milburn; Geo. W. Reeve, Milburn; Wm. S. Wade, Milburn; Samuel Partington, Milburn; Dr. D. E. Engleb, Milburn, Health Physician; John M. Drake, Milburn, Assessor; John D. Parkhurst, Health Inspector.

There have been no prevalent diseases the last year.

The general health has been good.

ESSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

## TOWN OF MONTCLAIR.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

David D. Duncan, President; Moses A. Baker, Vice-President; Richard P. Francis, M.D., James S. Brown, M.D., Effingham R. North; Theodore Horton, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Montclair.

*Report of Health Inspector.*

Since the re-organization of the Board of Health and my appointment in June as Agent and Health Inspector, our principal endeavor has been to systematize the work of the Board and establish control over all the departments of sanitation in the town. To do this the Board first passed three ordinances: A general ordinance "For the Protection of Public Health in the Town of Montclair," and two special ordinances, one "To Provide for the Construction of Privy Vaults, Cesspools, Manure Pits, &c.," and the other "To Regulate the Storage, Removal and Disposal of Cesspool and Privy Vault Matter, Garbage, Ashes, &c." The work done since these ordinances went into effect is briefly as follows: From the 15th of June to the 1st of October over 200 premises have been visited, 175 nuisances have been abated, and 12 fumigations made.

In July a careful examination was made of the brooks which run through the town, with a view to removing all sources of contamination. The brook, with all sources of pollution, was plotted on maps which were prepared for the purpose and which were filed away for future reference, the Board deeming it advisable to await the opening of the sewer before taking action.

Most of the dairies which supply milk to Montclair were also inspected in July, and were found to be in very good condition—in fact, all but one of the fourteen dairies inspected were sterilizing milk-bottles and cans. Previous instructions were repeated and further precautions given as to food and water-supply for the cattle, cleanliness of stable and premises and care in handling the milk.

The appearance of a small epidemic of typhoid in August resulted in the fitting up of a sanitary laboratory for water analysis

ESSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

and the beginning of a systematic analysis of the wells about town. Thus far fifteen wells have been analyzed, seven of which have been closed.

During September all scavengers and odorless excavating companies were licensed and a form for the disposal of garbage, cesspool matter and night-soil was completed and put in operation. The garbage is buried daily in shallow trenches, the night-soil in small pits, and the cesspool matter is treated in a precipitating tank and then disposed of by absorption in covered shallow ditches and by broad irrigation.

An ordinance to "Regulate Plumbing in the Town of Montclair" has just passed its third reading and will go into effect in November. This step is a much-needed one in Montclair and will probably lead to a house-to-house inspection later.

The general condition of the town since last spring seems much improved. The new sewer which has just been completed is being used as fast as house-connections can be made, thus improving the condition of both the ground water and the brooks, which, until now, have been very badly polluted. The public water-supply, which is a mixture derived from driven wells and the Pequannock aqueduct, in the proportion of one of the former to four of the latter, is analyzed frequently, the driven-well water being analyzed by the Board of Health monthly and the analysis of the Pequannock water obtained from Newark at intervals. According to the latest analysis the well water is in very good condition.

THEO. HORTON,  
Sanitary Engineer, Health Inspector.

*Report of the Secretary.*

Since the last annual report was made several important changes have taken place in the organization of the local Health Board. In the spring of this year by a popular vote the government of Montclair was changed from a township to a town under the so-called "Short Law." Under this form of government the Health Board, which had hitherto been practically the Township Committee, became a distinct body, with its own organization

ESSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

and officers. The members of the new Board were appointed on the 24th of May last and at once met for organization. Since then regular meetings have been held, at first every week, and later, as the work became more systematized, every other week.

Realizing that in order to be efficient there must be ample funds to work with, the new Board asked and received from the Town Council an appropriation of \$2,000 for the ensuing fiscal year to defray the expenses of the Board and of a salary for the Health Inspector. The appointment of the Inspector soon followed, and the value of having a man devote his whole attention to this work and to nothing else was soon made evident in the increased ease with which the work has been accomplished.

*Contagious Diseases.*—Section 13 of Ordinance No. 1 requires that every physician shall report promptly to the Secretary of the Board of Health any case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, smallpox, yellow fever, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or Asiatic cholera. All physicians are provided by the Secretary with blanks on which to make these reports. As soon as a report is received a record is made of "the date," "number of cases," "disease," "in family of," "residence," "reported by," "sickness began," and "probable source of contagion." Later record is made of the result and when and by whom the premises were disinfected. Notice is sent to the physician reporting that the report is received and that the premises will be disinfected when ready. As soon as possible the Inspector visits the premises and makes sure that the necessary precautions for isolation and disinfection are enforced and makes what further inquiries may be deemed advisable. Physicians have been prompt in reporting communicable diseases. Disinfection of apartments is generally done by the Inspector by making the place as air-tight as possible and burning sulphur in a moist atmosphere—three pounds to 1,000 cubic feet.

On August 18th a resolution was passed that gave directions regarding the delivery of milk to dwellings where communicable diseases might be. As soon as a report of a communicable disease is received a copy of this resolution is sent to the milkman supplying the dwelling.



ESSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

*Prevalent Diseases of the Year.*—During the winter of '93 and '94, there was a large number of cases of measles in town. As far as known, none of the cases resulted fatally.

In the early spring, a number of cases of typhoid fever appeared in the town, that rapidly increased until the disease could be called epidemic. The origin of these cases was clearly traceable to an infected milk-supply, as was shown by the fact that when this supply was shut off, no cases developed after the time of incubation had passed, and, too, all of the patients excepting eight had at some time or other drunk of the infected milk. There is little doubt that the milk was infected by the bottles, which were washed in well-water, which in turn was infected by an adjacent privy, into which had been thrown typhoid stools from a member of the milkman's family. As soon as it was reported to the local Board, early in March, that there was typhoid in the milkman's family, an inspection of the premises was made and the State Dairy Commissioner notified. His representative, after inspection, reported that quarantine was not necessary. On March 29th, as some cases of typhoid had appeared in town, the sale of the suspected milk was stopped, and, as already stated, no cases of infection from any other source appeared later.

Cases appeared in Bloomfield and Glenridge traceable to the infected milk. In all there were 115 cases, but eight of these could not be traced to the common source. This leaves 107 cases, of which 13 per cent. died.

Immediately after the infected milk was quarantined, measures were taken by the Board to prevent any possible contamination of or from the milk of other dairies. All the dairies supplying Montclair, some twenty in number, were visited and full directions given for keeping the milk pure by boiling or steaming the bottles or cans, keeping the cows and stables clean, and avoiding any impure water. Since then, inspection of the dairies has shown a marked improvement in their condition.

R. P. FRANCIS, M. D.,  
Secretary of the Board.

ESSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

## CITY OF NEWARK.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Dr. F. B. Mandeville, President; Moses Straus, Treasurer; John A. Furman, William B. Guild, Dr. H. C. H. Herald, Dr. Robert J. Marshall, John B. Stobaueus, Robert B. Sutphen, Dr. D. L. Wallace, Dr. C. M. Zeh, Charles Lehlbach, M.D., Medical Officer of Health; H. B. Baldwin, Chemist; D. D. Chandler, Superintendent.

Considerable paving and sewerage was done during the year. The Board of Street and Water Commissioners has under their charge the sewerage of the city. They have been seriously hampered in doing efficient work on account of the antiquated sewer laws still in force in the city. Proposed legislation will remedy this evil, by giving the authorities full power to construct sewers wherever necessary. The excessive cost of advertising, commissioners' fees, etc., which increased the cost of the sewer to the tax-payer, sometimes 100 per cent. over the actual cost of laying it, will also be done away with. Such legislation will add many miles of sewer to those already constructed.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED.

	1894		1893	
	Reported.	Deaths.	Reported.	Deaths.
Scarlet fever.....	1,253	98	1,342	138
Diphtheria.....	192	99	486	140
Typhoid fever .....	93	29	162	68
Small-pox .....	97	17	7	1
Membranous croup.....	106	53	84	68
Totals .....	1,841	296	2,091	415

In general it may be said that while the facilities at the command of this Board for the eradication of infectious diseases have been the same during the year just passed as heretofore, still several important steps were taken which will, before the close of next year, give this Board proper hospital facilities and a disinfecting station.

Twenty-four and one quarter acres of good high land were purchased by the city for infectious disease purposes. Upon this land will be erected buildings for the care of scarlet fever, diph-

ESSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

theria and small-pox. With such facilities absolute isolation of any case of infectious disease occurring in the city will be insured, and in consequence a rapid diminution of the number of cases and a lessened death rate from them will result.

Contracts for the building of the disinfecting station have been awarded and work will commence as soon as the weather will permit.

The disinfecting station was designed by Franklin Phillips and Mr. Edward Dunn, of this city, and the writer. The building containing the plant is 58x46 feet. There is no communication between the receiving room for *infected* articles and the discharging room for *disinfected* articles, excepting through the sterilizer and through the bath-room and dressing-room for the men handling the infected articles. On the infected side is to be a crematory designed for the incineration of worthless infected articles or to be used in case of epidemic. All floors are of chest-stone and walls of hard plaster painted with a water-proof porcelain paint. The sterilizer to be used first is an oblong steam-jacketed retort, 4x4 feet wide and 8 feet long. It is arranged so that alternating currents of hot air and steam can be introduced, the latter under any desired pressure. Condensation in the sterilizer will be impossible and all disinfected articles will come out of the sterilizer perfectly dry. The plant is of sufficient capacity to supply the necessary steam, etc., for two additional sterilizers 6x6 feet wide by 12 feet long. When, after a case of infectious disease, the premises are ready for disinfection, the method pursued will be the following: A wagon used only for infected goods will be sent to the premises. All infected articles which cannot be disinfected by means of a solution of bichloride of mercury and of carbolic acid, will be put into large canvas sacks and taken to the station and sterilized. It is estimated that articles can be taken from any point of the city to the station, there disinfected and returned to the premises within six hours. While the articles are being disinfected at the station a corps of men will wash all surfaces in the infected apartments with the above-mentioned solution. There are many details of the disinfection of walls, etc, which cannot be detailed here, but the

ESSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

salient points in this method over the old fumigating system are that :

*The disinfection is thorough, and that the disinfection will take only one-half the time that it takes to fumigate with sulphur, which is of doubtful efficacy and impracticable on account of the irritating fumes created and time required.*

Small-pox, from which we enjoyed almost absolute immunity last year, having had only seven cases, all of which could be tracked to adjoining cities, again made its appearance during July, 1894. The first case which came to notice was an Italian child and the disease was well advanced (about the tenth day of the eruption). Many had been exposed to this source of infection. Subsequent cases could be traced to this first case. Removal of the patient to the isolation hospital, disinfection, revaccination and quarantine were practiced in all cases. In no case did the disease spread from cases under control of the Board. The spread was due to the *unrecognized* and *concealed* cases. Many of the latter were found and they were all cases in which no physician had been in attendance. If modern methods of fighting small-pox are carried out, there remains only one way in which the disease can spread, and that is through cases which are not brought to the attention of the authorities, and that factor in a city like Newark is an important one.

*Water Supply.*—The Pequannock supply remains good and no new sources of contamination have been found. Nothing, however, has been done *to abate the existing sources* and legislation giving some body, preferably the State Board of Health, power to prescribe rules and regulations for the construction of privies and cesspools and methods of drainage in the water sheds of the State, is necessary. Power should also be given to enforce these rules and regulations. This is, however, simply temporizing. *State ownership of such water-sheds is the only true solution of the problem.*

*Plumbing.*—This department is now perfected. All work is carefully inspected, and after January 1st, 1895, all specifications filed will be made out on blanks furnished by this Board. Skeleton plans will also be furnished to be used in new work, in old houses, or in repair work.



# LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

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## ESSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

(This blank form will be sent to any local Board of Health desiring a copy, on application.)

	WELLS	1894.	1893.
Total number inspected.....		118	168
Total number analyzed.....		103	187

### RESULT OF ANALYSIS.

Very badly contaminated.....	19	26
Badly contaminated.....	11	25
Contaminated.....	22	26
Total.....	52	57
Very suspicions.....	14	20
Suspicious.....	17	18
Total.....	31	38
Passable.....	20	21

All the wells which are found contaminated are ordered closed. The systematic analysis of wells which has now been carried on for a period of two years, clearly shows that the surface wells in this city are unfit for domestic use, and that the passage of an ordinance prohibiting their use would be indicated.

The following is a brief summary of the work done in the department during the year :

Original inspections, 11,534.

### *Nuisances and Complaints.*

		Previous Year.
Citizens' complaints.....	1,692	1,682
“ “ verified.....	1,310	1,304
No cause.....	382	378
Total number of notices served for nuisances.....	4,361	3,752
“ “ defective drainage.....	1,708	1,628

### *Abatements.*

Total for nuisances.....	3,114	3,026
“ defective drainage.....	1,314	1,514

### *Plumbing Department.*

Number of permits to construct plumbing systems.....	915	974
Plans and specifications filed.....	933	942
“ “ “ rejected.....	21	113
Number of master plumbers registered.....	161	110

ESSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

## MEAT INSPECTION.

*Slaughter-Houses.*

Cattle.....	11,244	9,895
Calves.....	14,932	12,239
Sheep.....	15,417	13,231
Swine.....	3,934	3,732
Total.....	45,527	39,097
Condemned cattle.....	18	14
"    calves.....	56	14
"    horses.....	9	8
"    mule.....	1	...
Total.....	84	36
Meat inspection (markets, butcher shops, etc.).....	12,238	12,356
Carcasses of beef.....	33,077	37,326
"    lamb and sheep.....	106,945	116,219
"    calves.....	21,266	24,521
"    swine.....	12,165	10,888
Total.....	185,791	201,310

*Condemned.*

Bob-veal, carcasses.....	53	65
"    pounds.....	645	200
Poultry, pounds.....	2,209	1,076
Pork, barrels.....	2	2
Beef, pounds.....	760	947
Bob-veal, quarters.....	57	.....
Beef, loins.....	4	.....
Lamb, carcasses.....	8	.....
Calves.....	15	.....
Pork, pounds.....	150	.....
Chicken, boxes.....	2	.....
Geese, boxes.....	4	.....
Eggs, crates.....	4	.....
Beef, hind-quarters.....	5	6
Mutton, carcasses.....	3	16
"    quarters.....	.....	200
Fruit and vegetables, wagon-loads.....	4	3
Bologna, pounds.....	.....	100
Fish, pounds.....	1,160	250
"    barrels.....	.....	2
Corned beef, pounds.....	200	100
Veal, pounds.....	200	100
Hams.....	70	.....

CHARLES LEHLBACH,  
Medical Officer of Health,  
Newark, N. J.

ESSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

## ORANGE CITY.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John T. Platt, President; Augustus Eichhorn, Louis Balbach, Stephen Collins, James H. Brown, John Burke, Michael Cody, Commissioners; F. I. E. Tetreault, M. D., Chief Health Inspector; William Schluer, Secretary and Assistant Health Inspector; Thomas Shannon, Deputy Health Inspector; Louis Balbach, Plumbing Inspector; J. W. Stickler, M. D., Pathologist; J. H. Dancer, Veterinary Surgeon. Post-office address of all, Orange.

Regarding our water-supply, we have the same public supply, which proves to be good and of adequate quantity. The use of it becomes more universal each year, and what few wells are still remaining within the city will soon be closed.

The greatest improvement has taken place in our drainage system. At last our long-delayed sewer is so far complete that two-thirds of the city can use it. The first connections were made in the early part of June last. Since then 585 permits for sewer connection have issued from this office, and therefore so many causes of nuisance are permanently abated. We will continue to cause sewer connection to be made as rapidly as circumstances will allow.

The plumbing department has been carefully supervised. Sixty permits for new work, and ninety-eight for alterations or extensions have been granted during the year, and all have been carefully inspected. During the last year the plumbing code has been altered and amended so that in addition to the registration of master plumbers each firm has to file a bond of \$500 for the faithful performance of their work, according to the provisions of the code, said bonds to be approved by this Board. A supplement regulating sewer connections was also passed. Forty-four master plumbers are registered and have bonds filed at this office.

The building of our sewer system necessitated the tearing up of our streets, and some are not back to their original condition, but this is attended to by the street department; otherwise they are in good sanitary condition.

An annual house-to-house inspection is made, and with very few exceptions our tenements are in good condition. Six hun-

ESSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

dred and seventy-eight notices for the abatement of nuisances were sent, and all promptly complied with.

The collection of our garbage is under the control of the Common Council. A city scavenger is employed, who removes such garbage as is set out for him by the householders. This is disinfected and mixed with quick-lime, then dumped into trenches which are covered with earth. Care is taken to use remote parts of the city for this purpose.

We have been of late somewhat cramped for school-rooms, but a new public school is in course of construction in the fourth ward, in which special care is taken as to sanitary measures. In addition to this, the parish of St. John has about completed one of the finest school-houses within the State, at a cost of \$140,000. In this building, all that appertains to sanitation is of the most approved construction. We have five public school buildings, three parochial schools and four private schools. All these schools are notified at once of the existence of contagious diseases after the report has been received at this office.

The collection of vital statistics is in the hands of our city clerk.

All contagious and infectious diseases are quarantined and premises disinfected and fumigated after recovery or death. Chlorine gas is generally used as our mode of fumigation. We had during the year eighty-two cases of contagious diseases, as against 142 of the previous year. There were of scarlet fever forty-seven, of which one case proved fatal; diphtheria thirty-four, of which seven cases proved fatal, and one case of small-pox, which recovered.

Our Board requires that physicians promptly report all cases of contagious diseases, and we have cause to believe that such reports are promptly made.

Immediately after receiving such report, the premises are placarded and all schools notified, prohibiting the attendance at school of all children from infected premises until apartments are disinfected, fumigated and thoroughly cleansed. A school certificate is also necessary.

Our Board meets on the fourth Thursday in each month. The annual appropriation from Common Council this year is \$2,250.

W. SCHLUER,

Secretary.

F. I. E. TETREAULT, M. D.,

Chief Health Inspector.



ESSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

## SOUTH ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John J. Foyle, Chairman, South Orange; J. H. Osborn, Secretary, Hilton;  
W. N. Drake, South Orange; E. L. Crowell, South Orange; Louis Becker,  
Hilton; C. E. Brush, South Orange; T. C. Baker, Maplewood; W. W. Hebertson,  
M.D., Health Inspector, South Orange.

The borough of Vailsburg has a separate Board of Health.

The water-supply of the township is generally by dug wells, and in many instances these are located dangerously near privy vaults. Thirty-three (33) houses are supplied by public water, which is in every respect good. Houses not supplied are not recorded.

No system of drainage in use. Cellars generally dry.

Houses generally have cellars. No yearly house inspection.

Cesspools uncemented, or open bottom; contents taken away by scavengers in tight barrels when necessary. Some cared for on farms.

No prevalent disease. No loss of animals by contagious disease reported.

Inspection has been made of the schools, and the houses and grounds found in good sanitary condition. The privy vaults, however, being in bad condition, were ordered cleaned and disinfected, and dry or barrel system recommended. Vaccination of children disregarded.

Better drainage has been supplied to the Poorhouse sink by new drain pipes. The Poor Farm has been much improved by new pig pens, a better plan for the disposal of manure at the barns, and the barrel system for the privies.

Cemeteries are well governed.

## REPORT OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet fever, number of cases.....	4
Diphtheria, number of cases.....	1
Typhoid fever, number of cases.....	1

Contagious diseases are quarantined. Vaccination in families is looked after when necessary, in cases of small-pox or suspected exposure thereto.

ESSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

The Board requires all cases of communicable diseases to be immediately reported.

Such reports are uniformly made.

The Health Inspector visits the case and requires all sanitary measures to prevent the spread of such disease.

The Board only cleanses such apartments as they believe would be otherwise neglected. This cleansing would be by thorough renovation, fumigation, and destruction of all articles necessary.

Last meeting was held September 6th, 1894.

The township health has been good. Every effort possible has been made by this Board to better the sanitary conditions. Nine cases of nuisance, found by complaint and inspection, have been promptly abated in each instance and precautions taken to prevent recurrence.

Families having sickness not in charge of physician have been reported by principal of the schools. The cases have been examined and quarantined if necessary.

This year the Board has adopted the system of posting cards on houses containing contagious diseases.

JOS. H. OSBORN,  
Secretary.

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VILLAGE OF SOUTH ORANGE.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

E. V. Connett, President; A. C. Babson, Secretary; Mefford Runyon, H. A. Pulsford, Philip Campbell, Ira C. Kilburn, Mr. McCoy; Wm. J. Chandler, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, South Orange.

New code passed this month.

Answers to special questions for 1894:

We require reports of communicable diseases.

They are well reported, though sometimes tardily.

These reports are filed on Inspector's book.

Our Board do not make a practice of cleansing apartments after contagious disease has occurred.

October 11th, 1894, was the date of our last meeting.

ESSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

The great need of the village is an efficient system of sewerage and of underground drainage. With an abundant supply of pure water we have no suitable means for the disposal of the waste water and sewage. There is consequently great complaint arising from overflowing cesspools and the filtration or direct outpouring of sewage into streets and gutters in different parts of the village. I trust before another report is made we shall be able to institute some satisfactory scheme for sewerage.

WM. J. CHANDLER,  
Inspector.

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## BOROUGH OF VAILSBURGH.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Dan. Edwards, M.D., President; Alex. Maybaum, Henry Aschenbach, James Skelly; John V. Diefenthaler, Secretary. Post-office address of all, Vailsburgh.

The general health of this borough has been good. No contagious diseases.

JOHN V. DIEFENTHALER,  
Secretary.

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## VERONA TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J. E. Williams, Chairman, Verona; Fillmore Condit, Verona; Chas. Simonson, Secretary, Verona; Dr. H. B. Whitehorne, Health Inspector, Verona; C. W. Ougheltree, Assessor, Verona; Wm. Bowden, Cedar Grove; John Smith, Little Falls.

In my report to you I can only say that our Board have accurate organization, and meet at stated times; have a chairman and Secretary and keep a record of its proceedings. All that I can report is that the general health of our township for the past year has been very good. No contagious disease. Our township is a farming district. We have no sewer system. Our drainage is good. No swamps or low marshy lands to amount to anything. We are situated between the first and second moun-

*ESSEX COUNTY—Continued.*

tains, but are on high ground. We did have a complaint this last summer, with respect to the owner of Verona Lake; he drew the water off and left the bottom of the lake exposed. The Board immediately met and passed an ordinance, and notified the owner of the lake that he must not allow the water to remain off for a longer period than twenty-four hours, under a penalty of \$50 for each and every offense. He immediately complied with our demands. We allow no garbage to be dumped in our township from adjoining towns. We have had no contagious diseases among animals.

CHAS. W. OUGHETREE,  
Assessor.

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## WEST ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Carl Fentzlaff, President, Pleasantdale; Frederick Cummings, Treasurer, Orange Valley; Frank A. O'Connor, Secretary, West Orange; John Harrison, West Orange; William M. Brien, M. D., West Orange; Simeon H. Rollinson, West Orange; Christopher Musler, West Orange; William M. Brien, M. D., Health Inspector.

The township of West Orange is located in a central portion of Essex county, and has a population of about 5,000.

Numerous minerals abound in small quantities, but granite and sandstone quarries give employment to from fifty to one hundred men. The country is mountainous.

The township has a contract with the West Orange Water Company, who supply the inhabitants with water from the Pequannock region. Repeated chemical tests by the Health Inspector and one by the State Chemist have proven our water to be free from organic matter. At present about one hundred and fifty families use this water. As our township is composed of closely-built houses in one locality and farming lands in the other, city water is only supplied to the more thickly populated districts.

There is no sewerage system.

The streets and roads are mainly of macadam, and are in good repair.



*ESSEX COUNTY—Continued.*

The houses are well built and healthful, few of them containing more than two families. A yearly inspection is made by the Health Inspector, and oftener when necessary.

Electricity is exclusively used for lighting purposes.

Privy vaults and cesspools are emptied when necessary, and garbage is mostly burned by the occupants of the dwellings.

There is no market in the township.

There has been no epidemic disease among animals.

There is one sheep and pig slaughter-house, which is in good sanitary condition.

Hatting is the principal industry. The improved ventilation of factories and perfected processes making a lesser amount of mercury necessary. The factories discharge a large amount of sulphuric acid, sulphate of copper, sulphate of iron and other disinfectants into the brooks, which greatly improve the streams.

The schools are well ventilated and are in good condition.

There is no hospital in the township.

We have one police station.

Fire-escapes are on some of the larger buildings.

There are two cemeteries, properly conducted.

The ordinances recommended by the State Board of Health for townships were adopted September 20th, 1892.

Last May our Health Inspector, with a State Dairy Inspector, visited the dairies of the township. Samples of water were taken from the wells of the dairymen and sent to the State Chemist for analysis. The stables and food of the cows were closely looked after, the Dairy Inspector instructing the owners as to caring for the stock and handling the milk. The report of the State Chemist showed about ten per cent. of the wells to be contaminated by organic matter. Our Inspector promptly notified the parties to have them cleaned at once. This being done, secondary tests were made, when the water was found harmless.

During the year there have been of scarlet fever twenty-three cases, and no deaths; diphtheria, fourteen cases, and five deaths.

This unexceptional result, as regards scarlet fever, is to be attributed to the stringent measures of this Board in keeping watch of the schools and to the mild character of the disease.

FRANK A. O'CONNOR,  
Secretary.

## GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

## CLAYTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

William A. Williamson, Francis M. Pierce, Samuel Newkirk; E. J. Costill, Assessor; H. G. Buckingham, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Clayton.

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## BOROUGH OF CLAYTON.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles H. Atkinson, President; A. G. Silver, D. W. Moore, Jr.; H. G. Buckingham, M.D., Secretary and Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Clayton.

Clayton borough has a population of nearly 2,000. The health of the borough has continued good. No epidemics nor infectious diseases have prevailed. During May and June the rainfall was heavy and many cellars were flooded with water. The surface is level and has very little slope, and during a rainy season there are low places of standing water.

The water-supply is from wells, both dug and driven. The dug wells are about 16 feet in depth, and the water must be in time affected by surface drainage. The driven wells reach down to the depth of 75 to 120 feet. A water-supply conveyed in pipes for hydrants is being agitated.

Making glassware is the principal business. The factories and yards are kept in a good sanitary condition. The same is true of the school-houses and yards.

There are no slaughter-houses in the borough. The privies are cleaned in the spring and autumn, the contents being used by farmers for soil fertilizers.

The Board has been active and prompt in inspecting places where waste and garbage and oyster-shells, &c., were left, and having the same removed.

The drainage of many yards is into the streets, and during hot days foul odors arise from the gutters until a rainfall washes

GLACIETTE COUNTY—*Continued*

away the unpleasantness. It is difficult to prevent this drainage at present, as so many lots slope toward the streets. The streets and sidewalks are now graded and graveled, and sanitary improvements are progressing from year to year.

H. G. BUCKINGHAM, M.D.,

Secretary and Health Inspector.

## DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND PRE-OFFICE ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Henry M. Lenz, President, Waconah; William C. Cattell, Secretary, Waconah; Harry A. Stout, M.D., Waconah; Joseph Noblit, Waconah; Joshua E. Oxnard, Alhambra.

The Board of Health has had six meetings during the past year. They have passed two supplements to the health ordinances during the past year, one prohibiting cesspools opening on any street or highway, and one requiring physicians to report all cases of contagious disease.

There have been seven cases of diphtheria during the past year, from which resulted four deaths. These cases were confined to two families. The Board had the cases isolated, buried the bedding and fumigated the houses; no cases happening afterward from contagion.

The mode of fumigation was as follows:

Removing the paper from the walls and burning plenty of sulphur in the rooms, leaving the house tightly closed for twelve or fifteen hours, after which the floor and walls are thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water.

There have been three cases of typhoid fever during the year just passed, one death resulting therefrom.

The general health of the township at present is very good.

It was the unpleasant duty of the Board to have the fine imposed for violating a health ordinance on one who failed to abate a nuisance after a notice had been served.

WM. C. CATTELL,  
Secy

## STATE BOARD OF TAXATION.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

## EAST GREENWICH TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

William Dawson, Mickleton; Edward Steward, Clarksboro; John Rambo, Paulsboro; Chalkley Haines, Mickleton.

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## ELK TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Peter Scott, Ferrell; Andrew Prond, Glassboro; Shepherd Murphy, Aura; Wm. H. Brown, Hardingville, Assessor.

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## FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Samuel Lowder, Newfield; Jacob K. Richman, Malaga; Chas. D. Smith, Franklinville; Dr. A. A. Smith, Malaga.

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## GLASSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Thomas C. Allen, J. Z. Stanger, Ellison T. Leaf, M. J. Luftbary, M.D.; Edward Munyan, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Glassboro.

The health of Glassboro has been very good during the past year.

Water is obtained from wells. We are making arrangements to supply the town with water-works.

No sewerage; surface drainage.

Houses have cellars, and are used exclusively for the storage of vegetables, etc. Common out-door water-closets are used, and contents removed by farmers for fertilizing purposes.

No contagious disease of animals during past year.



GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

No slaughter-houses within town limits.

No new manufactures or trades during past year.

We have just completed a new \$16,000 school-house of stone. It has good ventilation; heated by steam; water obtained from driven wells.

We have no almshouse, hospital, or other charitable institution in our town.

We have five burying-grounds. One new one comprises several acres about one mile out of town.

We have no public health laws, except code and regulations pertaining to our public school.

There have been no neglects in reports of vital statistics.

The diseases of the past year have been about as usual. No epidemic.

Our Board of Health have done more in the past year towards the preservative of health in our town than ever before, and we think have it in quite good sanitary condition.

M. J. LUFFBARY, M.D.,  
Secretary.

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GREENWICH TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles E. Paul, Francis Tracy, John Rambo, Jacob Ballenger; Dr. Geo. O. Laws, Inspector. Post-office address of all, Paulsboro.

Water-supply from wells; discolored after heavy rains in some parts.

Surface drainage.

Cellars not used largely.

No inspection.

There has been no money appropriated for the Board of Health the past year.

We have had no contagious diseases this year.

JACOB BALLENGER.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

**GLOUCESTER COUNTY—Continued.**

**HARRISON TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

**Jonathan G. Foster, Chairman, Jefferson; James White, Mullica Hill; W. N. Justice, Mullica Hill; Eli Heritage, Secretary, Richwood.**

The Board was called out once during the year in the town of Mullica Hill to see after drainage, &c. The Board arranged the matter between parties concerned and the difficulty was amicably settled. General health during year good.

**ELI HERITAGE,**  
**Secretary.**

**LOGAN TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

**Hanc Helms, Repaupo; J. Clark Helms, Repaupo; Smith Shoemaker, Bridgeport; Hugh McGlinsey, Bridgeport.**

**There is nothing different to report from last year.**

E. T. OLIPHANT, M.D.,  
Health Inspector.

**MANTUA TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Joseph Lodge, Pitman Grove; George Morey, Barnsboro; E. A. Carson, Mantua; D. S. Pancoast, Pitman Grove; E. Z. Hillegas, Mantua, Health Inspector.

The township has been free of all communicable disease during the past year, and no complaints of nuisances of any kind have been made to the Board and, the Board having no personal knowledge of any, there has been no necessity for action.

Date of last meeting, October 8th, 1894.

D. S. PANCOAST,  
Secretary.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

## MONROE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Richard F. Tice, William F. Tweed, James M. Tweed, L. M. Halsey, M.D.  
Clayton B. Tice, Assessor. Post-office address of all, Williamstown.

Williamstown is situated in about the centre of Monroe township, and is the only town in the township, although there are three other post-offices. The soil is a gravelly loam; the drainage is good with a few exceptional places. The population is scattered, about 1,800 in the town and about 2,200 in the township.

The water-supply is from wells entirely, ranging in depth from 10 to 45 feet. Generally, the water is excellent. The character of the soil makes a good filter.

The houses, as a rule, are single, with some little ground attached, and the Board made a house-to-house inspection in the spring. Some of our people enter heartily into suggestions of the Board, but we find a number that if we suggest that a low place shall be filled up or better drainage from a cesspool (*i. e.* the waste water) be secured, they blame the Board and do all they can to oppose us. A few houses have gas, but the general way of lighting is by oil. The Board insist upon the people removing their own garbage, and we find it is attended to more faithfully now than in past years. A great many of the water-closets have tight boxes, and when filled are carted away and the contents mixed with coal ashes. There has been no particular disease of animals during the past year. All that die are immediately carted two miles from town, where they are turned into fertilizer. We have no slaughter-houses. The manufactories are glass works, of which there are two firms. Then we have three canning factories, the waste material from which is carted away and mixed with manure and ashes and spread on the land. Our school-houses are in good condition, but very much overcrowded. The primary school, with only a seating capacity of about 60, has about 90 children on the roll. They are obliged to have part of the children come in the morning and the balance in the afternoon. The Board has had a great deal of trouble

GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

with the hotel in this place, the landlord opposing us in any suggestions we make. There is a foul urinal within a few feet of the kitchen door, and the waste water from the house, bath-room and water-closet runs out on the ground less than 100 feet from the house, making a very bad smell, especially in warm weather. He has a pig-pen which has been kept in a very bad condition. Complaints have come to the Board from neighbors, but he has paid no attention to any suggestions.

Our cemeteries are badly located but are kept in fair condition. We have had very few cases of contagious diseases. A few mild cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria have occurred, which have always been isolated and due regard paid to thorough disinfection. The sanitary expenses will not be more than \$25. The heating of dwellings is generally by stoves, although a great many houses have heaters. There has been less sickness the past year than usual. We had the usual outbreak of influenza, followed by pneumonia, but of very much less severity.

The summer complaints of children have been less severe and less fatal, the cause for which we ascribe to people better understanding how to prepare food for babies, and the general adoption of sterilized foods. Some little typhoid fever has occurred, but scattered over the township and due entirely to local causes, but not in the nature of an epidemic. The Board have made a house-to-house inspection, corrected numerous complaints and in several needed places have made better drainage.

CLAYTON B. TICE,  
Secretary.

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SOUTH HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles Horner, Chairman; Alfred Lippincott, Joseph S. Cheesman, Amos T. Eastlack; Dr. Samuel F. Stanger, Secretary. Post-office address of all, Harrisonville.

Our water-supply is from wells and cisterns, but is not of the best. When water is low in wells it is somewhat offensive, and scarcely fit for drinking purposes.



**GLOUCESTER COUNTY—Continued.**

Our houses are in good sanitary condition.

The slaughter-house in Harristown is, during warm weather, sometimes quite offensive to those residing near by.

The cemetery is situated in the edge of our village on a hill-side, and is drained into the mill-pond, which is near by.

There have been no epidemics in this township this year.

The Board of Health is thoroughly organized and ready to act when required.

The sanitary condition of the township has been such during the year that there has been no cause for complaints, hence no especial action by the Board.

**S. F. STAGER,**  
Secretary.

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**WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.****NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Alfred R. Kandle, Hurfville; B. Frank Allen, Hurfville; Evan Davis, Hurfville; C. D. Nicholson, Assessor, Turnerville; C. B. Phillips, M.D., Health Inspector, Hurfville.

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**WEST DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP.****NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

John C. Bodd, Woodbury; J. M. Wilkins, Woodbury; Jos. Low, Woodbury; Dr. James M. Hunter, Westville; Mark Clement, Woodbury; Dr. Jas. Hunter, Health Inspector, Westville.

There is but little to report this year. Health and sanitary condition very good. No complaints during the year.

**MARK CLEMENT,**  
Secretary.

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**CITY OF WOODBURY.****NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Warner Underwood, President; William M. Carter, Secretary; T. E. Parker, M.D., Inspector; Arthur L. Terry, Treasurer; Charles Walton, William C. Williams, M.D. Post-office address of all, Woodbury.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

In early spring, by circulars placed in each house, the attention of the citizens was called to the necessity of a continued observation of the sanitary laws and regulations. This injunction was generally obeyed and but few complaints of neglect to comply with our rules have come to our notice. By quiet persuasion in this manner our citizens have begun to realize the importance of a Board of Health as a factor of good government and as a means of protection against disease, and are entering into hearty co-operation.

The appearance of this city has been greatly improved and the comfort and health of the citizens benefited. Water-closets, garbage and waste-water are still our greatest nuisances, on account of the absence of sewerage. The City Council have this matter under active consideration and plans are being devised for an early establishment of a well arranged system of sewerage.

The health of the city has been good. No epidemic or serious disease except a general outbreak of measles and two isolated cases of diphtheria, the latter resulting fatally, due more to the lack of intelligent nursing than to the virulence of the disease. The cause was considered local and rigid means were taken to eradicate the disease by fumigation and a thorough cleansing of the premises, with no further trouble.

Physicians are required to report at once all communicable disease and the Board takes immediate action by notifying the Superintendent of Schools and require perfect isolation, and when death or recovery takes place, thorough fumigation is ordered and enforced.

T. E. PARKER, M.D.,  
Inspector.

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WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

James Batten, President; James Horner, Alfred A. Bradshaw; Samuel Avis, Assessor; Benjamin F. Buzby, Secretary and Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Swedesboro.

Water-supply obtained from wells throughout the entire township.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

No system of drainage used, nor any sewers. Cellars are dry in part of the town of Swedesboro always and throughout the township. Many cellars in the town have water in them during a very wet season or when much sudden rain falls. These cellars are not generally drained, but are being drained gradually as property changes hands for the general improvement of the town. The natural drainage of the entire township is excellent. Sandy soil and plenty of fall for everything to drain off.

Houses are not inspected yearly. No basements. Cellars under all houses and are kept free and clean. House cellars are sometimes used for the storage of fruits and vegetables, but nearly all have a cellar built purposely for such use.

Some cesspools are used. They have open bottoms and are cemented on sides. All are removed from wells a suitable distance, and no evil effects have ever come to my knowledge from them in any way. Contents are put on waste land, and nothing injurious has ever come from such disposal.

No diseases of animals. Slaughter-houses are inspected and give rise to no cause of complaint.

School-houses are in good condition at all times and properly heated and ventilated.

The law affecting disinterments is enforced.

This Board had a Health Code which was believed to have been enacted legally, but close inquiry, stimulated by four suits, revealed the fact that it wouldn't stand too close scrutinizing, so the Board was again organized; this time by advice of counsel, and another Code, more comprehensive and better adapted to present and future needs, was enacted legally, and I feel sure will be all sufficient if it is properly enforced.

Statistics are collected and report of contagious diseases required.

Quarantine enforced in contagious diseases, but vaccination not enforced.

Buildings heated by stoves, steam and dry heat. Ventilation receiving more attention every year, but I do not know a single house or building that is ventilated scientifically in the township. None of the new dwellings are so ventilated, and some time in the near future I hope to see this attended to well, for I am urg-



GLOUCESTER COUNTY—*Continued.*

ing every day its necessity and trying to educate my patrons to attend to it.

No epidemics of a severe type have visited this township. Epidemic influenza and measles we have had, with some whooping-cough. These were attended by nothing important, excepting a very enfeebled condition of the heart in influenza cases, more noticeable than in any of the previous epidemics of the same disease. Our township seldom has any severe epidemic, widespread and fatal. Natural drainage, sandy soil and good general sanitary conditions may explain this fact partly. Typhoid fever is very rare, indeed.

Our Board of Health has been busy all the year trying to abate a nuisance consisting of manure from Philadelphia being landed too near dwellings. We have worked under legal advice and conscientiously, but our labors have been attended by no visible result as yet, but we are now ready to attack the same thing more ably, since our Board has been organized legally and can be proven so by the minutes of the Health Board and township. We have enacted a new Code to fit our wants and intend testing our strength if such nuisance exists another year. That the nuisance spoken of is one in fact, we all know well, and the State Inspector knows well also, for he has viewed the whole ground and cause of complaint. The fight has caused much hard feeling and made many enemies, but that is not reason enough for desisting, and those who are living in the fumes and stench of everything filthy and odorous must be looked after. The past year's work has fitted us to abate it, I am confident.

BENJ. F. BUZBY, M.D.,  
Inspector.

## HUDSON COUNTY.

## BOARD OF HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS OF HUDSON COUNTY.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Wm. W. Varick, M.D., President; Chas. B. Converse, M.D., County Physician; C. Holmes McNeill, M.D.; H. W. Winfield, Counsel; C. J. Rooney, Jr., Clerk. Post-office address of all, Jersey City.



HUDSON COUNTY—*Continued.*

There have been a large number of complaints received, calling for redress of various grades of nuisances, from defective privies and drains, to garbage-filling by railroads and others. In nearly all cases there has been an abatement of the nuisance and an amelioration of the conditions.

Small-pox has remained with us during the entire year, but at no time assumed a very formidable front in point of numbers.

There were thirty-eight cases received at the small-pox hospital at Snake Hill, under the medical charge of C. B. Converse, County Physician. Of these thirty-eight but two died, both infants, one seven months old and the other seven days old. A feeling of dread on the part of a certain body of our citizens, when it became necessary to remove their friends or relatives to the hospital, has given way to one of confidence and even gratitude for the care given and the success achieved.

The following list will exhibit the cases of certain contagious diseases reported during the year :

PLACES.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Small Pox.	Totals.
Jersey City.....	497	300	54	112	33	996
Bayonne.....	10	30	5	4	1	50
Hoboken.....	2	3	.....	.....	4	9
West Hoboken Township.....	33	19	7	5	.....	64
Weehawken Township.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	10
Town of Union.....	27	19	5	.....	1	52
Union Township.....	3	.....	5	.....	.....	8
North Bergen Township.....	7	6	5	.....	3	21
Town of Guttenberg.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	5
Kearny Township.....	1	1	2	6	1	11
Harrison Town.....	5	7	4	.....	1	17
Totals.....	591	393	88	127	44	1,243

C. J. ROONEY, JR.,  
Clerk.

NOTE.—Full statistical tables were attached to this report.—SECRETARY.

HUDSON COUNTY—*Continued.*

## CITY OF BAYONNE.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Hon. William C. Farr, Mayor, President; Charles M. Allen, President of the City Council; Samuel A. J. Neely, First Ward; Frederick F. Martinez, Jr., Second Ward; Stephen V. Morris, M. D., Third Ward; James Brady, Fourth Ward; George F. Schmidt, Fifth Ward; Stephen V. Morris, M. D., Health Inspector; Casper Schmidt, Deputy Inspector; Charles H. Hosford, Inspector of Plumbing; George F. Schmidt, Secretary. Post-office address of all, Bayonne.

During the past fiscal year the members of the Board of Health of the city of Bayonne have evinced commendable zeal in the discharge of duty, and take pardonable pride in results accomplished. Disposal of garbage within city limits continues to be a vexed question, being at present deposited under direction of the Health Inspector. Abundant financial provision is available to cope with epidemics and emergencies arising from that source.

Since the advent, in August, of our new Health Inspector for the brief unexpired term, and his subsequent election to the office for a full term, this department has been extricated, and is now effective. The Board has secured an energetic and vigorous physician for Health Inspector, who has many years' experience in work pertaining to the department. Recently the city had an outbreak of varioloid, numbering eighteen cases. The disease was confined by proper quarantine measures. General vaccination was a precautionary measure in the infected district; houses being thoroughly fumigated as cases were removed. To all appearances, the contagion is stamped out. Since July, thorough sanitary investigation has been prosecuted, and nuisances found were abated in large numbers.

Bayonne's Board of Health has firmly established a department for the inspection of plumbing and drainage construction, operating successfully some time. This also includes inspection of old plumbing systems complained about. Stringent ordinances and regulations are enforced, resulting in improved work executed and better material used, insuring ample safeguards in this highly important sanitation of various new buildings. The



HUDSON COUNTY—*Continued.*

plumbing department is under control of an active and competent Inspector, who takes interest in the discharge of his duty and realizes its importance. In August a specification book, similar to Asbury Park's, was issued and is used exclusively, giving satisfaction. One of the most severe tests of plumbing is applied.

GEO. F. SCHMIDT,  
Secretary.

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## TOWN OF HARRISON.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

M. F. Squier, M.D., President; Henry Allers, M.D., M. O. F. Dolphin, M.D., C. T. Van Dever, Peter J. Goodman, Secretary; John Callahan, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Harrison.

The newly-organized Board of Health of this town has had a particularly active and fruitful year. Meetings were held, at which a full Board was nearly always present every fortnight and business of serious import to the public health and welfare was assiduously transacted. Numerous complaints were received and attended to immediately, without red tape, at each session. The Board had a few obstinate cases to deal with, but in each instance it carried its point without recourse to legal proceedings. The active and zealous Inspector made a house-to-house examination, and all cesspools and privy-vaults were kept in a sanitary condition. No running water or horse-troughs were allowed, sewer connections being made compulsory. Manure-pits within ten feet of sidewalk were ordered closed, and no cesspools were allowed to be constructed where a sewer existed, and where no sewer existed, the owner was obliged to build his cesspool under the supervision of the Health Officer, and to sign an agreement to connect with the sewer within one month after its completion.

The unsightly, malaria-dealing marshes along the Pennsylvania and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads, on the outskirts of the town have been almost completely filled in with

HUDSON COUNTY—*Continued.*

cinders, clay and approved rubbish, which has made a great improvement in the health and appearance of that district.

A magnificent public school, costing nearly \$30,000, has been opened in the centre of the populous portion of the town, and thereby the great overcrowding of the other schools has been relieved.

The Board points with pride to its good work in managing the threatened epidemic of small-pox which visited us. The first case occurred in a crowded Italian tenement (16 families) and the patient was immediately removed to the Pest House at Snake Hill. The second, and more serious outbreak, two months after, occurred in a family of twelve persons, the first of whom was taken to the Pest House and died. The rest of the family and all who visited there for several days before were vaccinated, but three more caught the disease. Those patients were isolated and a strict quarantine was enforced, two officers being constantly on duty before the house. Nearly all the clothing and furniture were destroyed by order of the Board, for which the Town Council reimbursed the owners.

A third outbreak appeared six weeks later, and the patient was taken to the Pest House at Snake Hill and the same precautions observed. Each of the above outbreaks could be readily traced to the neighboring city of Newark, where quite an epidemic then existed.

Over four hundred school children were vaccinated in the Public Schools by the medical members of the Board, besides what number the physicians vaccinated privately.

The Town Council generously appropriated \$1,000 for the expenses incurred in battling with the small-pox.

There have been few cases of diphtheria or scarlet fever during the year, and only a few typhoid fever cases in spite of the sewer-like stuff that came through our faucets during the summer. The water was in such a condition that its very filth saved the people. No one could wash in it much less drink it, and as a last resort the old driven wells which were closed years ago had to be opened up and used until the rains came in the fall and the city water lost its odor and appearance.



HUDSON COUNTY—*Continued.*

The water-supply of this town is the same as Jersey City, and is taken from the Passaic River above Belleville. It is frightfully contaminated by the debris from factories along the river as well as the sewerage of Paterson, Passaic, Belleville, Woodside, Orange, Bloomfield and Newark. In the summer at low water the stench is intolerable, but in winter it is comparatively clear and odorless, though at no time of the year is it really fit for drinking purposes. There was some agitation last summer for a different supply, but it died away when the water improved and we may expect the same thing next year.

Signed,

M. O. F. DOLPHIN, M.D.,  
Acting Secretary.

## CITY OF HOBOKEN.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Palmer Campbell, President; Wm. J. Arlitz, M. D., L. V. Hengaler, E. T. Steadman, M. D., John Tallon; G. M. Sinclair, Sanitary Inspector; D. B. Pindar, Health Warden; Antonio Granelli, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Hoboken.

Population estimated, 50,000.

Source of water-supply is the Hackensack river, at New Milford, introduced in 1882, supplied by private company. All houses take it. Taste is usually good, except in the spring and fall, when an unpleasant taste is developed. In general, fair throughout the year. Reservoirs are not cleaned, but pipes are steadily blown off. It is known that there is little or no pollution above the source of supply. The Board of Water Commissioners make a yearly visit of inspection to the neighborhood of the source of supply. Quantity almost always ample. No wells used as known, nor cisterns.

The land is low, so the cellars generally have water in them. There are swamps and frequent cases of malaria.

The old houses have basements, the new ones cellars. Basements are generally occupied. I do not know how many houses

HUDSON COUNTY—*Continued.*

of more than two families there are. There is not a yearly house-to-house inspection.

Sewers are used throughout the city, except a portion of the meadows. Cesspools are built with open bottoms. The contents are carted away on scows.

There are no slaughter-houses in the city.

I do not know of any new factories nor any nuisances.

Our schools and public buildings are in first-class condition.

Physicians report all cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, typhoid fever, measles, etc., by postal; also send in postal when all cases have disappeared and premises may be safely fumigated.

Notices are sent out every morning to the schools and the public library of all contagious diseases.

The prevalent diseases of the year were scarlet fever, diphtheria and croup.

We have adopted a sanitary code, and compelled owners of lots full of stagnant water to fill them.

We employ two men to assist the Health Inspector to scrub all infected tenement houses with bi-chloride of mercury.

JAMES HARRON,  
Clerk.

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JERSEY CITY.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

H. H. Albernethy, President; P. W. M. West, John P. Feeney, Peter Hoffman, M.D., H. H. Brinkerhoff, Jr., M.D., Daniel W. Benjamin, Health Inspector. Post-office address of members, Police Headquarters, Jersey City.

The location of Jersey City is on the west bank of the Hudson river and north of New York bay and east of the Hackensack river. The population is one hundred and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine. Population per acre not known. There are 9,677 square acres.

The water-supply of Jersey City is taken from the Passaic river, and it is a public supply and supplied by the city. All dwellings and factories in the city use it with the exception of a



HUDSON COUNTY—*Continued.*

few scattering ones who depend on wells. During the summer months of 1894 our water was discolored, had an offensive odor and bad taste. The water is soft. The reservoirs have been cleaned and fire hydrants are blown off every week during the summer. The river is polluted with sewerage and refuse from factories, all the way from the intake to the city of Passaic. There is an Inspector, whose duty it is to patrol the river daily and report his inspections to the Street and Water Commissioners, which Board has control of the Water Works of Jersey City. The number of dwellings and factories using Passaic water is twelve thousand one hundred and fifty, the number depending on wells is five hundred and twenty-six.

Our city is drained by sewers, and these empty into the Hudson river and New York bay and Hackensack river. They are ventilated and cleaned from manholes and are flushed twice in twenty-four hours by the salt tide-water. Our city is almost surrounded by salt meadows, but we have very little malaria. We have a very bad nuisance existing in our city—a stream known as Mill creek, which is nothing more than an open sewer. This Board succeeded in having a law passed in the last Legislature providing for a brick sewer to be laid in the bed of the creek, and as soon as the Mayor and Board of Finance and Street and Water Board can agree the work will commence and this nuisance of long standing will be abated.

Our streets are kept in good condition; the paved streets are cleaned once a week and the dirt streets are rounded up from the gutter each year, and our parks, which are three in number, are kept in good condition.

The houses in Jersey City are comprised of private and tenement. The tenement houses mostly all have cellars and the cellars are not occupied; in number of families to each house they run from twenty families to three. Number of tenement houses having more than two families is twenty-nine hundred and thirty-six. We have a house inspection each year.

Our streets are lighted by electricity, gas and oil lamps.

In the lower part of Jersey City the streets are all sewered and all dwellings and factories are connected with the same. But in the upper part of the city some of the streets are not sewered,

HUDSON COUNTY—*Continued.*

but we are progressing rapidly with our sewers and it will not be very long until all our streets are sewered. We have no exact record of the number of houses that are connected with sewers, but under our ordinance we compel all houses to connect with sewer where there is a sewer in street. We compel all privy vaults and cesspools where there is a sewer in street to be built of brick sides and cement bottom and be connected with the sewer, and we have an ordinance regulating the building of the same where there is no sewer in street. The night soil is removed by scavengers, who dump it into scows provided by the city; the scows are towed away and taken to some place where there are farmers who desire it as fertilizer. It is unloaded from the scows into tight wagons and taken to the farms and mixed with sand before it is used. The ashes and garbage are collected by carts and used to fill up sunken meadow lots and the same is covered by two feet of soil.

Jersey City has no general market.

Jersey City has had no prevalent diseases among horses or cattle for the past year. We had three cases of glanders reported to us. The horses were killed and the stables fumigated. The source of the disease was New York in two cases and one case Union Hill, N. J. We have no record of the number of horses or cattle each person loses, but we keep a record of the total number of dead animals removed by the contractor. We have a record of every person keeping cows, hogs or chickens in Jersey City, and they pay a license for same.

There has recently located in this city a candle factory; it has been thoroughly inspected and no nuisance has been found from that or any other factory in Jersey City.

Jersey City has twenty-six public schools and ten parochial schools. They are frequently inspected and are kept in good sanitary condition. The City Hall and fire engine houses are also inspected and are kept in good condition. We also have some private schools and Children's Homes and Orphan Asylums which we inspect, and they also are kept in first-class sanitary condition.

Jersey City Hospital, supported by the city, and St. Francis Hospital and Christ Hospital, supported by private subscription,



HUDSON COUNTY—*Continued.*

and one Emergency Hospital, supported by this Board, for the reception of all contagious diseases, except small-pox. These places are frequently inspected.

The police force of Jersey City numbers two hundred and ninety-six men, who are under the control of the Board of Police Commissioners. Each officer is required by the rules of the Police Department to aid the Health Department in ferreting out and reporting to the Health Inspector all nuisances existing on his post, and also aid in their abatement.

Jersey City has no general ordinance in relation to fire-escapes. An ordinance has been introduced in the Board of Aldermen, but has not been passed, but we are in hopes of having one passed soon.

We have five cemeteries located in Jersey City. They are frequently inspected, and are kept in fairly good sanitary condition.

We have a code of rules and regulations in relation to the public health, passed by the Jersey City Board of Health January 31st, 1893, consisting of 157 sections, and embracing everything that is or may be a nuisance. Each section of the code has a fixed penalty for violation of the same.

This Board does not keep a record of vital statistics. We leave that entirely with the Hudson County Board of Health.

Our rules in regard to quarantine are as follows: When it becomes necessary to quarantine a house, if the force connected with my office is not sufficient, application is made to the Chief of Police, who details the necessary number of men from the regular force to thoroughly quarantine such place or house. When a case of small-pox is reported and there is more than one family in the house, we notify the County Physician, and the case is removed to the pest-house at Snake Hill, Hudson county, and the place is thoroughly fumigated and all persons in the house are vaccinated. But when only one family resides in the house and the patient does not wish to go to the hospital, we quarantine the house and vaccinate all parties who reside there or have any communication with the premises. In cases of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup or measles, we visit the premises and see that the place is properly

HUDSON COUNTY—*Continued.*

disinfected, and if the patient desires to go to the hospital we send them to our emergency hospital. We also take the names of school children residing in premises, and keep them from attending school until all danger from contagion is past, when they are granted a permit to return to school. All disinfections are compulsory. We have also quarantine regulations in regard to foreign vessels arriving in this port, which we consider the best. On the arrival at the dock of the vessel, the captain is required to immediately file his permit from the Health Officer of the Port of New York at this office, and an officer of this department is sent to inspect the ship. If found in good sanitary condition a permit to discharge is issued. When a vessel is found to have rags aboard, a special permit is required for each consignment, and the consignee must file a memorandum as to their destination. When these regulations are complied with a permit is granted for their discharge.

The total expenses for this Board for the year ending November 30th, 1894, were \$5,151.74.

We also have a section in our code in relation to the ventilation of dwellings, which we enforce by the house-to-house inspection.

The prevalent diseases for the year ending November 30th, 1894, in Jersey City, were typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, measles and small-pox.

The following is a report of the business done by this Board for the year ending October 1st, 1894:

Number of contagious diseases reported—diphtheria, 267; scarlet fever, 195; typhoid fever, 158; measles, 390; small-pox, 27; membranous croup, 19; receipts, \$5,608.95; dead animals removed, 8,622; vessels arrived, 161; permits for children to return to school, 777; number of premises inspected, 4,862; number of premises disinfected, 320; total number of vaccinations, 767; number of notices sent to abate nuisances, 11,166; number of nuisances complained, 2,203; number of nuisances abated, 2,137.

On June 16th, 1894, a large fire occurred at the Jersey City Abattoir, foot of Sixth street. There were about 1,100 head of cattle and 3,000 head of sheep destroyed by the fire. Our Board

HUDSON COUNTY—*Continued.*

immediately set a large force of men at work to remove the carcasses from the ruins, and succeeded in cleaning the place of all matter that was likely to cause a nuisance, and thoroughly disinfecting the entire ruins in ten days.

In regard to sanitary improvements would state that the general sanitary condition of the city is improving. More sewers have been cleaned in the city during the past year than ever before. All the receiving basins have been cleaned and disinfected and a better plumbing and ventilating system is being put in new dwellings and several miles of new sewerage is under way.

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KEARNY TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

President, C. F. Englestadler, Devon street, Arlington; Dr. J. A. Exton, Health Office, 75 Beech street, Arlington; J. N. Mathews, Clerk, Midland avenue, Arlington; Hugh Wilkee, Health Inspector, Johnston avenue, Kearny; William Bardsley, Kearny avenue, Kearny; Samuel Worthington, John street, Kearny; Andrew Engle, Duke street, Kearny; James N. Loudon, Health Inspector, New Lawn avenue, Arlington.

In making out my report for this year I find it necessary to digress somewhat from the schedule of topics as enumerated on the blanks and speak of topics as they occur to my mind.

*Health.*—The health of this township during the past year has been exceptionally good. Whether this can be attributed to the vigilance of the Health Board or not is a matter for public discussion.

There has been no epidemic of any disease among our 12,000 inhabitants during the year, and this is quite remarkable when we consider that we derive our water-supply from the much-talked-of and much-polluted Passaic river, and that during the six (6) months just passed the water has been absolutely unfit to sprinkle lawns with, or to flush the sewer basins. The advice of the Board to those who had it in and on their premises not to use it under any circumstances was heeded in time and the Board

HUDSON COUNTY—*Continued.*

placed pumps at the disposal of the people; which action gave very satisfactory results.

We are in hopes of securing a pure supply of water so soon as the legal intricacies between ourselves and our neighboring city can be adjusted.

*Improvements.*—The township now has the following improvements with reference to streets and sewerage :

Miles of streets.....	31.20
Miles of streets improved.....	11.
Miles of brick sewers.....	2.
Miles of pipe sewers.....	10.55
Miles of water pipes.....	18.20
Number of fire hydrants.....	193
Number of water meters.....	848

Every effort will be used during the coming year to secure a better water-supply, as we realize that this alone is to be the question which must decide the future of our town.

*Vaccination.*—Early in the spring our Board of Health provided the Health Officer with virus for free vaccination. Notice was given throughout the town to that effect and some one hundred children were vaccinated and certificates given them. Arrangements were also made with the Board of Education to provide the children with blanks for this purpose also, and the result was so satisfactory that the dreaded small-pox was kept from the town.

*School-houses.*—One new and commodious school-house has been erected during the year at a cost of \$20,000. It is supposed to be heated and ventilated in the best possible manner and to have all the modern conveniences necessary to such buildings. A new departure has been taken this year by the Board namely, to paint the floors of the houses, so that they can be properly cleaned with soap and water every two or three months during the school term; the idea works well and we hope to see the plan adopted in the school-houses throughout the State as a sanitary measure.

*Sanitary Inspection.*—Our Board passed a resolution that in the months of June and July of each year the Inspector should make a house-to-house inspection and keep a record of their condition



HUDSON COUNTY—*Continued.*

for his future guidance. This also proved an excellent arrangement and many nuisances were abated. But very little opposition has been found among our people in these matters of sanitation and they are gradually learning that a little care in this respect is a financial benefit.

*Meetings.*—The meetings of the Board are held on the first Wednesday evening of each and every month in the year. They are well attended and much thoughtful interest is displayed in all matters pertaining to sanitation.

J. A. EXTON, M.D.,  
Health Officer.

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## TOWN OF UNION.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

William E. Geatts, Chairman; John Merritt, Jacob E. Vix, James Higgins, William Armbruster, Richard Schleman; Louis Farman, Clerk. Post-office address of all, Weehawken.

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## HUNTERDON COUNTY.

## ALEXANDRIA TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George W. Weller, President, Mt. Pleasant; John C. Davis, Assessor, Little York; Jerry Reed, Little York; John C. Cronic, Everittstown; M. D. Knight, M.D., Little York.

This Board of Health is well organized, and have attended to matters promptly. Two calls were attended to it at once, and satisfaction given.

The last meeting being held August 1st, 1894.

JOHN C. DAVIS,  
Secretary

HUNTERDON COUNTY—*Continued.*

BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

A. L. Shrope, Chairman, Junction ; Stewart Rodenbaugh, Norton ; Jacob V. Willever, Bloomabury ; Wm. W. Swayze, Secretary, Glen Gardner ; E. L. Reigel, M.D., Bloomsbury.

There has been but one complaint to the Board this year, which was concerning a slaughter-house and hog-pen. Conditions in both cases were improved.

WM. W. SWAYZE,  
Secretary.

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CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles Case, Hamden ; George Cregar, Annandale ; David Rinehart, Lebanon ; Austin Cramer, Annandale ; W. E. Berkaw, M.D., Annandale.

Owing to a very limited amount of sickness having prevailed throughout the township since the report mailed your Board on October 1st, 1893, our local Board have nothing to report to the State Board.

Our Board, through their physician, hold themselves ready to take prompt action when communicable diseases occur.

No epidemic of any serious communicable disease having occurred, there was no necessity of making reports.

When such a report should be made, our Board will immediately take prompt action to isolate the cases and family and quarantine them, together with closing the public schools if necessary.

Our Board has not had any necessity to cleanse apartments.

Our Board met on the third day of August, 1894, to inspect two wells in the village of Lebanon.

HUNTERDON COUNTY—*Continued.*

## TOWN OF CLINTON.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

William H. Johnson, President; Dr. William Knight, Medical Examiner; Joseph W. Berry, Health Inspector; Hon. William H. Baker; Charles L. Crampton, Secretary. Post-office address of all, Clinton.

The Board of Health has had a very prosperous year, the Inspector being called out only in one or two cases, which cases were the throwing of wash-water close to a well, which may have caused trouble in the future.

The water-supply is from wells and cisterns. All the stagnant water and refuse matter is carried away by the method in use generally in small towns.

All slaughter-houses are outside the town limits. The cemeteries are situated near the extreme end of the town, so that they do not give any trouble. All bodies are put under the surface five or six feet, according to law.

We have had no cases requiring quarantine restrictions during the year.

Our meetings are held regularly on the second Wednesday evening of each month. No new by-laws have been adopted during the year.

CHAS. L. CRAMPTON,  
Secretary.

## DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Joseph Servis, Sergeantsville; Reading Dilts, Stockton; Peter S. Hockenbury, Sergeantsville; Hiram D. Hoppock, Sergeantsville; Dr. Geo. N. Best, Health Inspector, Rosemont.

This Board has had two meetings during the past year. The few complaints made were promptly inquired into and the nuisances abated.

Stockton, a small village situated along the Delaware river, with a mixed population and a large water-shed above, without

HUNTERDON COUNTY—*Continued.*

any adequate sewer or garbage system, has given this Board in years past some trouble; but it is now safe to say that its sanitary condition is much improved. During the winter and spring there was an unusual amount of sickness, mainly due to the grippe and its sequelæ.

A few cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria were reported. No general epidemics.

HIRAM D. HOPPOCK,  
Secretary.

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## EAST AMWELL TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Edward H. Larowe, Chairman, Ringoes; Levi Holcombe, Clerk, Ringoes; Andrew J. Blackwell, Ringoes; Ira Higgins, Wertsville; Peter C. Young, M.D., Health Inspector.

I have nothing special to present to your notice at this writing. The general health of the township for the past year has been exceptionally good. Nothing has been apparently epidemic, except the influenza, which presents itself every fall and winter.

P. C. YOUNG, M.D.,  
Health Inspector.

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## FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

F. E. Snyder, M.D., Quakertown; W. L. Scott, Quakertown; Geo. W. Snyder, Quakertown; John Van Kirrey, Sidney; A. D. Ward, Croton.

There is nothing to report from this township. The Board has only met once, and that was last March, at the time the committee organized.

G. W. SNYDER,  
Assessor.



HUNTERDON COUNTY—*Continued.*

## BOROUGH OF FRENCHTOWN.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

A. B. Nash, M.D., President; William P. Loper, Health Inspector; O. R. Kugler, Secretary; C. H. Fulmer, Robert McIntyre. Post-office address of all, Frenchtown.

Number of inhabitants, about 1,150.

Source of water-supply, wells and cisterns. The water in most of the wells is hard. There are few wells, however, and the main body of our people use cistern water.

We have only the natural way of draining used in country.

Houses usually have cellars and are used largely for storage of vegetables. Very few houses have more than one family. There is no house inspection.

We have no sewers. As to cesspools, a few have been built by our citizens; they have no bottom or cemented sides.

Slaughter-house inspected and in good condition.

We have passed no ordinances.

O. R. KUGLER,  
Secretary.

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HIGH BRIDGE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Jacob N. Miller, Califon; T. F. Budlong, High Bridge; Harry Latimer, High Bridge; William C. Alpaugh, M.D., High Bridge; Isaac H. Hummer, High Bridge; William C. Alpaugh, M.D., Health Inspector.

Water-supply from cisterns, wells and springs. No public water-supply.

Good natural drainage. No sewerage system. Cellars are mostly dry, except during very rainy seasons, when surface water temporarily gets in some of them.

No house-to-house inspection.

We have very few cemented cesspools and a few merely holes in the ground. The contents when removed are spread over soil.

HUNTERDON COUNTY—*Continued.*

No disease of animals known or reported during the past year.  
What slaughter-houses we have are kept in good sanitary condition.

Our Board has passed ordinances and has published and circulated them.

There has been no epidemic in this township so far during this year.

The Board was called to meet May 3d, to investigate into a possible case of small-pox. A lady came here from Jersey City, from a house where small-pox existed. She was quarantined fourteen days but did not develop the disease.

The Board has met a few times to abate ordinary nuisances.

I. H. HUMMER,  
Secretary.

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HOLLAND TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Theodore Winters, Warren Paper Mills; Mahlon Angel, Holland; David Stern, Milford; C. R. Darnell, M.D., Milford; H. M. Craighead, Assessor.

Extreme northeastern corner of Hunterdon county.

Population about 3,000.

Climate equable.

Water-supply derived from cisterns and wells.

Drainage and sewerage, such as is provided by nature. No system.

Schools are well kept and attended. Open nine months in the year. School buildings in good condition. No other public buildings.

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KINGWOOD TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

A. B. Chamberlain, President, Baptistown; E. D. Leidy, M.D., Health Inspector, Baptistown; Samuel J. Grey, Secretary, Locktown; John N. Smith, Locktown; Wesley Johnson, Ravenrock; E. D. Leidy, Health Inspector.

HUNTERDON COUNTY—*Continued.*

No epidemic of disease the past year. Some malaria and influenza. At present there are a few cases of scarlet fever in a mild form.

G. J. SNYDER,  
Secretary.

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## CITY OF LAMBERTVILLE.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Gervas Ely, President; William A. Cole, Gershom L. Swallow, Thomas O'Rourke; Dr. Peter McGill, Medical Examiner; W. Wayne Robinson, Clerk; John L. Coryell, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Lambertville.

Our Board has done good work during the present year, through our Health Inspector, in the way of paying particular attention to the condition of privies and cesspools, house drains, slaughter-houses, &c. All complaints that have been brought to the attention of the Board have had the proper investigation and inspection, and if found to be detrimental to health, we have caused notices to be served to abate the nuisance within a specified time, and if not attended to within the limit of the notice, the Board takes immediate action and has the premises cleansed, charging the expenses of so doing to the owner or owners of the property, and collecting the same.

Reports of communicable disease are required by ordinance. When received, the Health Inspector posts a notice on the building—a large card, giving the name of the disease in large type. Card is colored red.

Disinfection is used when needed.

December 6th, 1894, was the date of our last meeting.

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## LEBANON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Andrew C. Cregar, Califon; Calvin Castner, Changewater; Isaac J. Eyears, President, Glen Gardner; Dr. Theodore B. Fulper, Inspector, Glen Gardner; A. S. Banghart, Secretary, Glen Gardner; Dr. T. B. Fulper, M.D., Health Inspector.

HUNTERDON COUNTY—*Continued.*

Our water-supply is principally wells, and few cisterns. We have a public supply from a spring which is excellent, operated by a private company. It was introduced about one year ago. About 25 houses take it. It is never discolored. The water pipes are cleaned occasionally. The Board has a list of houses that do not use the public supply.

We have no system of drainage. No swamps and no malaria. We have no sewers.

The houses generally have basements and cellars, and are largely used for storage of vegetables. No tenement houses of more than two families, but a good many with two families. There is no yearly house-to-house inspection.

The cesspools are boarded on sides and have open bottoms. Contents are used for fertilizer after mixing with ashes or lime.

We have had no prevalent diseases this year. The assessor does not inquire as to losses of animals or contagious diseases.

Slaughter-houses are inspected and are kept in good sanitary condition.

We have no manufactories.

Our Board passed ordinances over a year ago.

Our schools are in good sanitary condition.

We have a township poor-house. There are at present seven inmates. It is kept in excellent sanitary condition.

Cemeteries are in good condition, and burials are performed according to law.

Vaccination has been extensively performed the last year, owing to several scares in surrounding towns.

We have had a few cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever; no typhoid.

During the past year our Board has not done much. The most of our work was cleaning up pig-pens and vaults. We have had some trouble with stagnant water before residences, but on notifying the proper parties the nuisances were remedied.

Our Board requires that notice shall be given when communicable diseases occur within our district.

We held our last meeting August 15th, 1894.



HUNTERDON COUNTY—*Continued.*

## RARITAN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John H. Ewing, M.D., Inspector; Charles Alpaugh, Secretary; Wilson B. Moore, William L. Thatcher; Elisha S. Wyckoff, President. Post-office address of all, Flemington.

The schedule of subjects has been answered in former reports. There has been no epidemic during the past year, and rather less sickness than usual.

The Board caused to be closed a ditch, draining about ten houses on premises of C. R. R. of N. J.

A house in which there had been five deaths from diphtheria within two years was purchased by the Board, condemned and burned.

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## READINGTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Geo. Stillwell, White House Station; Wm. M. Dalley, Pleasant Run; Jno. V. F. Schomp, Pleasant Run; Wm. D. Eversole, Town Clerk, White House Station; W. W. Pursell, M.D., Health Inspector, White House Station; Elijah Lowe, Assessor, Barley Sheaf.

Our township has been very healthy this year. Nothing new to report.

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## TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Benjamin Backer, Califon; Henry Craig, New Germantown; Abraham L. Alpaugh, Cokesbury; David K. Apgar, Secretary; Dr. F. A. Apgar, New Germantown; Dr. Theodore Miller, Health Inspector, Califon.

Located in the northern part of Hunterdon county. Population, 2,040.

The underlying strata in the northern part is rock and red shale, in the southern hilly and rolling; drained by the north

HUNTERDON COUNTY—*Continued.*

and south branches of the Raritan and by the Rockaway creek and its tributaries. The surface is dry. There is no marshy land within the township.

The water-supply comes mostly from wells and springs. Califon has a public water-supply brought from mountain springs through iron pipes.

No houses have been inspected by Board.

No diseases among animals have come to my knowledge.

There are only two slaughter-houses and they remote from dwelling-houses and are very small.

There are six school-houses in the township, all of which have suitable out-houses and are kept in a healthy condition.

There are four small cemeteries and all away from any wells, springs or water-supply.

There have been no contagious diseases within this township this year. Health has been excellent.

Our Board has had no special calls during the year.

Met sometime in May and organized; have had no special meeting since and no sanitary improvement has been made.

D. K. APGAR,  
Assessor.

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UNION TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Geo. Frace, Norton; Jonas Tharp, Pattenburg; Jos. H. Exton, Chairman, High Bridge; N. B. Boileau, M.D., Health Inspector, Jutland; Morris Stockton, Clerk, Pattenburg.

The Medical Member of the Board states that the health of the township is at present good. No contagious disease. No complaints before the Board during the last year. The Board is well organized.

MORRIS STOCKTON,  
Clerk.

HUNTERDON COUNTY—*Continued.*

## WEST AMWELL TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Jos. K. Leigh, President, Lambertville; R. H. Fisher, Lambertville; Geo. E. Van Buskirk, Lambertville; Geo. H. Carr, Secretary and Health Inspector, Lambertville; Dr. J. B. Silvaria, Medical Member, Ringoes.

The Board of Health met in June to hear complaints. No complaints were made. General health of the township has been good, no contagious disease being reported.

## MERCER COUNTY.

## BOROUGH OF HIGHTSTOWN.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

President, W. I. Norton; Medical Director, William L. Wilbur M.D.; David Cole, J. G. Scheible, E. J. Rogers, Charles E. Stults; Fred B. Appleget, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Hightstown.

No diseases of animals reported.

One slaughter-house in excellent condition.

No complaints as to factories.

We have adopted a good code.

Physicians are prompt with their reports.

Board quarantines contagious diseases as far as possible.

Our Board has met regularly every week during the summer months to listen to complaints and discuss local health matters. Most of the work of the Board has been in abating small nuisances, filling up or cleaning out bad wells and drains, and endeavoring to provide the best ways for disposing of household waste. A few months ago the Board, in a resolution, urged the Common Council to provide a sewerage system for the town, with the result that the Council has taken energetic steps towards

MERCER COUNTY—*Continued.*

placing sewers and water-works in the town and with a pleasing prospect of success. Remembering our epidemic of 1893 the Board is particularly gratified to be able to report that there has not been a serious case of diphtheria in Hightstown for the past year.

FRED B. APPLEGET,  
Inspector.

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EWING TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR

Samuel T. Atchley, Chairman, Ewingville; James F. Herbert, Trenton Junction; Horace G. Hough, Box 358, Trenton; Dr. J. Stockton Hough, Medical Member, Trenton; James M. Mathews, Clerk, Trenton Junction.

By resolutions, the Board will hold regular meetings on the first Saturdays in January, April, July and October.

By resolutions, all physicians practicing medicine in the township were notified by printed circulars to notify the Board of any contagious disease that came under their care, under penalty of \$50 for failure thereof.

Statistics of births, marriages and deaths are seldom reported to the Assessor.

There was one case of small-pox, which was quarantined five weeks.

About twenty-five persons were vaccinated, by order of the Board.

Three cases of typhoid fever have occurred. The origin was traced to house-drainage into the well of drinking water in two cases.

The member to whom the report is made notifies the Medical Member of the Board, and they together visit the premises and determine what course to pursue. Quarantine, if it is deemed necessary, and fumigation are used to prevent spread of communicable diseases.

JAMES M. MATHEWS,  
Assessor.



MERCER COUNTY—*Continued.*

## HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Samuel M. Robbins, Hamilton Square; George R. Robbins, M.D., Hamilton Square; B. C. Kuser, Trenton; James La Baw, Hamilton Square; Thomas F. Applegate, Allentown; Azariah Cubberley, Clerk, Hamilton Square.

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## BOROUGH OF HOPEWELL.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

W. W. Drake, I. M. Phillips, S. V. Vanzandt, Dr. E. P. Hawke, L. P. Hurley, V. S.; James H. Hill, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Hopewell.

Location of town, on the northeast side of the township.  
Climate is mild.

The soil is generally red shale, verging to blue shale and mountain grit.

There are wells at nearly all the houses, and those not having wells have large cisterns, and many have both.

There is a public water-supply, from which about thirty to forty families are supplied at present. This plant has been in operation three years. Water is supplied from springs in the mountain on south side of town; is very soft; in dry periods supply is pumped from spring of soft water, northwest of town. The water in town, south of the railroad, is very hard, while that north is very soft.

Drainage is natural and very good.

Streets are fair. No public grounds.

Houses have been generally inspected and found to be in very good condition.

All light is from kerosene.

Garbage is not considered, as all have been found competent and willing and able to care of the same themselves.

Markets are very small and well cared for. Very few in the town.

We have had a few cases of scarlatina.

MERCER COUNTY—*Continued.*

The Board have not found any citizens that did not desire to co-operate with them, and every suggestion received was acted upon at once, and no minute made of the cases, as there were none of any importance during the year.

L. P. HURLEY,  
Secretary.

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HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

T. Romeyn Voorhees, President, Harborton; J. Phillip Hart, Pennington; N. Stout Voorhees, Woodville; Dr. Wm. Radcliffe, Health Inspector, Woodville; W. D. Hunt, Secretary, Harborton.

Hopewell township is situated in the northwestern part of Mercer county; land rolling and some parts quite mountainous, affording a number of very good springs. Drainage is very good. The health in this township has been very good the last year. The Board have had but little to do this year. One case of an infectious disease was reported last March, and all precautions were taken to prevent spreading of disease; also one case of diphtheria was reported a short time ago, but it did not prove fatal. The schools in the township are in a good sanitary condition. The almshouse has just had extensive improvements made in its sanitary arrangements. The President, Inspector and Secretary visited the county farm October 18th, 1894, and found the sanitary arrangements to be in a splendid condition. Cleanliness prevailed throughout the building. The township Board of Health re-organized last May. No contagious diseases reported among animals.

W. D. HUNT,  
Secretary.

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LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

William C. Brearley, Chairman, Trenton; Clark Flock, Lawrence station; Samuel H. Vancleve, Lawrenceville; Isaac B. Baker, Secretary, Lawrence station; Dr. Edmond DeWitt, Lawrenceville.

MERCER COUNTY—*Continued.*

The township Board of Health has met the last Saturday of every month, but have received no complaint whatever of any nuisance during the year.

ISAAC B. BAKER,  
Assessor.

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## PRINCETON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

H. B. Bayles, B. F. Gulick, H. L. Robinson, William L. Briner; Dr. E. H. Bergen, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Princeton.

The greater part of work in this township is done by the Board of Health of the borough of Princeton, which includes the much greater part of the population of township.

The township Board holds meetings monthly during the summer months, and subject to call of Inspector during the winter months.

During the past year there has been very little for the Board to do, there being an entire freedom from contagious diseases, and the few trivial complaints received have been promptly attended to and remedied.

WILLIAM L. BRINER,  
Clerk.

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## BOROUGH OF PRINCETON.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

A. L. Rowland, H. B. Cornwall, W. B. Harris, T. R. Hartpence, Jared D. Wolfe, Howard E. Wright, M.D., H. H. Farr, Secretary; Jared D. Wolfe, Health Inspector.

Located three miles from main line of Pennsylvania Railroad, between New York and Philadelphia. Population about 4,000.

Water from artesian wells and ordinary wells.

Town chiefly made up of institutions of learning.

Almshouse just outside of borough. College Infirmary in connection with the college.

The three cemeteries are in good order and well kept.

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MERCER COUNTY—*Continued.*

No epidemics during the year.

Meetings held regularly once each month. All complaints made to the Board promptly and carefully attended to.

CITY OF TRENTON.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

G. D. W. Vroom, Wm. Cloke, S. Walker, Jr., Geo. W. McGuire, Dr. Cornelius Shepherd, Thos. Chambers, Wm. McD. Struble, Chas. P. Britton; Wm. H. Mickel, Inspector; Daniel J. Friel, Assistant Inspector. Post-office address of all, Trenton.

The Board has held stated meetings and numerous special meetings during the year. The work of administering the Health Code has been efficiently performed by the Inspector and his assistants. A house-to-house inspection has been completed in three wards of the city, while there have been frequent general inspections of public buildings, markets, etc. During the year 218 sewer notices have been served, and 303 sewer connections have been made. The Inspectors have closed up numerous drains emptying into and polluting Petty's run, the water-power and the Assanpink creek. The Board and its officers have been instrumental in having several new lateral drains laid in different parts of the city. The most serious problem the Board has been called upon to confront is an epidemic of diphtheria. Great efforts have been made to subdue the outbreak, and there are reasons for believing that the worst is now over, and that the spread of the disease has been arrested. The following gives the number of contagious diseases for the different months and the number of the cases of diphtheria :

January, total .....	19	Diphtheria .....	5
February, " .....	35	" .....	19
March, " .....	28	" .....	10
April, " .....	24	" .....	10
May, " .....	36	" .....	8
June, " .....	41	" .....	11
July, " .....	39	" .....	25
August, " .....	26	" .....	19
September, " .....	57	" .....	46
October, " .....	107	" .....	99
November, " .....	142	" .....	123



MERCER COUNTY—*Continued.*

During the month of November two of the public schools were closed, on account of the prevalence of diphtheria among their pupils. The Board also ordered that all houses in which cases of the disease existed be placarded and the patients quarantined. These orders have been carried into effect by the Inspector. A large quantity of disinfectants has also been used, and the fumigation and disinfection of premises insisted upon. As a result of these energetic measures, the epidemic seems to have been arrested.

The Inspector of Plumbing has performed a great deal of very useful work during the year, under the comprehensive new code adopted by the Board, regulating the drainage and plumbing of buildings. The following statistics will indicate the character and extent of the work he has performed; they are taken from his annual report to the Board on September 4th: Number of permits issued, 681; amount in fees collected, \$1,271.53; new constructions, 176; reconstructions, 463; additions to plumbing system, 42; plans approved, 681; plans rejected, 122; violations of ordinance, 181; number of inspections made, 2,043; number of tests made, 492; number of feet of cast-iron, wrought-iron, lead, soil, waste and vent-pipes used, 34,222; number of feet of terra cotta pipe used, 6,000; number of premises connected to sewer, 420; number of premises connected to cesspools, 98. The report of the Inspector of Plumbing gives a very encouraging account of the operation of the new ordinance. At first there was some opposition, but this is rapidly disappearing, and the desire to have good, sound plumbing in buildings, as required by the ordinance, is almost universal.

WILLIAM CLOKE,  
Secretary.

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WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Chairman, Forman Hutchinson, Windsor; George Ford, Allentown; William Coleman, Windsor; Health Inspector, George A. Silver, M.D., Windsor; Secretary, J. P. Hutchinson, Windsor.

MERCER COUNTY—*Continued.*

Water-supply, wells entirely.  
Drainage, natural.  
Houses have cellars.  
No prevalent diseases.  
Slaughter-houses are inspected.  
Board has not passed any ordinances.  
Six public schools.  
One almshouse.  
Public health very good past year.  
Vital statistics promptly collected.  
No sanitary expenses.  
Board has done nothing during the year.

J. P. HUTCHINSON,  
Secretary.

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MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

CRANBURY TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John M. Chamberlin, Chairman; Frank A. Brown, Secretary; Dr. Henry C. Symmes, Abram Voorhees, W. I. Stults. Post-office address of all, Cranbury.

Our location is very healthy, the soil being of a loamy nature. Our drainage is good. No prevalent diseases among animals. Our school-houses have been improved and are in a healthy condition. There are no nuisances. A few complaints have been made to the Board of a minor nature, all of which were promptly attended to. The Board has adopted a code of ordinances which have been printed on heavy board and hung up all through the township, and which have been very helpful in keeping properties clean and healthful.

FRANK A. BROWN,  
Secretary.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

## MADISON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

James Fountain, President, Browntown; John C. Dill, Old Bridge; William H. Lamberson, Cheesequakes; S. M. Disbrow, Physician, Old Bridge; D. H. Brown, Inspector, Browntown.

The local Board of Health have experienced no trouble during the past year worthy of reporting.

The township to-day is in a good healthy condition.

D. H. BROWN,  
Secretary.

## CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Henry R. Baldwin, F. B. Kilmer, Edward Tindell, A. M. Baldwin, Inspector; City Clerk Litterst, and City Physician, P. A. Shannon. Post-office address of all, New Brunswick.

The Board of Health of the city of New Brunswick, in making their annual report, record a remarkable immunity from the so-called infectious and epidemic diseases. There has been reported to this Board, of diphtheria, thirteen cases; scarlet fever, six cases; measles, ten cases; typhoid fever, three cases, and whooping cough, sixteen cases, during the year.

This record would indicate a most unusual absence of the diseases of childhood especially.

An analysis of the death record, however, shows that there is a lamentable failure on the part of some of the physicians to conform to the law regulating reports of communicable diseases.

This Board has called the attention of the physicians again and again to the necessity of making reports promptly, but the warnings have been disregarded. Yet, with all this irregularity there are some items requiring notice, particularly the small number of deaths from cholera infantum, scarlet fever, diphtheria, dysentery and typhoid, in a population of twenty thousand inhabitants.

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MIDDLESEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

The Board flatters itself that the irrigation of our sewer basins and gutters with a solution of bromine—1 lb to 100 gallons of water has been most efficient as a germicide, as it is instantly destructive to organic growths and they would commend its use in all cases where such action is desirable.

The returns of births and deaths have been more satisfactory than heretofore.

HENRY R. BALDWIN,  
President.

NOTE—A full table of causes of death in the city for the past year was attached to the above report. M.

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NORTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

H. E. B. Dennison, New Brunswick; N. S. Williamson, New Brunswick; C. Hoddopp, Milltown; J. A. Wines, Milltown; F. E. Riva, M.D., Health Inspector, Milltown.

Injunction was served on S. Lederer & Son, manufacturers of tallow and tannery, as causing a nuisance.

No sanitary improvements in any part of the township have been made.

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CITY OF PERTH AMBOY.

NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

P. Convery, President; Louis Fade, Dr. W. E. Ramsey, J. V. Langan, William Pfeiffer, John Toft, E. R. V. Sofield; Secretary, Dr. F. W. Kitchel; Dr. G. W. Tyrrell, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Perth Amboy, N. J.

The city of Perth Amboy derives its water-supply from Tennent's brook, in Madison township. This brook receives no sewage, and the water is always, except after a heavy shower or storm, perfectly clear and tasteless; after a hard storm, however,



MIDDLESEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

it is oftentimes turbid and has a slightly peaty taste. The present plant is owned by the city, was completed in June, 1893, and has a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. The water is brought to the city through an 18-inch pipe laid under the Raritan river, and is used in over one-half the houses in town, at a consumption of about 900,000 gallons daily.

Pipes are regularly cleaned by blowing off water at hydrants. During last August there was a separation of pipes under the river, which occasioned much annoyance and expense, but which was quickly and satisfactorily repaired under the direction of our able Superintendent of Water-Supply.

Those of our citizens who do not use city water depend to a great extent on cistern water and to a slight extent on well water. During the past year a number of these wells and cisterns have been inspected, and when suspected the water thereof has been carefully examined. This has resulted in the closing up of one well and the ordering of several cisterns thoroughly cleaned. Having the good fortune to have as a member of this Board an expert chemist, we are enabled at any and all times to make such chemical examinations as would otherwise be impossible. Though this Board has no list of those not using the city water, it can readily be obtained at any time by excluding all those using the water, as recorded on the books of the Superintendent of Water-Supply.

At the present time we have in our city about 18,000 feet of sewers, made of brick, and about 20,000 made of tile; the size and grade vary considerably, the general lay of the ground preventing a fall of any moment. Some of the sewers at times seem inadequate to carry off all the surface water, with a consequent backing up into many cellars. The sewers are all regularly and thoroughly flushed and empty mainly in Arthur Kull, and to a slight extent in Raritan river. Our sewers are intended not only to carry off all sewage, but also all surface water. In many sections of the city the people are complaining bitterly of the lack of a sewer, and it is to be hoped the Board of Aldermen during the coming year will see their way clear to construct suitable and adequate sewers through those sections in which they are badly needed.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

**Streets and Public Grounds:** Many desirable improvements have been made in this department during the past year. State street is being macadamized from Market street to the L. V. R. R. at a cost of about \$22,000. This improvement was very much needed and its completion will mark the most important work done by this department for years. Our garbage is collected by the Street Commissioner under the direction of the Street Committee; wagons being owned by the city and garbage and ashes not being separated. Anything from a band-box to a hogshhead is used as a receptacle for garbage, and as very few of these are covered every shower adds much unnecessary labor and expense to this department. Few householders ever clean or disinfect a garbage barrel and the stench arising from the large *closed* boxes occasionally seen in front of tenement-houses is often unendurable. Under the direction of an able Street Commissioner our streets are regularly cleaned and kept in a good sanitary condition.

Though two-thirds of the houses in this city are occupied by two families or more, tenement-houses are few and are widely scattered. These tenements are occupied by the foreign element and the sections in which they are situated is a constant source of annoyance to the Inspector, as nuisances abated in these sections one day are, unless carefully watched, in a few days as much of a nuisance as ever. Though we seldom find over three complete families in one tenement we often find at least twenty families represented, as almost every Polish or Hungarian family keep boarders in unlimited numbers and consequently overcrowding *has* been very prevalent, but the "hard times," which have otherwise proved so unfortunate, has been of some benefit to the sanitary condition of these houses by decreasing the number of boarders and thereby furnishing more individual air space.

House-to-house inspection is now being made and cellars and basements are nearly always found to be dry. Basements are generally used as kitchens and dining-rooms and cellars for the storing of coal and vegetables. Defective plumbing in old buildings has been repeatedly found, and in a few cases the whole plumbing system has been condemned. The plumbing of many of our houses seems to have been constructed irrespective of any

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

sanitary plan, and the changes recommended by this Board entail such an expense that our property-owners, for the most part, decidedly object to having such changes made.

Like most cities, we have to contend with privies and cesspools, and a great part of our Summer's work consists in keeping these receptacles from becoming a nuisance to the community, which we do by deodorizing, disinfecting and cleaning.

Scavengers regularly equipped and armed with a permit issued by this Board remove all night soil and cesspool matter. The material removed from privies and cesspools is taken in suitable vehicles beyond town limits then mixed with stable manure and soil and used as a compost for the land. As the Board has no record of connections with sewers it cannot be said with any degree of precision to what extent sewers are used. Cesspools in this city are but few and are constructed with cemented sides and open or soil bottoms. They are cleaned the same as privies.

Diseases of Animals: There is no record kept of the diseases or the death of dumb animals. None even are registered, excepting dogs, and of the exceedingly large number of these running the streets only 71 are registered.

All slaughter-houses are carefully inspected at irregular intervals and are generally kept in a good sanitary condition. During the past year, however, we had one occasion to call the attention of the owner to the foul condition of his slaughter-house, and the nuisance which then existed was very speedily and satisfactorily abated.

Our city at the present time is not only blessed by having within its borders many manufactories, but is doubly blest in that none of them are conducted in such a manner as to be in any way detrimental to health or a nuisance in the community. Early the Summer months, however, a manufactory for the trying out of fats became a most decided nuisance, and action was immediately taken by this Board with the result of the speedy abatement of the nuisance and the removal of the manufactory beyond city limits.

In consideration of the increased number of school children in the city it was deemed necessary during the past year to build an addition to school. This was accordingly done at a cost of

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

about \$4,000, thus giving us school-room and to spare. Our schools are under the immediate and careful supervision of experienced superintendents, who, together with the City Superintendent, use every means at their command to keep the schools in a perfect sanitary condition.

Some time ago about \$700 was judiciously expended in the erection of an emergency hospital, and at the present time an almshouse costing between six and seven thousand dollars is in process of construction, both these buildings are situated in Hatch's Lane, on the outskirts of the city, and are a valuable addition to our city buildings.

Recent inspection of our city jail resulted in the condemning of the entire plumbing system. The city Board of Aldermen were promptly notified, and the early improvement in its sanitary condition is earnestly hoped for. Parasites, that render life almost unendurable to the unfortunates who are confined there, are numerous, and though recommendations have been made with a view of effectually destroying these pests, nothing as yet seems to have been accomplished.

A drain from the city stable to the gutter being complained of this summer, the chairman of the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings was communicated with and requested to see that the nuisance was permanently abated by properly connecting the stable with the sewer.

Three cemeteries are to be found in Perth Amboy; the largest of which is Alpine, with its thirty acres, the next in size the Episcopal, and the smallest the Roman Catholic, the two latter being quite small. Alpine and the Catholic are situated near the city limits and the Episcopal in the heart of the city. Interments in the Episcopal cemetery, however, are few and far between. All the cemeteries are kept in good condition and are carefully superintended.

The Board, during the last year, added a supplement to its code. This supplement is intended to regulate the plumbing done hereafter in this place. The Board, in fact, have framed many ordinances and endeavor to enforce them, and we do not think we have fallen into the common habit of promulgating too many ordinances and enforcing too few.



MIDDLESEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

**Vital Statistics:** Two hundred and twenty-seven deaths occurred in this city from October 1st, 1893, to October 1st, 1894. Fourteen (14) of these were accidental, and of the remainder 73 died of enteric, 39 of lung, 32 of nervous, 20 of diphtheria, 14 of heart, and 5 of kidney diseases, the remaining 30 having died of various other disorders. During this same time 271 births and 111 marriages were also recorded.

During last April a case of small-pox broke out in this city, but as it was immediately recognized by one of our physicians, and the patient put under a strict quarantine in her own home, the disease did not spread. A history of direct infection was readily obtained, the patient having been in contact with the disease in a child from a trans-atlantic steamer. The people who were necessarily in attendance upon her were vaccinated and an officer was placed on guard over the building. After recovery, the premises and all pertaining thereto were properly fumigated and disinfected. Though the maintenance of a watch over the case entailed a great expense on the Board, all members felt amply repaid, as the disease was thereby completely and effectually stamped out.

**Sanitary Expenses:** The Board receives an appropriation of \$800 a year, \$600 of which is paid to the Inspector, \$50 for counsel, \$50 to the Secretary, and the remainder as occasion demands.

By far the greater part of our houses are heated by the use of ordinary stoves, and ventilated only by windows. Some, however, have all the modern appliances and conveniences, and are in all respects model dwellings.

Diphtheria and scarlatina were the only diseases that can be said to have been prevalent during the past year. Diphtheria was reported in 46 cases, scarlatina in 25, measles in 3, chicken-pox in 1, and typhoid fever in 1, making in all 76 cases. At the present time, however, our city is comparatively free from all preventable causes of disease.

This Board holds a meeting twice a month during the summer months, and once a month during winter, fall and spring months, and, from their constant attention to the business before them, much good has been accomplished during the past year. Not

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

only has a fat trying-out manufactory been removed; a large stagnant pool of water, known as "Woodbridge Pond," been drained and filled and action taken to drain a similar one, but we have taken measures to permanently abate many other nuisances.

The attention of the Board of Aldermen has been called to the unsanitary condition at the outlet of the Washington street sewer, and the faulty position and condition of pipe and outlet of the Buckingham avenue sewer, and it is to be hoped that such measures will be taken by them as will cause an immediate removal of this source of complaint. A supplement to regulate plumbing has been added to our sanitary code, and its conditions are being strictly enforced. Chemical examination of wells and cistern water has been repeatedly made, low lots have been filled, and more stronger measures have been taken to enforce our sanitary laws. Nuisances on properties of non-residents have not been few, and much vexation of spirit has been added to our difficulty of procedure.

Previous to June 1st, 1894, no definite record was kept of nuisances abated.

	Nuisances inspected and reported.	Permits to abate nuisances.	Number of nuisances abated.	Number of complaints received.
June 1st to June 11th, 1894, . . . . .	53	14	28	10
June 11th to July 9th, 1894, . . . . .	121	42	114	23
July 9th to August 13th, 1894, . . . . .	90	25	91	36
August 13th to September 10th, 1894, . . . . .	74	30	42	17
September 10th to October 8th, 1894, . . . . .	65	32	109	11

Nuisances reported, but not verified, 17; orders for prosecution, 6; number of plumbers registered, 3.

This Board requires reports when communicable diseases occur within its district. Such reports are uniformly made, and when received the report is entered into a book and measures taken to assist the attending physician in finding the cause thereof. Causes when found are removed as speedily as possible. Though the Board or its agents do not cleanse apartments after communicable disease, they take all possible means to see that proper cleansing, disinfection and fumigation are performed by the tenants or owner of apartments thus infected. The last meeting of our Board was held October 8th, 1894.

GEO. W. TYRRELL, M.D.,  
Health Inspector.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

## PISCATAWAY TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

M. J. Whitford, M.D., New Market; Alvah Gray, Dunellen; S. R. Dayton, New Market; Warren L. Smalley, New Brunswick; Charles E. Kelly, New Market.

Wells and springs supply water.

No public grounds.

Alms-house in good condition.

I don't think our Board has done anything to improve the sanitary condition, except to bury a few dead animals.

Answers to special questions:

Are there careful arrangements to prevent nuisances as well as for their abatement? No.

Are contagious diseases reported? No.

Have you plans for dealing with contagious diseases? No.

Is there sanitary inspection of school-houses and other public buildings? No.

What trade and occupations are injuring health? None.

Is there a record kept of death and causes? Yes.

Do you aid the Assessor in securing the returns of marriages, births and deaths? No.

Is vaccination systematically secured? No.

The Assessor reports all cases coming to his knowledge hazardous to health, or has them abated.

Does the Board of Health know the sanitary condition of each house in those matters which most concern the health of the community? I think not, by any means.

Answers to special inquiries of 1894, all negative.

CHARLES E. KELLY,  
Assessor and Secretary.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

## BOROUGH OF DUNELLEN.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

C. D. Boice, President; G. E. Lowrie, Secretary; P. W. Brakeley, M.D., Geo. W. Churchill; J. Peters, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Dunellen.

The borough of Dunellen contains 1,100 acres. Population, 1,100.

All depend on driven wells for water; have no other supply.

Have no sewerage system; no swamps. Malaria not frequent.

Houses generally have cellars, some being wet; no drainage system.

No yearly house-to-house inspection.

No sewer. Cesspools are generally used, and built with open bottom or sides. Some are pumped out and contents carted away in closed wagons.

Have no slaughter-houses.

Our Board has passed ordinances.

All we have to say is that once in a while a complaint is made about cesspools and water-closets, and we have it attended to at once.

J. PETERS,  
Inspector.

## RARITAN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Anthony J. Gebhardt, Chairman, New Brunswick; B. M. Kelly, Secretary, Metuchen; William T. McAdams, Metuchen; Luther H. Tappen, Metuchen; Dr. A. C. Hunt, Medical Member, Metuchen.

After organizing and electing the officers there was not one of them who had any cases to report concerning the health of the locality in which they lived. I have inquired of some of the doctors concerning the health of that part of the township in which they practice, and there has not been a complaint made to myself or any member of the Board as I have heard. Perhaps



MIDDLESEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

if the Board had been organized when it should have been we would have had more time to investigate the matter.

B. M. KELLY,  
Assessor.

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## BOROUGH OF SOUTH AMBOY.

## NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J. H. Greene, President; D. C. Chase, Michael Welsh, John Scully, John Dykes, James H. Gordon, C. McGonigle; Garrett Malloy, Health Inspector.  
Post-office address of all, South Amboy.

Population is a little less than 5,000.

We have a contract for five (5) years with the city of Perth Amboy, to furnish this borough with a sufficient supply of water at the rate of seven (7) cents per thousand gallons. The source of the water-supply is Jennets brook, Madison township. It has been analyzed and found to be perfectly clear, healthy, soft water, and is being generally used by the inhabitants. The brook receives no sewerage. Nearly two hundred families are now using this water. We have about eighty hydrants (or fire plugs) to be used for fire purposes or flushing the gutters, sewers, etc.

We have made some improvements in the way of filling up swamps, cleaning out alleys, etc.

We have two (2) slaughter-houses, which are kept in very good condition and are inspected frequently.

The collection of garbage is let out by contract to the lowest bidder, who collects it three (3) times a week and carts it outside the borough limits, where he buries it.

There has been no epidemic of any contagious disease, and generally speaking the town is very healthy.

We have now a gas plant which supplies the borough with gas.

Our borough has what you may call a natural drainage. We have only one large brick sewer about six hundred feet long and five feet in diameter, into which the surface and other water runs, and is then carried into the Raritan bay.

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MIDDLESEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

Our sewers are flushed three (3) times a week during the summer.

There has been very little sickness during the year and the general health of the people has been excellent.

J. H. GREENE,  
President.

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SOUTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

A. F. Stout, Chairman, Monmouth Junction; John G. Wilson, Deans; D. G. Rowland, Dayton; G. D. VanDerveer, Dayton; Edgar Carroll, M.D., Dayton; H. E. Hathaway, Secretary, Monmouth Junction.

The Board of Health met and organized on the usual day. During the last year our Board was called out but once. The general health of the township has been good.

H. E. HATHAWAY,  
Assessor.

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WOODBIDGE TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

C. P. Christie, Sewaren; A. D. Brown, Woodbridge; E. A. Ames, Woodbridge; James V. Freeman, Woodbridge; S. E. Freeman, M.D., Health Inspector, Woodbridge.

The supply of water is mostly obtained from wells; in Sewaren they have water-works.

The town depends mostly on surface drainage. In Sewaren they have a system of sewerage, and during the last year we have laid a sewer in one of our principal streets.

In the towns the houses are largely owned by those that inhabit them. The tenant houses are in fair condition.

The refuse and excreta are collected in cesspools and carted on farm lands.

**MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Continued.**

There has been no epidemic disease among animals.

There is no slaughter-house in the township, the meat-supply coming from the West. There are in the township five fire-brick factories, one iron foundry, two fertilizer factories and the Canda Car Works.

The school-houses are all in good order.

We have one almshouse; no hospital; no prison.

No regular police is maintained.

There are three cemeteries in the township.

The health protection is under the direction of this Board of Health, acting under the State law.

There has been no epidemic of contagious disease during the past year.

The dwellings are mostly heated by stoves and hot-air furnaces; a few by steam and hot water.

The only especial improvement during the year has been the laying of sewers in three of the streets. The Board has caused the drains to be kept clear and the privies and cesspools to be emptied and cleansed.

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**MONMOUTH COUNTY.****ATLANTIC TOWNSHIP.**

The Town Committee of Atlantic township have not organized as a Health Board. The township has been generally healthy; no contagious diseases.

LEVI SCOBIE,  
Health Inspector.

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**EATONTOWN TOWNSHIP.****NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Elwood Snyder, Eatontown; Bloomfield Cook, Eatontown; Chas. McFadden, Oceanport; Geo. L. Gibbs, West Long Branch; William A. Cook, Eatontown; Dr. F. W. Crater, Health Inspector.

MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

Situated in the eastern part of Monmouth county.

The drainage is very good.

The garbage is taken way out in the swamps and dumped.

There are no slaughter-houses in the township.

As we have only had a few deaths in the township this year everything seems to be in good order.

There hasn't been a meeting of the Board of Health in the township this year, as there was no necessary call for us to meet.

ELWOOD SNYDER,  
Assessor.

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FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Andrew J. Buck, President; Chas. D. B. Forman, Millard F. Conover, Joseph Errickson, Assessor; Rulif V. Lawrence, Town Clerk, Secretary and Treasurer; O. R. Freeman, M. D., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Freehold.

We have but a brief report to make for the year just ending. The general health of the township has been exceptionally good. There were no epidemic diseases at all during the year.

A complaint was made relative to a large quantity of pea vines left exposed to the hot rays of the sun in an open field near a canning factory in the township, but by the prompt use of disinfectants the nuisance was abated.

The attention of the Board was also called to the keeping of swine in an improper manner by persons living near the limits of the town of Freehold. Measures were immediately taken by the Inspector to remedy the same with effective results.

The school buildings throughout the township are in good condition.

O. R. FREEMAN,  
Inspector.



MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

## TOWN OF FREEHOLD.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John Bowden, President; Theodore Fields, Charles D. Shepherd, W. S. Combs, O. R. Freeman, Henry C. Thorn, J. O. Burt; J. O. Burt, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Freehold.

The population is between four and five thousand. Climate varied.

Soil mostly red clay. The farming districts are of the best in the State. The country is rolling and the center of the town is the highest point, which gives it a natural watershed.

The water-supply is from artesian wells. There have been 245 permits granted, the balance take water from wells.

The drainage is through a system of sewers owned by the town. All work is inspected. 120 permits granted since the system was founded.

The streets are well kept.

Houses are mostly owned by their occupants.

Garbage is collected by parties who take it for its use. Cess-pools are emptied by odorless excavators and at stated times only.

No special diseases of animals.

No almshouses. The poor are boarded at the farmers. No hospitals or charities.

We have had no contagious diseases.

The Inspector has inspected each connection made to the sewer and attended to all complaints at once. About sixty connections were made to the sewer this year.

J. O. BURTT.

Secretary.

## HOLMDEL TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John J. Beers, Wesley Mason, Theodore R. Thorne, Aaron Longstreet, Secretary; Dr. H. G. Cook, Inspector. Post-office address of all, Keyport.

MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

Holmdel township is located in a rich and healthy agricultural district in the northerly part of Monmouth county and has had no occasion to call on its Board of Health for any purpose, as no complaints or nuisances have ever come to its attention.

AARON LONGSTREET,  
Secretary.

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HOWELL TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Benjamin M. Cooper, Southard; Charles Donahay, Turkey; Robert H. Morris, Turkey; William R. Kinmouth, M.D., Health Inspector, Farmingdale; James H. Butcher, Ardena.

The Board of Health of our township met and organized on the first of April, and elected William R. Kinmouth as Township Physician and Health Inspector. We have met several times during the summer and matters pertaining to health have been looked after. Some complaints have been brought to our notice and have been adjusted without any great difficulty. Township generally has been healthy, no epidemic having occurred.

JAMES H. BUTCHER,  
Secretary.

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MANALAPAN TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Wm. H. Reid, Tennant; David S. Aumack, Englishtown; Edward Hendrickson, Englishtown; S. C. Bown, Assessor, Englishtown; A. T. Applegate, Physician, Englishtown.

Little change from report of former years.

*Answers to Special Inquiries for 1894.*

1. Does your Board require by ordinance, rule or regulation that notice shall be given when communicable disease occurs within your health district? Yes.

MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

2. Are such reports of the existence of communicable disease uniformly made? Yes.

3. Whatever action the case demands is taken.

Date of last meeting, April 15th, 1894.

WM. H. REID,  
Chairman.

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## MARLBORO TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Alfred Hardy, President, Morganville; William Carson, Secretary, Holmdel; P. C. Vanderveer, Wickatunk; J. D. Ely, M.D., Marlboro; D. H. Band, Marlboro; J. D. Ely, Health Inspector.

We have nothing to report for the township of Marlboro, Monmouth county. We have held regular meetings and found nothing for the Board to do. The township is in a very healthy condition. We have had no epidemics.

WM. CARSON,  
Secretary.

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## MATAWAN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John E. Kuhns, Jr., President; David G. Ryer, Isaac T. Rue; Chas. A. Geran, Assessor; Wm. A. Rodgers, Secretary; Dr. C. Knecht, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Matawan.

The Board of Health of this township has done all in its power to preserve the healthy condition, and it has succeeded, as there has been very little sickness and no contagious disease in this locality the past year. The Board meets when it is thought advisable by the Health Inspector or President. The Board has had some trouble with parties carting, in scows from the cities, offensive fertilizers and depositing the same on the meadows along our creek and letting it lie there and decompose. A great portion of it, after it has decomposed, is reloaded and carted on

MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

boats to other sections to be disposed of. Our people have to stand the odors from it while decaying, which is a public nuisance. The Board has adopted an ordinance controlling the business. We hope there will be no future cause for reporting a case of this kind. If every inhabitant of each township will do his duty as a citizen and keep everything clean and in a healthy condition about their respective places, all will be benefited by it.

WM. RODGERS,  
Secretary.

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## MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Henry A. Hendrickson, M.D., President; George Braunnin, Assessor, Secretary; Jacob Swan, John J. Leonard. Post-office address of all, Atlantic Highlands. James Bray, Jr., Lincroft; Henry A. Hendrickson, M.D., Medical Member and Health Inspector; Jacob Swan, Assistant Health Inspector.

Middletown township is located in the eastern part of Monmouth county, and is bounded on the north by Sandy Hook bay, on the east and south by the Navesink river and Atlantic township, and on the west by the townships of Holmdel and Raritan. The population, exclusive of the borough of Atlantic Highlands, is about eight thousand. It has a temperate climate.

Character of the soil, many gravel hillocks, considered the healthiest of all sites for the construction of habitations. The water, which flows out in springs near the bases, is very pure.

The ground is rolling throughout the whole township.

Water-supply is from individual wells. Localities in which nuisances are likely to be found are visited at short intervals by members of the Board of Health. For lighting buildings kerosene is used almost entirely.

No slaughter-houses.

Our schools are kept in excellent sanitary condition.

Two cemeteries—Fair View near Red Bank, Bay View near Atlantic Highlands. Measles and whooping cough have both



MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

been epidemic during the past year. The sanitation of the township receives constant consideration.

All complaints are promptly investigated and the nuisances abated.

HENRY A. HENDRICKSON, M.D.,  
President.

GEO. BRANNIN,  
Secretary.

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## TOWN OF ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

William M. Foster, George D. Fay, M.D., William T. Franklin, William H. Posten, Jr., M. Edward Curtis, James H. Leonard, Frederic Roberts; Frederic Roberts, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Atlantic Highlands.

My last report contains statements as to the location, climate, topography, &c., of this town.

The water-supply is taken from driven wells. Additional wells will be added at an early day.

Sewers were laid one year ago. Connections have been already made with dwellings by a majority of the citizens.

There are no public grounds.

The streets have been greatly improved during the year, many sidewalks laid and the work is constantly being carried on.

All houses built for rental have been occupied during the year.

Gasoline and kerosene are being used for lighting, but it is thought that electric lights will be introduced at an early day.

There is no public market.

No communicable diseases among horses, cattle or swine.

We have no manufactories.

The vital statistics are reported to either the township assessor or to the secretary of the Board of Health.

In case of contagious diseases the physician reports the same to the Board of Health. No cases have originated during the year in the town.

All sanitary expenses are paid by the borough.

MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

During the year a change has been made in the State school laws. Atlantic Highlands has taken advantage of the opportunity and has organized itself into a separate district. About 200 scholars are accommodated in the public school building and a primary school with over fifty scholars has been organized in the east part of the town.

No almshouses, but the needy are well cared for by the several churches and other benevolent societies.

The jail is quite a primitive affair, but our wants in that direction are few.

A large cemetery just outside the borough meets all demands in that direction.

We have adopted laws and regulations as regards public health, etc.

There has been but little sickness during the year.

The Board has a very efficient Inspector, who devotes the most of his time to the duties of the office.

I can report that the sanitary condition of the town is good. Cesspools and closets have already, to a large extent, been discarded and filled with earth.

All complaints made to the Board have received prompt attention and nuisances removed, so that our town has been kept in a cleanly and healthy condition.

JAMES H. LEONARD,  
Secretary.

## MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Albert Thompson, Chairman, Clarksburg; Curtis B. Forman, Smithburg; William Parker, Smithburg; Hon. George J. Ely, Secretary, Perrineville; Dr. W. T. MacMillan, Health Inspector, Perrineville.

No swamps and no malaria.

Houses constructed with cellars, but without basements.

No yearly inspection from house to house.

No sewers in township.

MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

No prevailing diseases among animals.

Slaughter-houses in good condition.

Number of dead animals buried, six.

The water-supply of the township is by wells, and is of the best quality.

The lay of the land is such as to give good drainage.

We have no prevailing diseases.

Our Medical Inspector reported that during June and July an epidemic of dysentery prevailed in the northern part of the township, and during August and September an epidemic of typhoid fever prevailed in the southern part.

GEO. J. ELY,  
Secretary.

ALBERT THOMPSON,  
Chairman.

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BOROUGH OF ASBURY PARK.

## MEMBERS.

Walter W. Davis, Hon. James A. Bradley, time expires May 15th, 1895; N. E. Buchanan, T. H. Beringer, M. L. Bamman, time expires May 15th, 1896; D. W. Sexton, Parker N. Black, C. E., time expires May 13th, 1898; N. E. Buchanan, President; Randolph Ross, Treasurer; D. C. Bowen, Clerk.

The conditions affecting health which are found by inspection to exist on each of the premises in the borough of Asbury Park, and which are recorded on blanks, which are from time to time corrected, are growing more valuable each succeeding year. This system of charging up the defects and crediting the meritorious qualities of each dwelling, aside from serving as a guide for the Board of Health in attacking conditions that are dangerous to the public health simultaneously and in groups, is consulted by would-be tenants and purchasers, and by persons who are selecting a stopping-place for the summer.

The increasing number of persons who have consulted these records during the past summer, to learn how some particular cottage, hotel or boarding-house is rated concerning its healthfulness, gives proof of the appreciation of the public. Transient residents are thus enabled to learn the facts affecting health

MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

which exist on premises which they propose to make their summer homes, and the value of this branch of our work is rapidly growing in favor with this class of our population.

*Garbage.*—Garbage is removed from the borough by contract, and during the past year the supervision of the collection of garbage was assigned by the Mayor and Council to the Police Department.

The general use of tightly covered metallic receptacles for receiving and holding garbage on premises, which is now required in Asbury Park, has been the means of correcting a class of nuisances which heretofore have caused many complaints, and the spilling of the garbage upon the ground by the garbage collectors while transferring it from such receptacles into pails, thereby liberating odors to the annoyance of occupants of dwellings, has been entirely avoided by requiring that each receptacle in which garbage is stored shall be dumped directly into the garbage wagon. The final disposition of garbage during the past summer has been objectionable. In addition to feeding it to swine it was at one time deposited in large quantities in a trench on a farm located about two miles from this borough, where it formed a dangerous and festering mass.

The wagons now in use for the collection of garbage are too large and they are not properly covered. If they were constructed of iron, or some unabsorbent material, and were smaller in size, to admit of quicker loading, the nuisance which is now created by the escape of offensive odors from them, while being loaded or while in transit through the streets, would be almost entirely overcome.

The time has come when garbage should be disposed of by burning in suitable furnaces erected at some easily accessible point, thereby reducing the cost of collection and preventing the nuisance caused by the methods pursued during the past season in disposing of this refuse.

*Rubbish.*—Rubbish is kept separate from garbage and ashes. It is collected by contract, carted two miles away and burned in open fires. The burning of rubbish during the past summer caused complaints to be made to this Board. Rubbish contains much objectionable matter, and the residue which was left after



MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

burning formed a large and unsightly mass. Rubbish, like garbage, should be disposed of by incineration in a suitable furnace.

Ashes are collected at public expense, and are used for road-making.

*Scavenging.*—The accumulations in privy vaults and catch-basins are removed by scavengers, who work under permits issued for each job, and the night soil is removed to the back country and converted into fertilizers.

*Stables.*—The effort which was commenced several years ago to prevent ground-pollution from stables has been continued, and all new stable buildings which are now erected in this borough are required to be provided with a water-tight floor, so that all excrement and refuse liquids are conveyed to the sewer. Stable manure is required to be stored upon a water-tight floor, and to be protected by a roof from sun and rain.

*Plumbing.*—Six hundred and eleven plans and descriptions for the plumbing and drainage of buildings have been filed in the office of the Board of Health, and each job of plumbing is tested for leakage by air pressure and required to stand a pressure of five pounds per square inch before the work is approved. All drain-pipe is carefully inspected before covering. The plumbing and drainage work which is being done in Asbury Park becomes better and better with each succeeding year.

Imperfect and leaky joints which are often left in house drainage by careless or indifferent plumbers, when making alterations and repairs, are now guarded against by requiring a permit from the Health Board before the repairs are performed, thereby giving opportunity for inspection in each case, in the same manner heretofore required in new work.

*Sewers.*—The number of sewer connections made during the past year is seventeen. Total number to date, nine hundred and seventy-five. The sewers have continued to work satisfactorily without interruption.

*Water.*—Analyses of suspected well-waters have been continued. Surface wells are still retained and used to some extent by householders, notwithstanding that the analyses show a pollution in not less than twenty-five per cent. of all such wells which are examined.

MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

The public water-supply has been increased by the sinking of one additional artesian well, over eleven hundred feet in depth. The Water Commissioners have recently introduced a filtering plant to rid the water of iron salts. The quality of the water for drinking purposes is in every way satisfactory.

*Ground-Water Level.*—Thirteen stations for the observation of the level of the ground-water have been established, and regular observations have been taken of the rise and fall of the water in the soil underlying the site of this borough. Results of these observations are shown on diagrams which are prepared annually.

*Meteorology.*—The Board of Health began systematic meteorological observations and records in January, 1889, and has uninterruptedly continued this service to the present time. Reports are made monthly and are printed in the New Jersey Weather Service Bulletin.

*Tenement Houses.*—The sudden increase of population in summer causes the few houses in which more than two families reside to have every unused room rented to some occupant, and as such premises are rarely equipped with ample facilities for the disposal of refuse waste material, it requires extra vigilance on the part of the Inspectors to keep back yards free from accumulations of unhealthful matter and to prevent the casting of waste fluids upon the ground.

*Communicable Diseases.*—It is required by ordinance that all cases of communicable diseases, including tuberculosis, shall be reported by the attending physician. Compliance with this ordinance is uniformly secured.

The usual precautions are taken to prevent the spread of communicable diseases, and the ordinances are rigidly enforced.

At a recent meeting of the Mayor and Council the Board of Health was requested to procure the necessary facts and report to Council advising the most suitable garbage destroyer, and also the most suitable disinfecting chamber to be found in the market.

*Small-pox.*—The first outbreak of small-pox which has occurred in Asbury Park during the past ten years, appeared in May and June, 1894.

MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

Unfortunately, the true character of the first case, which occurred in the Smith family, was not recognized, and before this Board was made aware of its existence in the borough the disease had spread through the family of nine persons. This family resided in one of a row of tenement-houses on Main street.

Mr. Smith, the father, sickened on May 13th, and after an illness which caused him to keep his bed for three days, he was again about the house. On May 29th Mrs. Smith and the baby sickened, followed on May 30th by two others of the family, and on June 1st and 6th two more were taken sick.

The cases occurred as follows:

MEMBER OF FAMILY.	Age.	Date of Attack.	Died.	When Vaccinated.	Re-Vaccinated.
Mr. Smith.....	about 50.	May 13.	.....	Childhood.	.....
Mrs. Smith.....	about 48	May 29.	.....	Childhood.	.....
Baby Smith.....	6 months.	May 29.	.....	Not Vaccinated.	.....
Author Smith.....	4 years.	May 30.	June 4.	Not Vaccinated.	.....
Emma Smith.....	6 years.	May 30.	.....	Not Vaccinated.	.....
Charley Smith.....	11 years.	June 1.	.....	Not Vaccinated.	.....
Johney Smith.....	22?	June 6.	.....	Childhood.	.....
Cora Smith.....	17?	.....	.....	Childhood.	June 1.
Annie Smith.....	25?	.....	.....	Childhood.	June 1.

Inquiry made into these cases on May 31st, by the Board of Health, aroused suspicion that the cases were small-pox, and the family were isolated and kept in their own dwelling until June 9th, when they were removed to the new hospital which had been hastily constructed, and the dwelling which they had occupied, together with its contents, were subsequently disinfected.

There was no clue by which the origin of this outbreak could be traced. Mr. Smith, who is a painter by trade, had been vaccinated when an infant and again when serving in the army, and he was on this latter occasion an inmate of a hospital in which small-pox was prevalent, but he was apparently immune.

MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

The disease did not spread to any person outside of the Smith family.

In cleansing the infected premises, and in disinfecting its contents, the need of a steam chamber was sorely felt.

This dwelling was filled from cellar to garret with hundreds of dollars' worth of bedding, furniture and clothing, which were contaminated and which it was impossible to render safe without the proper apparatus to do the work with. Almost all of the goods which it was necessary to destroy in disinfecting could have been saved had this Board been equipped with a suitable disinfecting plant, thus saving to the borough over five hundred dollars in this outbreak alone; a sum nearly, if not quite, sufficient to erect a suitable plant.

The cost of this outbreak of small-pox to the borough was as follows :

Cost of two hospital buildings.....	\$343 96
Furniture for same.....	121 71
Medical attendance.....	53 25
Medicines and Vaccine.....	18 31
Hospital attendant and labor.....	81 49
Provisions and supplies for hospital.....	68 68
Horse hire.....	50 50
To reimburse Smith family for personal property destroyed in disinfecting.....	505 39
Disinfecting and renovating Smith residence.....	107 41
Miscellaneous.....	12 23
	<hr/>
	\$1,362 93

The hospital was opened June 9th, and closed July 14th, 1894. The number of persons held by the quarantine restrictions and the length of time each was detained is shown in the following table :

No. of Persons.....	9	No. of Days Detained.....	17
No. of Persons.....	7	No. of Days Detained.....	23
No. of Persons.....	6	No. of Days Detained.....	28
No. of Persons.....	2	No. of Days Detained.....	35

The wife of Major W. W. Morris came to the Lyndhurst Hotel, Asbury Park, August 6th, 1894, from Newark, N. J. On August 11th she became sick, and was attended by a physician



MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

who was a guest in the house. A diagnosis of the case made August 13th, by Drs. Good, Wallace and Sherman, all of New York and guests of the house, showed that the case was variola. No local physician saw the case at any time while the patient was in Asbury Park, and the Health Department was not notified. The patient was taken by train to Newark, where a physician was called, who pronounced the case variola and immediately notified the Newark Health Department and the patient was removed to the hospital.

Thursday evening, August 17th, the news came to Asbury Park from Newark, and immediate investigation showed that the room in the Lyndhurst, which had been occupied by the Morris family, had not been opened since their departure. The room and its contents was taken charge of by this Board and a careful inquiry was instituted to learn who had been exposed to contagion, and all such persons were vaccinated.

No other case resulted from this appearance of the disease.

The following table shows the number of cases of communicable diseases reported from January 1st, 1893, to January 1st, 1894:

	Reported.	Deaths.
Scarlet fever.....	7	...
Diphtheria .....	6	1
Tuberculosis.....	...	3
Totals.....	13	4

MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

## DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.	Among Resident Population.	Among Transient Population.	Total.
Tuberculosis.....	1	2	3
Diphtheria.....	1	...	1
Tumor.....	1	...	1
Cholera Infantum.....	2	1	3
Diarrhoea.....	1	3	4
Catarrh of Stomach.....	1	...	1
Acute Hepatitis.....	1	...	1
Pneumonia.....	2	1	3
Meningitis.....	2	...	2
Convulsions.....	2	2	4
Hydrophobia.....	1	...	1
Heart Disease.....	2	3	5
Endocarditis.....	1	1	2
Gunshot.....	...	1	1
Drowned.....	...	1	1
General Debility (result of neuralgia).....	1	...	1
Cerebral Hemorrhage.....	1	...	1
Premature Birth.....	2	...	2
Uremia.....	1	...	1
Edema Glottidis.....	1	...	1
Purpura Hemorrhagica.....	...	1	1
Apoplexy.....	2	3	5
Malnutrition.....	1	...	1
Bright's Disease.....	2	...	2
Tabes Mesenterica.....	1	...	1
Total.....	30	19	49

MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

## PLACES OF BURIAL OF NON-RESIDENT DECEDENTS.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Bath-on-Hudson, N. Y.....	1	...	1	...	1
Trenton, N. J.....	...	1	1	...	1
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	...	1	1	...	1
Hoboken, N. J.....	1	...	1	...	1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	...	3	...	3
Mt. Prospect Cemetery.....	4	1	4	1	5
Calvary Cemetery, N. J.....	...	1	1	...	1
Middletown, N. J.....	1	...	1	...	1
Orange, N. J.....	1	...	1	...	1
New York City, N. Y.....	2	...	2	...	2
Jersey City, N. J.....	1	...	1	...	1
Baltimore, Md.....	1	...	1	...	1
Total.....	15	4	18	1	19

## BIRTHS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

Total births.....	55
White.....	54
Colored.....	1
Male.....	29
Female.....	25
Sex not stated.....	1
Names of child stated.....	20
“ “ not stated.....	35

The returns of births are incomplete.

*Vaccination.*—Owing to the large number of persons who received free vaccination at the hands of this Board during the year of 1893, there were but few applicants during the past year, although all who applied were vaccinated without charge.

*Office Work.*—Aside from the matters already referred to, the following table gives an indication of some of the work which was done by this Board during the past year :

Number of meetings held.....	30
“ notices requiring improvements in stable premises.....	59
“ “ to abate nuisances (other than specified).....	199
“ “ for the excavation of vaults.....	157
“ “ for violation of plumbing and drainage ordinance.....	21
“ “ to abate defective drainage constructions.....	37
“ additional communications.....	737
Total number of communications.....	

230 REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

NUMBER OF WRITTEN PERMITS DURING YEAR.

	Construction of Catchbasins.	To Lay Sub-surface Drains.	Certificates of Approval of Plumbing Plans.	Burial Permits.	Transit Permits.	Scavengers' Permits.	Minor Alterations and Repairs in House Drainage.	Total.
November.....	8	8	10	Jan. 1, '93, to Jan. 1, '94.	Jan. 1, '93, to Jan. 1, '94.	12	.....	38
December.....	3	2	5			5	.....	15
January.....	7	4	10			2	.....	23
February.....	4	3	8			9	.....	24
March.....	6	6	12			16	.....	40
April.....	15	13	16			28	.....	72
May.....	10	11	23			26	.....	70
June.....	16	9	20			43	.....	93
July.....	4	2	6			47	.....	59
August.....	2	.....	2			46	.....	50
September.....	8	3	10			22	.....	43
Totals for months.....	83	61	122	.....	.....	261	.....	527
Totals for year.....	.....	.....	.....	22	27	.....	70	119
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	646

MEATS CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

Pounds..... 400

NUMBER OF SUITS ORDERED BY THE BOARD.

Number of suits instituted .....	28
"    "    won .....	15
"    "    lost .....	3
"    "    pending.....	11
"    "    withdrawn .....	11
Total .....	40

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Remainder on hand from 1893.....	\$0 92
Applied from permit fund.....	704 70
Special appropriation.....	1,000 00
Amount of annual appropriation.....	1,500 00
Received from fines.....	52 42
Collected for cleaning premises.....	22 25
	<hr/>
	\$3,280 29



MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

Total expenditures.....	\$3,183 56
Remainder.....	91 73
	<hr/> \$3,280 29

*Expenditures.*

Test wells for ground water.....	\$38 63
Quarantine expenses.....	29 97
Attorneys' and court charges.....	149 80
Analysis of well water.....	10 95
Cash and clothing paid Smith family.....	516 10
Hospital buildings and furnishings.....	454 35
Supplies and maintenance of hospital.....	325 63
Drugs.....	13 43
Paid to employees.....	1,287 19
Disinfectants and apparatus.....	17 44
Printing.....	189 93
Cleaning premises.....	68 65
Postage and office sundries.....	86 49
Total.....	<hr/> \$3,188 56

*Death Rate.*—The system pursued in making the record of deaths of persons dying in Asbury Park includes a statement as to whether the deceased is a resident or non-resident of the borough, and the death rate for each year is stated in a manner which shows the total number of deaths charged to the present population, and also the proportion of deaths among permanent residents and among transient visitors.

The following table shows the death rate in Asbury Park for the past twelve years:

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Deaths among resident population...	30	18	24	20	21	20
Deaths among non-resident population.....	18	12	15	14	23	29
Total number of deaths .....	48	30	39	34	44	49
Resident population (estimated, except for years 1885 and 1890).....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,200	3,000	3,000
Non-resident population (estimated)	12,000	12,000	12,000	20,000	20,000	25,000
Rate among resident population.....	15.00	9.00	12.00	9.09	7.00	6.66
Rate among non-resident population	1.50	1.00	0.75	0.70	1.32	1.32
Rate if whole number of deaths is charged to resident population.....	24.00	15.00	19.50	15.45	14.66	16.33

MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

	1888.	1889.	1890	1891.	1892.	1893
Deaths among resident population...	16	28	32	34	35	30
Deaths among non-resident population.....	18	28	39	28	24	19
Total number of deaths.....	34	56	71	62	59	49
Resident population (estimated, except for years 1885 and 1890).....	3,000	3,500	3,800	3,800	3,800	4,200
Non-resident population (estimated)	25 000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Rate among resident population.....	5.33	8.00	8.48	8.94	9.21	7.14
Rate among non-resident population	0.72	0.93	1.30	0.93	0.80	0.63
Rate if whole number of deaths is charged to resident population.....	11.33	16.00	18.00	16.00	15.52	11.00

*Card Index.*—The card index method is now in use by this Board for keeping a record of current cases pending action by the Board. As each case is reported at the office by the Inspectors, a card, stating the facts, is placed under its proper index letter in the box, thus enabling the executive officer or any member of the Health Board to readily learn what cases are before the Board for their consideration. During meetings of the Board this index is placed before the presiding officer and each case is taken up and acted upon, and a memorandum made on the card, and the card replaced under its proper letter, there to remain as a memorandum until the case is finally disposed of, when the card is removed from the box and placed on file.

We would respectfully recommend to the Mayor and Council:

1. That steps be taken looking towards the erection of a garbage crematory.
2. The establishing of a suitable disinfecting plant.

The benefits of such a plant may be urgently needed at any time, as was shown by last summer's experience. With such a plant at our service it is believed that by its use much good could be accomplished in the future in preventing the spread of dangerous communicable diseases, thereby saving many lives.

3. *Detention Hospital.*—This borough is in need of a suitable building, so situated as to be separated by a safe distance from other dwellings, to which persons who are suffering from, or who have been exposed to, the contagion of communicable diseases can be taken and detained until the period of danger has passed.

The need of such a place of detention is apparent when we consider the crowded condition of our hotels and boarding-houses

MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

in summer, making it impracticable to thoroughly and safely isolate cases of this nature without entailing a heavy loss to the landlord and to the public.

D. C. BOWEN,  
Clerk.

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## BOROUGH OF BRADLEY BEACH.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Frank Herbert, H. D. Green; W. K. Bradner, President; Thomas Barkalow, Wm. Larrabee. Post-office address of all, Bradley Beach.

We have adopted a sanitary code, which is enforced. The Board is now enforcing the ordinance that requires all privies to have tight vaults. The majority of the property owners have complied with the notice sent to them. During the year we have sent fifty notices, directing attention to violation of the sanitary code. The Board requires the reporting of all contagious diseases, and the quarantine of the same.

The Board requested the Council to have the garbage removed daily during the summer, and twice a week during the winter. The Council at once appropriated the money for that purpose. The garbage is now removed as ordered.

Our water is derived from driven wells. The water in general is of a very good quality. The Board maintains a vigilant oversight, and promptly abates all nuisances that endanger the public health.

We have had no deaths from contagious disease. The general health has been very good, and we will try and keep it so.

H. D. GREEN,  
Clerk.

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## OCEAN GROVE.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Rev. E. H. Stokes, D.D., President, Ocean Grove; Rev. E. A. Ballard, Pitman Grove; Hon. James L. Hayes, Newark; Hon. Holmes W. Murphy, Freehold; David H. Brown, Brooklyn; Rev. J. R. Daniels, Ocean Grove; J. H. Alday, M.D., Ocean Grove; J. H. Alday, M.D., Health Inspector.

MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

Ocean Grove, Monmouth county, Neptune township. Population in winter, 1,835; in summer, 20,000 and upwards.

Complete system of sewerage.

Water-supply from artesian wells, from 400 to 650 feet deep. At present boring a deep well, down 1,125 feet, with very fair prospect of very large yield of water.

Total number of water connections 1,126. No bad taste in the water, always excellent in quality.

Water pipes are cleaned by flushing. Our wells yield 1,000,000 gallons per day.

No drainage as distinct from sewerage.

The water level is such as to secure dry cellars. No swamps or malaria.

Sewer pipes 8, 10 and 12 inches in diameter. The grade is from 8 to 10 inches per 100 feet. Sewerage introduced about fourteen years ago.

Premises in Ocean Grove inspected every spring, and whenever necessity demands.

Town lighted by electricity.

Garbage removed out of the town by contract. Sewer connections, 1,071.

No market-places in the town.

No diseases among animals.

During the summer we had three cases of measles and three cases of scarlet fever.

No slaughter-houses or abattoir.

No manufactories.

One public school-house. One large brick building for the purposes of the Association.

Complete fire steam apparatus, also chemical engine and all necessary appliances. Several hotels have fire escapes.

Board of Health makes all necessary regulations for proper sanitation, and passes and publishes ordinances covering the same.

Vital statistics collected and furnished to the Association.

Quarantine of contagious and infectious diseases carefully and rigidly enforced.

The Board of Health has thoroughly made all sanitary investigations that were necessary, and provided for all needed requirements.



MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

## OCEAN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

H. B. Sherman, President, Long Branch City; Joseph H. Dangler; Levi G. Irving, Sea Bright; Howard A. Brindley, Secretary, Long Branch; W. E. Newing, M.D., Health Inspector, Long Branch City.

Drainage all to be desired without a complete sewer system.

No cause of complaint, and inspections made revealed nothing.

Meat, fruit and vegetable refuse collected each morning and made into fertilizers in an adjoining township.

Almshouse is located on a farm and in excellent condition in every respect.

Hospital (Monmouth Memorial) in perfect condition.

Quarantine not necessary. Vaccination whenever case of small-pox appears. Last case occurred in May, 1893.

Nothing has been necessary except the abolition of pig-pens, for in other respects we are in as good condition as a country township could be.

## RARITAN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

W. W. Ramsey, John T. Hendrickson, Garret Jones, D. E. Roberts, M.D.; A. F. Bedle, Assessor. Post-office address of all, Keyport.

## KEYPORT.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John S. Hendrickson, Chairman; Abraham Huylar, Secretary; James M. Walling, Inspector; Dr. E. B. Reed, Timothy Mount, Daniel Jewett, William Con Smith. Post-office address of all, Keyport.

During the year 1894 and up to date, we have been free from any contagious diseases, except in two cases of diphtheria. They both died. A speedy and careful cleansing of the premises prevented any further spread of the plague.

MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

## SHREWSBURY TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Walter S. Whitmore, M.D., President; Hon. William Tabor Parker, Charles B. Parsons, Borden Hance, Thomas P. Brown; William Henry Smith, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Red Bank.

Situated on Shrewsbury river.

Population about 7,000.

Water-supply from artesian well, and wells throughout township.

No sewerage or drainage, except from houses on banks of the river. Streets well laid out.

No public ground. No public market.

No diseased animals. No slaughter-houses.

Seven schools. One cemetery and four burying-grounds.

Two complaints were received relative to carting garbage, all of which have been adjusted without recourse to law. Complaint from many residents at Little Silver Creek was received, about tide-water backing up on a tributary of the South Shrewsbury, known as Little Silver creek, causing decay of vegetable matter and affecting the health of the community surrounding it. This Board is of the opinion that the State Board of Health should take some action to give these people relief, as they claim it is the property of the State, and redress should come from that source.

A. C. HARRISON,  
Secretary.

## TOWN OF RED BANK.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Dr. W. B. Warner, President; Dr. Edwin Field, James Walsh, John Sheehan, James Cooper, Jr., Secretary; Frank P. Striker, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Red Bank.

We have a public water-supply. About one-half the population use wells.

The soil is soft and porous and admits of free drainage. The Board have not adopted any plumbing regulations.

MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

All houses have basements or cellars ; some are occupied. We inspect yearly from house-to-house.

About one-third of the houses have cesspools. All cesspools and privy vaults, under our code, must be cemented both sides and bottom. Cesspools are emptied by scavengers. The Board allows only those licensed by it to act, and requires each to get a permit for each cesspool or vault emptied. The contents of all vaults and cesspools are dumped about three (3) miles from town on farms.

No hogs are allowed to be kept in the city limits. No register is kept of horses or cows.

The hospital is in good condition.

The health of the town is first-class, the Board enforcing its code in every respect.

The Secretary of the Board attends to the collection of vital statistics, and requires the same to be returned to him in thirty days.

The Board have quarantined four families in the past year, the disease being scarlatina. The Board recommended the vaccination of all school children not vaccinated last year.

Our expenses are about four hundred dollars (\$400) per year. The Board will ask for \$1,250 for the coming year, \$1,000 of the same to be used in removing garbage.

The only disease of the year was measles, which was epidemic in the early spring.

The Board of Health of Red Bank have had a very quiet year, the town being in as good a sanitary condition as possible where there are no sewers. This we hope to have at an early season. The Board is working in full harmony and hope the coming year to make many improvements in sanitary matters.

JAMES COOPER, JR.,  
Secretary.

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UPPER FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

C. C. Wyckoff, Allentown; E. A. Hyers, Red Valley; William Kirby, Cream Ridge; William Quicksell (Assessor), Hornerstown; F. C. Price, M.D., Imlaystown.

MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

No regular inspection; tenancy by one family in small houses, and in most of large houses.

No epidemic among animals.

A church has just been completed in Hornerstown, and a hall made from a chapel in same place. No changes have been made in the school-houses or other public buildings elsewhere in the township.

The poor are boarded by the week in certain boarding-houses.

There are seven cemeteries in the township, all being fairly well kept, and no complaints.

At our last Board of Health meeting 1,000 copies of a revised code, with recent State laws, including the last dog law, were ordered printed, and arrangements for distribution of same into each family were made.

Vaccination has been looked after by school boards and heads of families, so that most children over two years old are vaccinated.

Prevalent diseases have been measles, whooping-cough, influenza, rheumatism, summer gastro-intestinal disorders, and of late about one dozen cases of typhoid fever. One death from the last-named disease, with peritonitis as a sequelæ.

All dogs known to have been bitten or suspected in said place have been killed but two, and these were duly confined.

F. C. PRICE, M.D.,  
Secretary.

WALL TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George E. Rogers, New Bedford; Benjamin E. Allgor, New Bedford; George P. Wooley, New Bedford; Fred. B. Craig, Como; Dr. W. W. Trout, Health Inspector.

BOROUGH OF SPRING LAKE.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

E. L. Hall, William G. Schanck, A. J. Sherman, J. Stults, Secretary; Andrew F. Rogers, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Spring Lake.



MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

I have the pleasure to report that the sanitary condition of Spring Lake is good, and that at no time during the past year has it been visited by epidemics of any kind whatever.

During the summer months complaints were made to the Board of Health of Spring Lake concerning the Pennsylvania avenue sewer outlet. The defective condition of this outlet was remedied at once; and though complaints reached the Board afterward, it was found that the alleged grievances were not of serious nature. I am authorized to say that the sewer company proposes to change this outlet to a point several hundred yards further south before the opening of another season.

The water-supply of Spring Lake is obtained chiefly from artesian wells, very few depending upon the ordinary driven well.

Our streets are well made and kept in most excellent condition, and they are well lighted by electric lights. Garbage is removed as frequently as deemed necessary, and is carted to points several miles west of our borough limits.

No special demands have been made upon this Board during the past year. The members have been vigilant in the discharge of duty, and will continue to guard carefully the health of the people over whom they have jurisdiction.

J. STULTS,

Secretary Board of Health, Spring Lake.

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BOROUGH OF NORTH SPRING LAKE.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John Middleton, Spring Lake Beach; James E. Reed, Spring Lake Beach; George Height, Spring Lake Beach; Chas. R. Brahn, Lake Como.

We have nothing new to mention for the past year, except that we have organized a water company for a public supply; company has put down a well 675 feet deep, and have a good supply of fine clear water. Its chemical properties I have not yet learned. Samples were taken for analysis last fall.

There are a number of pipe-wells still in use. No complaints of the water, so far as my observation has gone. I notice the

MONMOUTH COUNTY—*Continued.*

well-water has an action on galvanized iron, and even tinned copper. In my bath-room I have a wash-out closet with small cistern overhead, lined with tinned copper. Nothing but cold water goes in it, and it leaves a green streak down back of the porcelain bowl, plainly showing the action of the water on the copper, and the tin is no protection.

Our sewer is working finely; it empties in the ocean 600 feet out. Have not heard the first complaint of any sewage being seen. Nearly all the cottages are connected with it by 6-inch pipes.

Streets have been watered during summer and kept clean.

Houses mostly occupied by owners; a few rent.

Streets lighted by electricity, and some cottages and stores. Oil lamps are used in most cottages; some have gas.

Garbage is removed regularly during summer. Where cess-pools and out-houses are not connected with sewer, the matter is carted away and dumped into the ocean at low water.

Markets are kept clean.

Very few diseases of animals.

No slaughter-houses.

One public school. No complaints.

One hotel; has fire escape on two sides.

We have adopted a sanitary code.

Vital statistics are collected.

JOHN MIDDLETON,  
President.

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BELMAR.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Dr. C. H. Thompson, President; N. H. Miller, Clerk; F. P. Philbrick, Recorder; S. L. Gillen, Joab Titus, G. Williams, F. V. Thompson. Post-office address of all, Belmar.

This Board has recently re-organized and is taking measures to adopt ordinances and in every way secure effective sanitary administration.

MORRIS COUNTY.

BOONTON TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Horace Ford, Thomas Byard, E. N. Stickle, G. D. Crane, Joseph Steventon, Inspector; Dr. Cuthbert Wigg, Medical Member. Post-office address of all, Boonton.

The water-supply is from wells, springs and streams, all pure. Drainage is natural and good. Cellars dry. But little swampy ground. No malaria.

Cesspools are used, and contents used on land.  
No slaughter-houses.

As four-fifths of the township is under the Board of Health of the town of Boonton, there is but little left for us to do, and as the township is on high ground, with good natural drainage, we are never subject to malaria or contagious diseases.

JOSEPH STEVENTON,  
Assessor.

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BOONTON CITY.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Ellis G. Myers, President; Geo. H. Fitzpatrick, Secretary; William Grubb, Inspector; A. E. Carpenter, M.D., Harry L. Culvart, George Harris, W. J. Reynar. Post-office address of all, Boonton.

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CHATHAM TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Dayton Baldwin, President, New Providence; G. M. Swaim, Health Physician, Chatham; Charles E. Genung, Chatham; George W. Genung, Health Inspector, Afton.

242      **REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.**

**MORRIS, COUNTY—Continued.**

Population, nearly 8,000. No public water-supply.

At the beginning of the year some two or three cases of diphtheria were quarantined.

There has been nothing done within the last six months, except what I have mentioned, until within a week. There is now a suspected case of small-pox, which the Health Physician proposes to quarantine. The Health Inspector was notified to attend to it.

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**BOROUGH OF MADISON.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

C. Anderson, President; C. E. Cook, Secretary; Dr. I. N. Van DeWater, Treasurer; John McTernan, Samuel Brant, E. P. Felch, Health Inspector.

Population, 2,800.

Topography, Hilly. Drainage, good.

Water-supply, sunken well, and borough supplied with 20 miles of pipes from stand pipe; introduced in 1889; owned by borough.

Three hundred houses are supplied. Water clear, hard and always good. Reservoir and pipes have not been cleaned since in use. Twenty-five houses depend on wells; fifty on cisterns.

No system of drainage used. Cellars generally dry. No swamps or malaria. No sewers.

Most houses have cellars, and used for storage of vegetables. There is a yearly house inspection.

Cesspools, built generally with open bottom and sides and emptied with tight wagons.

No prevalent diseases this year.

No slaughter-houses in Madison.

Our Board has passed ordinances.

Cemeteries are all kept in good condition. Burials made under the regulation of the Health Board.

EDMUND K. BROWN,  
Borough Clerk.



LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

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MORRIS COUNTY—*Continued.*

CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

S. F. Leek, Chairman, Chester; Dr. A. W. Green, Chester; William Tiger, Ironia; H. P. Drake, Secretary, Chester.

There have been no complaints to the Board during the past year.

No contagious disease has existed.

Answers to all other questions have been given in former reports.

H. P. DRAKE,  
Secretary.

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HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Walter H. Mitchell, Whippany; George Cook, Hanover; Dr. E. P. Cooper, Troy Hills; Harrison Quinby, Parsippany; Jos. H. Bastedo, Assessor, Boonton.

Hanover township has never organized a Board of Health. I suppose it has never seemed necessary. There is once in a while a complaint made of some nuisance, which is always attended to.

JOS. H. BASTEDO,  
Assessor.

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JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Newton Weaver, Chairman; Horace Pulis, Chas. Jennings; Dr. H. W. Kice, Inspector; Chas. Chamberlain, Secretary. Post-office address of all, Milton.

Our Board has held the regular meetings.

CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN,  
Secretary.

**244      REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.**

**MORRIS COUNTY—*Continued.***

**MENDHAM TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

**M. Robinson, Mendham; Peter F. Hill, Mendham; Harry Baldwin, Brookside; John S. Stiger, Health Inspector.**

We are again able to report the usual good health of this township. Its location and other conditions are the same, of course, as reported in former years.

We have had no epidemics and but few deaths, mostly old people, during the past year. Quite a goodly number suffering from lung trouble have come here during the past year, for the benefit to be derived from the healthful climate and pure air of Mendham.

The natural drainage, which forms an almost perfect system; the water-supply from mountain springs and artesian wells, are special features of this locality.

**M. ROBINSON,**  
Chairman.

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**MORRIS TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

**Edgar F. Randolph, George C. Smith, Charles R. Whitehed, Collins Weir, Clerk. Post-office address of all, Morristown.**

Our township outside of city limits is small; only a few farms and a few private dwellings.

The report from City Health Board will cover all of the above schedule of subjects. We have four small school-houses; they are kept in the usual condition of all such houses.

We have no ordinances.

**COLLINS WEIR,**  
Assessor.

MORRIS COUNTY—*Continued.*

## MT. OLIVE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

T. J. Clift, Chairman, Netcong; S. A. McPeak, Draketown; Samuel Bartley, Treasurer, Bartley; C. N. Miller, M.D., Flanders; A. H. Bartley, Secretary and Assessor, Bartley; C. N. Miller, M.D., Health Inspector, Flanders.

No contagious diseases except two cases of small-pox.

Four families were quarantined for 14 days and the children of Netcong school district vaccinated at public expense.

On March 22d, a special meeting of the Board was called and the Inspector, Dr. Miller, reported that he was informed by messenger that two cases of small-pox had developed in our township. The report, upon investigation, was found to be true. The trustees of adjoining schools were notified not to let any unvaccinated children attend school, or to require a certificate of vaccination from some reputable physician. The Boards of Health of adjoining townships were informed that small-pox was on their borders. Quarantine was also declared upon adjoining families for the space of 14 days. The Physician of Board was authorized to take such action as was necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. At a meeting held May 19th, the Physician reported that the two cases of small-pox were convalescent; the quarantine had been raised; house thoroughly fumigated and disinfected, and further said that "We can safely report the township as being free from small-pox." All expenses were borne by the township. The Board also made the following recommendation to the Township Committee:

*Resolved*, That this Board of Health recommend that the township of Mt. Olive, through the Township Committee, acquire, if possible, a plot of land that can be under the supervision of the Board of Health of aforesaid township for the purposes of isolation and quarantine of any contagious or infectious diseases, as may be required.

*Resolved*, That this resolution be laid before the Township Committee of Mt. Olive township, Morris county, for their action.

This recommendation as yet has not been acted upon.

A. H. BARTLEY,  
Secretary.

246      REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

MORRIS COUNTY—*Continued.*

MONTVILLE TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

John Capstick, Montville; Walter A. Young, Boonton; Fred Van Dayn, Glen View.

The health of the township has been good for the past year. There has been no contagious diseases, and the health of the people has been particularly good.

The Health Board has not been organized, as it was considered unnecessary.

J. W. VAN DUYN,  
Assessor.

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PASSAIC TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John Veader, Green Village; Jacob T. Ogden, New Vernon; Samuel Ortman, Stirling; F. L. Hendrickson, Assessor, Madison.

This township is in a very healthy condition. There has been no contagious disease and very few deaths within the past year, and most of them from old age. The Board of Health is in good working order. There has been but one complaint, and we investigated that.

F. L. HENDRICKSON,  
Secretary.

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PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Joseph R. Miller, Butler; John Cullen, Butler; Harvey Hosier, Mountain View; Artimus Zelif, Lincoln Park; Dr. George Coates, Butler; Robert C Getty, Assessor, Butler.



MORRIS COUNTY—*Continued.*

The health of this township has been exceedingly good for the past year.

There have been no contagious diseases and the people are particularly healthy, and we have not had occasion to organize.

ROBERT C. GETTY,  
Assessor.

## TOWN OF DOVER.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Dr. Samuel B. Johnston, President; Joseph V. Baker, Secretary-Treasurer; James Hagan, Health Inspector; A. J. Titman, Wm. H. Byram. Post-office address of all, Dover.

The town is drained by numerous drains, coming from all directions and from all places until they reach the Rockaway river. The banks of the river through the town are beautified by a large number of out-buildings and privies. Plumbing does not receive any special or great attention, although it is carefully done throughout the city.

The garbage is collected weekly and used for filling new streets, *i. e.*, those just open through swamps, etc. Out-house cleaning is watched by our Inspector.

We have no slaughter-houses or abattoirs within the city limits.

Quarantine and Care of Contagious Diseases: This receives our immediate and close attention, and when deaths occur the funerals are under the charge of the Board and are held privately.

Prevalent disease of the year, diphtheria.

The Board of Health of the town of Dover has been very active the past year; has held a goodly number of meetings and abated a large number of nuisances, and done what good it could as far as the means provided by the city authorities allowed—\$250.

We have now in charge three cases of diphtheria, but they are in different localities and are improving. All other cases have fully recovered, except a few cases which have died.

JOS. V. BAKER,  
Secretary.

248      **REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.**

**MORRIS COUNTY—Continued.**

**RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

John Downing, Port Oram; P. J. H. Bassett, Dover; Frank O. Hedden,  
Dover.

F. H. TIPPETT,  
Assessor.

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**ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Joseph Brooks, President, Rockaway; James B. Tonking, Mount Hope;  
Augustus Munson, Hibernian; F. W. Flagg, M.D., Rockaway; William May,  
Assessor, Rockaway; William Tippet, Rockaway.

The population has decreased, owing to the stoppage of the mines, which was formerly an extensive industry in the township. The population is now estimated to be about 5,600.

Water-supply same as before, by wells, &c. There is no public supply.

Since population has decreased no change in plumbing nor no system of drainage has been instituted, but several ponds have been formed and dams raised to already existing ponds.

Malaria has been unusually prevalent this year and we desire to know what power the Board has in restricting the forming of the ponds.

The matter is now under consideration of appointing an Inspector.

We have had no epidemic.

Schools are not inspected regularly by this Board.

We send with this report printed copy of ordinances. (Copy received.—M.)

The Physician was authorized by the Board to vaccinate all children of the public schools whose parents or guardians so desired, free of charge. Compulsory vaccination is not enforced.

MORRIS COUNTY—*Continued.*

Malarial diseases unusually prevalent this year throughout the township. Scarlet fever, originating in Denville or probably contracted through boatmen on Morris canal, prevailed, which, however, did not result in any known fatal cases.

General attention is given to all complaints made to the Board. Fumigation is practiced in case of contagious disease, as diphtheria, &c., under supervision of physician. The Board passed a vote limiting people from draining ponds, the which has been disregarded. Meetings of the Board are quarterly.

An ordinance was passed by the Board as follows :

It is hereby ordained that it shall be a misdemeanor for any physician neglecting to report any case of contagious disease to the Board of Health of Rockaway township, occurring in his practice, within twelve hours after it becomes known to him. The penalty for failure to comply with the foregoing ordinance is placed at twenty-five dollars for each offense.

These reports are not uniformly made.

All cases of contagious disease reported have been given immediate attention by the Physician of the Board.

Fumigation is used in cases of diphtheria.

October 20th, 1894, a special meeting of this Board was held for the purpose of making out this report.

WILLIAM MAY,  
Secretary.

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BOROUGH OF ROCKAWAY.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John Norris, President ; William May, Secretary ; Geo. S. Dearborn, M D.,  
Mablon Hoagland, Jr., Samuel A. Crook. Post-office address of all, Rockaway.

Our Board has just organized.

WILLIAM MAY,  
Secretary.

MORRIS COUNTY—*Continued.*

## BOROUGH OF MOUNT TABOR.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Henry L. Coit, M.D., President; Charles E. Fisher, Secretary; Charles L. Pitts, A. A. Campbell, J. W. Stickle, S. M. Long, James H. Cox, Inspectors.

This Local Board of Health is constituted by an election from among the residents by the governing body of the place, and consists of seven members, three members to serve three years, two members to serve two years, with the chairman of the Committee on Public Works and the chairman of the Police Committee as *ex-officio* members, to serve one year. All members are required to be residents of the State and property holders of Mount Tabor.

During the past summer the Board of Health have held bi-monthly meetings, and have made systematic inspections into the sanitary condition of the dwellings and other buildings. In last year's report full reference was made to the location, population and climate of this summer resort. The steady growth of Mount Tabor is evidenced by an increase in the population during the past season. The ordinances with regard to nuisances, water, ice, food, milk, refuse, contagion and construction have been fully enforced.

No contagious disease has made its appearance during the summer, and only one case of continued fever (non-contagious) has been found in a population of one thousand during a season of four months. One death only has occurred in this period, and that due to advanced age.

In all new constructions modern plumbing has been required. The cesspool is still in use here, and is the best means of disposing of liquid refuse that can be obtained at present. The proper construction, cleansing and disinfection of these vaults have been regularly carried out. Circulars on the proper disposal of house-waste have been printed and circulated during the summer.

The dry season has made a severe test of the sources of water. The several deep springs, which have hitherto been unfailing, this year ran low. To supply the need for water a well was dug,



MORRIS COUNTY—*Continued.*

and a rich vein of pure water was found 19 feet below the surface, which puts the question of ample supply beyond doubt.

During the summer a pamphlet on "House-cleaning, in Some of its Sanitary Relations," was published and distributed gratuitously to every cottage. The householders generally are interested in keeping their dwellings clean and their surroundings free from the causes of disease.

HENRY L. COIT,  
President.

## ROXBURY TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Theo. F. King, Sedgewood; Wm. H. Green, Succasunna; Thos. J. Allen, Netcong; F. M. Floman, Landing.

## BOROUGH OF MOUNT ARLINGTON.

## NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John L. Taylor, M.D., Chairman; J. B. Von Tustenworther, F. W. Zuck, Richard Chaplin, John H. Lowe. Post-office address of all, Mount Arlington.

Mount Arlington borough is situated in the hills of Morris county, on the shore of Lake Hopatcong, 44 miles from New York, on the D., L. & W. R. R., and is about 1,100 feet above the sea level. It has a summer population of about 1,500 people, including the summer cottagers and hotels. The climate is dry, and always 10° to 20° cooler than New York.

Mount Arlington lies upon high, rolling land, and the drainage is perfect; no low lands or stagnant water at any time.

The water-supply is from springs and wells, and the water is pure, as the springs are protected from surface drainage.

Plumbing is of the best sanitary methods.

The borough has no system of sewerage, but the houses, being far apart, the cesspool answers every purpose. These are cleaned frequently and inspected regularly by the Health Board.

MORRIS COUNTY—*Continued.*

The streets are always in first-class condition; the main thoroughfares are macadamized. Men are employed to keep them clean, and no litter is allowed to accumulate. We have no public parks.

There is no house inspection, excepting as the Board think it is required.

The borough is lighted by electricity, gas and kerosene.

The garbage is collected daily during the warm weather, and taken out of the borough limits.

We have a printed code to conform with the State law, and have them posted in all public places, and have one copy delivered at each building in the borough.

Under the rules, contagious diseases must be reported to the Board when they require it, but at no time has it been necessary.

The buildings are heated with steam, hot air or ordinary stoves; ventilation good.

No particular diseases during the year; not a single contagious disease.

The Board meets the third Friday night in the month, whenever there is anything for them to attend to.

*Special Inquiries for 1894.*

1. Does your Board require by ordinance, rule or regulation that notice shall be given when communicable disease occurs within your health district?

Only when we think it necessary.

2. Are such reports of the existence of communicable disease uniformly made?

Only when required by the Board.

3. What action does your Board take when such a report is received?

Never have received any.

4. Does your Board cleanse apartments which have been contaminated by communicable disease? If so, how?

We would, if required, by following the directions of the New York City Board of Health.

We have not used any money as yet, because we have not needed it, but can have all that is required at any time.

MORRIS COUNTY—*Continued.*

Our ordinances are printed on large cardboards, and along with the borough laws in book form. They are made to conform with the State laws, as laid down by your Board.

JOHN L. TAYLOR,  
Chairman.

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## WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Stewart Neighbor, German Valley; Henry Wiley, Drakestown; Fred A. Apgar, Parker; J. W. Welsh, German Valley; J. H. Hann, Stephensburg; Edw. Sutton, M.D., Health Inspector.

The sanitary condition of the township is as good as can be expected. All rules and regulations for the benefit of the people and their health, have been attended to by this Board, and it affords us great pleasure to make this report. Also, further state, that we have not had any epidemics during the past year, except la grippe, last winter.

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## OCEAN COUNTY.

## BOROUGH OF BAY HEAD.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

B. F. Hawley, M.D., Julius Foster, W. M. Applegate, C. R. Preese, B. F. Hance. Post-office address of all, Bay Head.

Located at the head of Barnegat bay. Permanent population (winter), about 150; summer population, 1,200.

Sandy land. Higher on the ocean than at the rear. House drainage into cesspools, which are emptied in winter. Surface drainage into Barnegat Bay through a tributary.

Water-supply from Artesian wells (2), one 710 feet deep, the other 840.

254      REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

OCEAN COUNTY—*Continued.*

Plumbing is carefully done.

Drainage into cesspools.

Streets are tolerably well kept. No garbage allowed to accumulate.

No tenement houses.

Garbage is taken away daily by a man whose business it is to attend to it. Cesspools cleaned and contents taken away every fall and oftener when needed.

Our local Board was established this year and has hardly gotten into operation yet.

The typhoid fever cases were quickly traced to their source and no cases proved fatal.

We trust the Legislature will provide for a more thorough inspection of the milk-supply of the State. A very small supply of the impure article caused us much trouble the past season.

B. F. HAWLEY, M.D.

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BRICK TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J. L. Dorsett, C. C. Pearce, J. W. J. Osborn ; A. W. Downer, Assessor. Post-office address of all, Burrsville.

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BERKELEY TOWNSHIP.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Cornelius Lawrence, T. J. Harvey, Clark Jeffrey ; Henry Williams, Assessor. Post-office address of all, Bayville.

The population of our township is small. Its location is on Barnegat bay. Water as pure as can be. Most of the male population make their living on the water.

HENRY WILLIAMS,  
Assessor.



## LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

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### OCEAN COUNTY—*Continued.*

#### DOVER TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Adolph Ernst, John Tilton, James I. McKelvey, Thomas B. Irons. Post-office address of all; Toms River.

The following is a statement for the annual report of the Local Board of Health of Dover township, in order of the given schedule.

Drainage and general surface in good condition.

All water-supply is from private wells.

Streets in good condition.

Mode of lighting is by kerosene.

All cesspools and out-houses have been inspected by the Board of Health, and are in good condition.

Markets, three, and in good condition.

Jail in good condition.

Cemeteries, two.

Ordinances passed and published.

We have held regularly a meeting on the first Saturday of each of the following-named months, June, July, August and September.

Have inspected all out-houses, cesspools, public buildings and slaughter-houses, and have had Health Ordinances published in the county papers.

THOMAS B. IRONS,  
Secretary.

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#### EAGLESWOOD TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

C. A. Seaman, West Creek; J. W. Salmond, West Creek; M. M. Willits, West Creek; S. P. Cranmer, West Creek; W. M. Reeves, M.D., Tuckerton.

The sanitary condition of this township is good. No prevalent diseases. Drainage, natural. The Board has abated one nuisance,

OCEAN COUNTY—*Continued.*

i. e., the dumping of garbage near the village. This is an improvement over last year's report.

S. P. CRANMER,  
Assessor.

## BOROUGH OF BEACH HAVEN.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Samuel Ashurst, M.D., Philadelphia; Robert Engle, Mt. Holly; F. Hardt, Philadelphia; Richard McAmev, Beach Haven; G. S. Butler, Assessor, Beach Haven.

The Board meets, when necessary, in the summer.

## LACEY TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Thos. C. Van Arsdale, Lanoka; A. G. Wilbert, Forked River; B. F. Mathews, Forked River; B. F. Holmes, Forked River.

The Board of Health of this township is thoroughly organized and holds regular meetings when required.

The Board has suffered a serious loss in the removal of Dr. O. A. Wood from Forked River to Magnolia, N. J.

Another physician will be secured for the Board as soon as practicable.

The general health of the township during the past year has been excellent.

The people take more interest each year in all matters pertaining to the general health.

Much more care is exercised than formerly in the disposal of dead animals and refuse.

The fact that the Board is always ready, has a tendency to abate nuisances without the necessity of taking action.

B. F. MATHEWS.

OCEAN COUNTY—*Continued.*

## LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

H. M. Cate, M.D., Physician; John Shearman, Sanitary Inspector; Walter S. Shinn, Luke Johnson, Local Inspectors. Post-office address of all, Lakewood.

We have quarantined twelve cases of contagious disease since March 15th, 1894. The diseases were scarlet fever, diphtheria and typhoid fever. The result has been but one death, and that occurred at the hospital of the Lakewood Hotel. There has been no contagious disease reported in the last six weeks.

Town principally supplied by public water.

Drainage, fair.

Garbage carted away by the farmers.

There are three public schools in the township.

There are three cemeteries in the township.

JOHN SHEARMAN,  
Sanitary Inspector.

## LITTLE EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Joseph I. Smith, President; C. W. Palmer, James Rose, Alexander Cowperthwaite, Assessor; Theo. T. Price, M.D., Clerk of Board. Post-office address of all, Tuckerton.

The health of the township has been exceptionally good during the year. No cases have arisen requiring the Board of Health to act.

THEO. T. PRICE,  
Clerk.

## MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

William Montgomery, C. A. Wilbur, David Webb, O. C. Johnson, Frank Brower, M.D., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Manchester.

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**OCEAN COUNTY—Continued.**

Increased attention is given each year to sanitary matters.

Dr. Brower met with the Board early in the spring to give advice in regard to a place likely to need drainage, and other matters pertaining to the general health of the village.

Fifteen cases of diphtheria occurred last spring; complaint was made to the Board and measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease, which proved successful.

O. C. JOHNSON,  
Secretary.

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**OCEAN TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

William B. Wilkins, Charles F. Jones, John M. Couch; Z. H. Wilkins, Secretary. Post-office address of all, Watertown.

The general health of Ocean township is good. There have not been any contagious diseases this year, and very little sickness of any kind. Water-supply is from driven wells mostly. Drainage, good. Location, along Barnegat bay.

Z. H. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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**PLUMSTEAD TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

G. W. Ivins, Jr., T. Hartshorn, Wm. A. Parker, Howard Allen, M.D.; D. W. Bussoni, Clerk. Post-office address of all, New Egypt.

No prevalent diseases. Health of people good. Two complaints received and ordered abated.

D. W. BUSSONI,  
Clerk.



## LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

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### OCEAN COUNTY—*Continued.*

#### STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

S. B. Irwin, M.D., Manahawkin; Chas. H. Cranmer, Manahawkin; Thos. H. Letts, Manahawkin; Lewis A. Cranmer, Mayeta; John B. Courtney, Secretary, Manahawkin.

Population, 1,100.

Light sandy soil; surface drainage.

Water-supply from wells.

Garbage composted and used as manure in fertilizing.

No diseased animals.

No special diseases; remarkably healthy.

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#### UNION TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Dr. Edmund Bennett, Emmer R. Wills, Joseph A. Pharo, George H. Vannott, Andrew F. Kilpatrick. Post-office address of all, Barnegat.

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#### BOROUGH OF LAVALLETTE.

We have no organized Board.

There seems to be nothing to report regarding Lavallette. It is but a small summer resort of about 30 buildings. But few persons reside there during the year. We are careful regarding cesspools, requiring them to be built of brick and cemented. There is no drainage.

The place is so small that no precautions regarding health are required other than those concerning cesspools.

CHAS. C. EARECKSON,  
Mayor.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

## PASSAIC COUNTY.

## ACQUACKANOOK TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J. H. Merselus, Clifton; D. H. Schoonmaker, Richfield; Nicholas Fredericks, Lyndhurst; C. F. Hemmenway, Health Inspector.

Population, about 1,500.

Drainage, natural, and with ditches.

Water-supply, wells and cisterns.

Drainage into cesspools, or by natural ways.

No public grounds.

Frame houses, in most cases occupied by owner.

Oil used entirely.

Garbage is taken care of by each individual, and is generally placed on manure pile, or burned in stove.

Diseases of animals, none.

Six public schools; four churches.

Have made no sanitary improvements. Attended to all calls, and the health of township is good.

C. F. HEMMENWAY,  
Assessor.

## LITTLE FALLS TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Richard Casson, Charles H. Booth, Richard Jacobus; R. W. Finbech, Assessor; E. A. Keeler, M.D., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Little Falls.

No public water-supply.

No sewers. Cesspools open bottom and sides; emptied by buckets and spread on farm land.

No markets.

No epidemics.

PASSAIC COUNTY—*Continued.*

No new manufactories. A nuisance from a fat-rendering establishment was abated, by order of the Court.

No ordinances since last report.

No sanitary improvements, except abatement of fat-rendering establishment.

We have no reports of contagious diseases.

October 2d, 1894, date of last meeting.

E. A. KEELER, M.D.,  
Health Inspector.

## MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John Lotz, Chairman, Haledon; Adam Vreeland, Treasurer, North Paterson; William D. Wilson, Little Falls; Sylvester Utter, M.D., North Paterson; William D. Berdan, Secretary, Paterson; Dr. Sylvester Utter, Health Inspector.

Water-supply is from wells, springs, cisterns and brooks. A large majority of the inhabitants get their water-supply from wells.

No system of drainage other than natural surface drainage. Cellars are dry, as a rule. The water level is such as to secure dry cellars. No swamps to any extent in the township. No malaria the past year.

Houses generally have cellars. A very few have basements occupied. Cellars are used for storage of vegetables. There are some six or eight houses with more than two families. There is a yearly house-to-house inspection in some parts of the township.

There are no sewers in Manchester township. Cesspools are in every imaginable form; are cleaned often and kept as clean as possible.

There have been no prevalent diseases among animals the past year. The Assessor inquires each year as to losses of animals and as to contagious diseases.

Slaughter-houses are inspected and are found in good order.

Our Board has passed ordinances.

No alms-houses. No hospitals in township. The Roman Catholic Society have an Orphan Asylum for girls in township.

PASSAIC COUNTY—*Continued.*

There are three cemeteries in Manchester.

We have cards printed and send a supply to each physician in Paterson and vicinity, and when they are called upon to attend a case of contagious disease, they are requested to notify the medical member of the Board within twenty-four hours, and then he, the doctor of the Board, investigates immediately and orders the house placarded, and when the patient gets well or dies the house is fumigated and cleansed and all precaution taken to stamp out the disease. Vaccination is attended to as the law requires.

Dwelling-houses are heated with stoves, heaters, and some are heated with open fire grates.

November, 1893, there were 21 cases of diphtheria reported and three cases of scarlet fever. Since that time there have been four cases of diphtheria and three cases of scarlet fever reported.

We have granted two permits to slaughter cattle, sheep and swine. We have ordered nuisances abated and seen that the order was obeyed. We have investigated complaints when made, and if we found cause for complaint, we have given advice and instruction in several cases and found that the people have profited thereby.

The last meeting of the Board for the year ending October 1st, 1894, was held September 4th, 1894.

*Special Inquiries for 1894.*

1. The Board requires that such notice of contagious diseases shall be given.

2. Such reports are uniformly made, we believe.

3. When such report is received, the house where the disease is located is immediately quarantined and when the patient recovers or dies the house is fumigated.

4. Does your Board cleanse apartments? We have had one such case at Haledon. We investigated the house after the funeral and found some of the rooms in a filthy state. Filthy rags and dirt had accumulated. Rags were hidden in corners and recesses, so we had the rags and filth removed and buried and the house cleaned and fumigated.



PASSAIC COUNTY—*Continued.*

## CITY OF PASSAIC.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Percy H. Terhune, M.D., President; C. A. Crane, Secretary; G. Delaney, Rev. R. M. Offord; B. G. Volger, Treasurer; Chas. Denholm; G. J. Van Schott, M.D., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Passaic.

Population, about 20,000.

Water-supply is by gravity through pipes from upper Passaic river (above the falls). Exact number of wells not known, but they are gradually filled in, while no new ones are dug. All tenement houses have a supply of city water.

The drainage is for the largest part natural toward the Passaic river. The Dundee section, being the most flat, has an entire sand foundation. The Waring system of sewers gives perfect satisfaction, but does not carry the rain-water, which is disposed of by the gutters and in some places by rain-water sewers. During the year two unsightly and ill-smelling drains, which were nearly converted into open sewers, have been condemned by the Board, and deflected into the regular sewer system.

The plumbing in the city is under strict supervision of the Plumbing Inspector, who devotes his entire time to that work. The highest class of work only is approved of, and the code strictly followed. Even in cases where a temporary cesspool is needed on account of there being no sewer in the street, the plumbing is required to be so constructed that no alterations are needed when connected with sewer.

The garbage question is not solved satisfactorily. The present contractor disposes of it on two public dumping grounds, and collects it in the old way. The Board of Health has agitated the matter, and an ordinance has been passed providing for separation of ashes and garbage, new iron-covered carts, etc., while there is a prospect of getting an apparatus to burn the garbage. The Board hopes to be able to report more substantially next year.

There are no slaughter-houses or abattoirs in the city limits, and all stables and butcher shops are under strict supervision of the Veterinary Inspector, who is also a salaried officer of the

PASSAIC COUNTY—*Continued.*

Board. In several instances he has detected tainted meat and brought the venders to trial.

A fine new school building has been built, instead of School No. 4, which is now converted into a school for manual training. The new school building is of brick, ventilated and heated by the improved Smead-Wills system. The High School building had the old system, which later will be condemned by the Board of Health as not satisfactory. Schools Nos. 2, 3 and 5 are not connected with the sewer, while No. 1 has a vault with Royal Flush apparatus. It is contemplated to have all schools properly provided and connected, but the increase in population is such that the Board of Education has not been able to provide properly in that direction, as there are now three stores used for school-rooms to accommodate the overflow from the six schools and large parochial school. A new sixteen-room school building is in contemplation.

The almshouse and farm I described before. Very little use is made of it. The Emergency Hospital and dispensary, the Orphans' Home and the Day Nursery are all doing well, while the directors of the main hospital (to be) have 21 city lots, the plans and specifications, and \$5,000 cash towards the building.

There is one cemetery within the city limits, and three located in Bergen county, one-half mile from the city. Burials are conducted by nine undertakers, only by permits from the Registrar of Vital Statistics.

The Health Code, which has very often been practically tested in our courts, was found to be legally defective in several points, hence a good many changes and additions have been made. A committee of the Board now has charge of a total revision of the code. All health ordinances are strictly enforced and about \$100 in fines collected. All deaths, births and marriages are regularly reported. In case of contagious diseases, the house is quarantined by placard, which has proven satisfactory. The Health Inspector, however, has the power to employ guards, if necessary. Vaccination in the schools is compulsory, and attended to by the Board of Education.

The sanitary expenses were estimated last year at \$2,500, and the appropriation made accordingly. The fines and fees over



PASSAIC COUNTY—*Continued.*

this swelled the amount to \$3,000, of which the Board had a surplus of \$500 at the end of the fiscal year, leaving the actual expenses \$2,500.

There have been no prevalent diseases during the past year, the total being forty-two, of which sixteen were diphtheria and twenty-six scarlet fever. Twenty-seven recovered, thirteen died and the others not reported.

The aim of the Board during the past year, as before, has been to solve the garbage problem; to separate the source of drinking water and the place of deposit of fecal matter as far as possible, and to enforce the Health Code to the letter, if necessary, in order to insure the cleanliness of the city and the health of its inhabitants.

W. J. VAN SCHOTT, M.D.,  
Health Officer.

## CITY OF PATERSON.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

James Mills, Esq., President; Frank E. Agnew, M.D., John T. Pollitt, Esq., Theo. Y. Kinne, M.D., James P. McNair, Esq., Philander A. Harris, M.D., J. L. Leal, M.D., Board of Health.

Our sanitary history during the past year has been an uneventful one. No epidemic has visited us and our efforts have been mainly expended carrying on the routine work of the Board.

*Contagious and Infectious Disease.*

We have had about the usual number of cases of scarlet fever, with, as has been usual of late years, a low death rate. Diphtheria has been the most prevalent disease of this class and has had a high death rate. For some years now a malignant type of this disease has prevailed among us, and as yet a promise of decreasing virulence does not appear. About fifty per cent. of the cases occurred within three months in the so-called "New Holland" district and constituted a local epidemic of some severity.

*PASSAIC COUNTY—Continued.*

The closing of schools and a general cleaning up were the means the most effective in suppressing it. The drainage of the section being bad, an effort was made by this Board (as had been repeatedly made before,) to secure the building of sewers. This effort failed through the opposition of the property owners of the district and the unwillingness of the Board of Public Works to put them in against their wishes. It is to be hoped, however, that this spirit of opposition to sanitary improvements may not leave that section in its present condition much longer.

Of typhoid fever we have had about the usual number of cases, some forty cases of which were traced directly to the water of a badly polluted "artesian" well opposite 87 Jersey street. The death rate has been somewhat higher than has been usual with us in this disease.

Four cases of smallpox were introduced into the city from various sources during the year. By prompt removal and isolation of patients, quarantine of premises and persons infected, and observation of persons who might have been exposed, the disease was suppressed in all the cases with no secondary development.

*Sewage System.*

Notwithstanding the financial stringency which interfered materially with the work, there were yet some six miles of sewers built last year. Most important were the finishing of the "East-side" main sewer, and the beginning of a large trunk sewer which will drain the southern section of the city, an improvement long urged by this Board. Notwithstanding the good work accomplished, we regret to say that the most important from a sanitary point of view, viz: the condition of the river which receives the contents of all these sewers, has not been taken up.

*Collection and Disposal of Garbage.*

Our greatest gain in a sanitary way during the past year has been the improvement in the collection of garbage. The Paterson Sanitary Company has at last undertaken the collection



PASSAIC COUNTY—*Continued.*

themselves, as advocated in our last report, and the result has answered all our expectations. The work is now well and thoroughly done, and judging from the fact that a complaint is now a rarity, to the satisfaction of the citizens. The disposal works have also been run in a satisfactory manner, destroying 3,289 tons of garbage during the year.

*Contagious Diseases.*

In conclusion we wish to impress the necessity of a hospital for the care of cases of contagious disease.

The day of the old-fashioned "Pest House" has passed by, fortunately for humanity, and in this age of the world, for a city of the size and importance of Paterson, not to be properly provided in this respect, is certainly no credit to us. Our present institution, intended only for smallpox, is utterly unfit for the purpose as regards buildings, water-supply, heating and equipment.

It is our earnest desire that some means to supply this necessity may be found during the coming year.

JOHN L. LEAL, A.M., M.D.,  
Health Officer.

JOSEPH B. MILLS,  
Secretary.

## POMPTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J. C. Morgan, M.D., Pompton Lakes; H. J. Smith, Pompton Lakes; D. A. Wheeler, Erskine; John F. Sisco, Butler; Lemuel Van Ness, Assessor, Pompton; J. C. Morgan, Health Inspector.

The water-supply for Pompton township is from wells and springs.

The contents of cesspools and out-houses is mixed with earth and ashes and used for fertilizer.

There are seven public schools in the township.

We have four public burial grounds.

268      **REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.**

**PASSAIC COUNTY—Continued.**

The public health is good.  
Stoves, hot air and steam.  
We have had five or six cases of scarlet fever.

JOHN F. SISOO.

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**WAYNE TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Garret Berdan, Jr., Chairman, Mountain View; G. V. Zelif, Secretary, Paterson; George W. Van Ness, Mountain View; William Birchenough, Paterson.

Water-supply from wells and springs.  
No system of drainage other than natural surface drainage.  
Cellars are dry in general. No malaria to any extent the past year.

Houses have cellars, generally used for storing vegetables.

No yearly house-to-house inspection.

No sewers in Wayne township. Privy vaults are generally cleaned each year and contents used as fertilizer.

No prevalent disease among animals this year. Assessor makes inquiry each year as to loss and contagious disease among animals.

No slaughter-houses in township.

Our Board requires, by rule, that notice shall be given when communicable disease occurs within our health district.

I think returns are made regularly, and no complaints to make.

Our Board met in April, organized, and having no business to transact, adjourned.

Met again in November on complaint of a fat-rendering establishment as a nuisance and owner agreed to remove it and we awaited the result and have heard no more from it.

G. V. ZELIFF,  
Secretary.

## LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

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### PASSAIC COUNTY—*Continued.*

#### WEST MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

William W. Eckhart, President; Celestine Tintle, Secretary; Dr. R. G. Maina, Medical Member; Joseph Henion, Joseph H. Schulster, and O. F. Smith, Inspector.

Located in the northern part of New Jersey. Surface generally mountainous.

Water-supply from springs and wells.

Drainage natural and good. No tenement houses. Cellars dry, but principally used for storage of vegetables.

No prevalent disease of cattle reported.

No contagious disease has existed since the organization of this Board.

We have published a code of ordinances in two weekly papers circulated in township; also posted printed slips of ordinances throughout the township.

Our township contains twelve schools, all in good sanitary condition.

Cemeteries are carefully attended to.

From general observation we find the township in a very healthy condition.

We have received but one complaint and that of a water-closet. Notified the owner and it was attended to immediately.

CELESTINE TINTLE,  
Secretary.

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## SALEM COUNTY.

#### ALLOWAY TOWNSHIP.

##### NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Jos. G. Kerlin, Alloway; John Drummond, Alloway; Jos. Garton, Cohansey; J. F. Ayres, Assessor, Alloway; W. L. Ewen, M.D., Alloway.

SALEM COUNTY—*Continued.*

Health Board has not been organized. Whooping cough prevailed to some extent in the early part of the season. Health generally good throughout the township.

J. F. AYERS,  
Assessor.

## LOWER PENNS NECK TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Charles Lindsey, Salem; Richard D. Batten, Pennsville; Francis Stranghn, Pennsville; William H. James, M.D., Pennsville; Ephraim Fowler, Assessor, Pennsville.

We have had no sickness in our township, except scarlatina in a mild form, during the past year, and the Board of Health has not had any work to do. I might state the la-grippe visited our township, but no serious results followed. Our township (lying along the Delaware river) has been a resort for the excursionist of Philadelphia, especially Pennsville, but no contagious disease has been brought to us. We have a very good water-supply from wells at every house, and if kept properly in order no sickness need arise from them.

We have three cemeteries belonging to church property, and we can say that they are well kept.

There is no disease among farm animals except hog cholera in a few cases, and when it does occur it seems to baffle all remedies.

EPHRAIM FOWLER,  
Assessor.

## LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John Anderson, Harmersville; J. Kaesby Smith, Hancocks Bridge; Winfield S. Carll, Canton; Edward S. Brown, Assessor, Canton; Francis B. Harris, M.D., Canton.



SALEM COUNTY—*Continued.*

We have no prevalent diseases of animals.

No slaughter-houses in use during past year.

Manufactories as previously reported, except the addition of three small factories for canning tomatoes.

There have been no contagious diseases throughout the township during the past year. We have been exceedingly healthful. Fever and ague which was so prevalent a year or two back has entirely disappeared.

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MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

E. Smith Bassett, David Fog, Barclay Griscom, Samuel P. Allen, Assessor.  
Post-office address of all, Salem.

The people of this township use well-water. It is good the year round.

Cellars are mostly dry and in good condition.

The houses as a rule have cellars, they are used some for storing vegetables, but not to any great extent. No houses have more than two families.

We have no sewers. Most cesspools have open bottoms and as a rule are either boarded or bricked up at the sides. The contents are either buried or spread on the land.

There has been no prevalent disease this year.

We have no slaughter-houses.

Our schools and other public buildings are in good shape.

The public health laws require property to be kept in good shape; if they are not the Board of Health takes charge.

In case of contagious diseases all necessary caution is taken to prevent spreading of the disease. Most people are vaccinated.

Board has had no cause to make any sanitary improvements the past year.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

## SALEM COUNTY—Continued.

## OLDMANS TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Josiah Crispen, Pedricktown; George Lippincott, Auburn; Frank J. Gavanta, Pedricktown; Levi G. Justice, Pedricktown; H. T. Johnson, Health Inspector.

This township is located along the Delaware river, and separated on the north from Gloucester county by Oldmans creek.

Soil mostly sandy, ground flat, and meadows along the river and creek.

It is an agricultural district.

The water-supply is obtained by wells entirely. Most of the spring water in the wells is hard.

Have no drainage, except by natural water-courses.

The majority of houses are occupied by the owners.

No contagious or special diseases of animals this year.

We have five school-houses in the township, and four cemeteries.

Vital statistics are duly reported.

Health of the community has been for the past year exceptionally good.

Owing to low meadow land in the township, malaria is always more or less prevalent and complicated with other diseases, when present.

## PILEGROVE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John G. Borton, Geo. B. Grier, Charles B. Humphreys; C. H. Richman, Assessor, Woodstown; Dr. L. A. D. Allen, Physician.

Villages are Woodstown, Sharptown and Yorketown.

Topography, undulating. Drainage, tile and surface.

Water-supply by ordinary wells, except in the borough of Woodstown, which has a supply from artesian wells 150 feet deep.

Streets well cared for. Have no public grounds.

SALEM COUNTY—*Continued.*

Houses, principally dwellings. No house inspection.

Mode of lighting, by oil lamps.

Garbage usually fed to poultry and hogs.

Contents of cesspools applied to the soil.

Have had no prevalent disease among animals.

School-houses in good repair and schools well equipped. Have no other public buildings, except a small lock-up in borough of Woodstown.

No prevalent diseases during the year. Have had but little sickness.

Have had no complaints during the year, except from pig-pens and refuse from canning factories.

Have made no sanitary improvements.

C. H. RICHMAN,  
Assessor.

## PITTSBORO TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

R. M. Hitcher, Elmer; W. W. Golder, Centreton; C. P. Atkinson, Palatine; Lewis Whitaker, Assessor.

## BOROUGH OF ELMER.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

C. F. Hitchner, President; A. B. Woodruff, M.D., Inspector; F. Wentzell, Secretary; Adam Kandle, Jr., M. V. Haines, James Creamer; Dr. A. B. Woodruff, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Elmer.

The above members were elected last February by our Borough Council as a Board of Health. We have had several meetings, of which we have the minutes, and attended to everything that came to our notice in regard to the health of our borough. Our town is situated in rather a flat part of the country. We have a run of water right through near the centre, which we have ordered dug deeper and kept clean. A part of it has been done and we hope to finish it soon. Our people, as a general

## SALEM COUNTY—Continued.

thing, are cleanly and healthy, taking pride in their homes. We number about 1,000 inhabitants. We light with coal oil and naphtha lamps. All our water-supply is drawn from wells, each home having its own. Garbage is carted away. We have not had any contagious diseases for several years. Everything will be in first class shape as soon as the run mentioned is deepened and cleaned.

F. WENTZELL,  
Secretary.

## SALEM.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Austin Walton, John P. Sheppard, Thomas Hewes, J. Forman Sinnickson, Lewis Hoetsell, Clinton Bowen; C. M. Sherron, M.D., Physician; William Carney, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Salem.

On Salem creek, about five miles from the Delaware river.

Population, 5,500.

We have sewers on two of our principal streets; the drainage outside of this is poor, the land being flat.

The water-supply is, for drinking purposes, mostly from wells, although some use the city water, which comes from Artesian wells and a small lake about three miles from the city.

No public grounds.

Houses mostly occupied by single families, and inspected occasionally by Inspector.

Lighting is by gas mostly in houses and by electricity in the streets. Stores by both gas and electricity.

Out-houses cared for by individuals. Contents either carted away or buried.

Garbage carted into holes or thrown in creek.

Good public schools.

New cemetery in eastern section of city in good condition and used principally. Four other cemeteries within city limits.

No epidemics, and the health generally good.

Dwellings are mostly heated by hot air heaters and coal stoves. Steam is used in some dwellings and public buildings.

Our Board was re-organized July 5th, 1894, and has been very active since. A number of cases of hog-pens, out-houses, etc.,



SALEM COUNTY—*Continued.*

where they were in very bad condition, have been seen after and the nuisances remedied.

CLINTON BOWEN,  
Secretary.

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## UPPER PENNS NECK TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John M. Bevis, Jos. E. Clark, James Hutchinson, Geo. W. Hewitt, Dr. Bort. Post-office address of all, Pennsgrove.

Board organized November 30th, 1894.

Have held a monthly meeting, but no business or grievances reported. The borough of Pennsgrove having been struck off of said township, we have no village in said township, and therefore have nothing but country farm and tenant houses to deal with. No epidemic or contagious disease of any kind reported in said township during said year.

GEO. W. HEWITT,  
Secretary.

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## UPPER PITTSBORO TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Henry Coombs, Elmer; Israel Newkirk, Thos. Y. Hackett, Joseph Gray, Pittsgrove; Geo. W. Horton Fitch, M.D.

During the early spring our community was visited by an epidemic of measles. We know of no fatal cases, nor serious sequelæ. A number of children have been vaccinated, but a few yet remain who should be vaccinated. Our Board had occasion to order buried the carcass of a cow that had been left in the barnyard to decompose for fertilizer. This, I believe, is the only case of this character that has been brought to the attention of the Township Board of Health.

The out-houses and cesspools of the farmers and town people are looked after, occasionally the Board offering suggestions where needed to correct a defect.

GEO. W. HORTON FITCH, M.D.

## SOMERSET COUNTY.

## BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Ralph Davenport, Chairman, Pluckamin; Erastus Randall, Bedminster; Ellis Tigar, Peapack; E. F. Farrow, M.D., Peapack; J. B. Beekman, M.D. Pluckamin; H. L. Kennedy, Secretary, Gladstone.

No public water-supply. Water for family use is obtained from wells and springs. Water is good and plenty of it. The drainage is very good, the township being hilly. There is no sewerage system. Cellars are dry as a general thing. Land is drained with open ditches and tile under drains. Very little malaria. Most of the houses are built of wood and not very close together, occupied in most cases by farmers. Do not think that there is any occupied by more than two families. Cesspools well built. No diseases of animals. Only two slaughter-houses in township, and those are well cared for, and all the ground in general is well kept.

H. L. KENNEDY,  
Assessor and Secretary.

## BERNARDS TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman, Bernardsville; J. A. Layton, Treasurer, Liberty Corner; Calvin Thompson, Basking Ridge; A. F. Voorhis, M.D., Health Inspector, Basking Ridge; J. A. Whitenack, Jr., Secretary, Mine Brook.

Five meetings have been called during the year. Several reports of nuisances, and we have had but little trouble with the cases reported, as all seem anxious and willing to remove whatever may tend to injure health.

Four cases of scarlatina were reported to the Board during the year. On receipt of the notice the Board took prompt measures,

SOMERSET COUNTY—*Continued.*

and directed that the patients be isolated, which was willingly done by the parties in charge.

Eight cases of diphtheria were reported. The disease was confined to two houses in the village of Bernardsville. The cases were promptly quarantined. Only one case proved fatal.

The mysterious death of four cows at Mine Brook was investigated by the Board and the organs submitted to the chemist, whose analysis demonstrated arsenical poison, administered in the form of paris green and salt. The suspected party is now under bond for her appearance at court.

J. A. WHITENACK, JR.,  
Secretary.

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## BRANCHBURGH TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John G. Sutphin, North Branch Station; Geo. S. Corle, Neshanic Station; Henry S. Van Fleet, Readington; Adonis Nelson, M.D., Neshanic Station; L. T. Schenck, Secretary, Readington.

This Board has no cause for an extended report.

The health of the township has been generally good.

No complaints have been made to the Board of sufficient consequence to require a formal meeting.

L. T. SCHENCK,  
Secretary.

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## BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

A. H. Brokaw, Raritan; Peter Gulick, Raritan; A. L. Stillwell, M.D., Somerville; C. L. Voorhees, Somerville; Peter H. Smith, Bound Brook; A. L. Stillwell, M.D., Health Inspector.

Since our last report we have improved our sanitary condition in several respects. A new building has been erected on the school grounds in Somerville and an addition added to the building used for the instruction of the colored population.

278      **REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.**

**SOMERSET COUNTY—Continued.**

The county jail has been recently plumbed and put in good condition.

Sewers have been laid for a portion of Raritan and somewhat extended in Somerville.

One case of glanders was dealt with. The children in the public schools were ordered vaccinated last winter. The Board requires notice of contagious diseases, and such notice is uniformly made. In case of children the principal of the school is notified and the children are not allowed to return to school without a permit from the attending physician. Cases so reported are quarantined and fumigation and disinfection are done by the Board when not otherwise provided for. Last meeting of Board, July 14th, 1894.

C. L. VOORHEES,  
Secretary.

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**BOROUGH OF SOMERVILLE.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

A. L. Stillwell, President; Geo. W. Anderson, Secretary; J. B. Betts, E. P. Brown, L. T. Reed. Post-office address of all, Somerville.

Owing to fact that we have been so recently organized, we have no report to make.

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**BOROUGH OF BOUND BROOK.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

C. Howard Perry, President; W. S. Negus, Secretary and Treasurer; C. R. P. Fisher, Medical Officer; Chas. McNabb, Inspector; Geo. Stryker; Chas. McNabb, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Bound Brook.

This Local Board would respectfully report:

That all the general conditions of the borough for the last year have been very good, with the possible exception of a slight increase of malaria cases this fall from some unknown causes.



SOMERSET COUNTY—*Continued.*

Nearly all the questions in the schedule having been answered in full last year, and as there have been no changes, it does not seem necessary to go over the same ground again.

We are glad to report that the sewers are under way and that the contractors hope to have them finished by the last of December. Appended is a special report of the borough engineer with all the particulars.

The public school has had steam heating put in, with indirect radiation, and it gives good satisfaction.

The Board has received during the year 17 complaints of nuisances of all kinds, all of which were abated.

Four notices of scarlet fever and three of typhoid fever were received. In no case did the disease spread from the house in which it originated. This Board had the well-water analyzed, and finding it very impure, had the well closed immediately. All the patients recovered.

The Inspector examined, in his general spring inspection, 250 houses, and ordered the out-houses in many instances cleaned and the cesspools emptied.

Dry lime, carbolic acid and copperas was given for disinfecting purposes where the parties were poor and unable to purchase.

*Special Inquiries for 1894.*

Yes, we require report of communicable diseases.

Yes, so far every known case is reported.

The Board orders the floors and walls cleaned and then washed with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

October 10th was the date of last meeting.

CHARLES McNABB,  
Inspector.

W. S. NEGUS,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

*Sewerage System at Bound Brook, N. J.*

The following description of the sewerage system which is now in course of construction in Bound Brook, has kindly been furnished by H. M. Herbert, C. E. :

SOMERSET COUNTY—*Continued.*

The borough of Bound Brook is situated on the north bank of the Raritan river, nineteen miles from its outlet. It has an area of about one and three-tenths square miles, and a population of 2,000. The principal business street is nearly parallel with and only about eleven and one-half feet above the surface of water in the river, at its ordinary stage. This street is approximately level for its entire length. North of this the ground is much higher and undulating. The town has an abundant water-supply, taken from a mountain stream. The water-works were installed in 1889, and, owing to the liberal use of water by the inhabitants, it became imperative that some means be adopted for disposing of the waste-water. The sewerage question was first agitated two years ago, but took no definite shape until October, 1893, when the Council instructed the Engineer to prepare a plan for sewerage Main street, which sewer was also to form a part of a system for the entire borough. This brought the matter fairly before the people, and the Council was soon petitioned to extend the sewers throughout the most thickly-populated portion of the borough. The plans were made, and after the usual amount of opposition and delay, the contract for building the system was awarded on September 4th to Maguire, McKnight & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., for \$19,140. Ground was broken on October 1st, and the contractors are now laying about 600 feet of pipe per day. The material excavated consists of sand and gravel, with light strata of clay. The work is to be completed on or before March 1st, 1895. The plans are for a "separate" system, the utmost care being taken to exclude surface water as much as possible. The crude sewage is discharged directly into the Raritan river at the east boundary line of the borough. It was deemed unnecessary, at present, to treat the sewerage before entering the river. The part of the system now under contract consists of:

- 325 feet of 20-inch cast iron pipe sewer.
- 562 feet of 20-inch vitrified pipe sewer.
- 3,774 feet of 15-inch vitrified pipe sewer.
- 2,391 feet of 12-inch vitrified pipe sewer.
- 2,188 feet of 10-inch vitrified pipe sewer.
- 15,306 feet of 8-inch vitrified pipe sewer.



SOMERSET COUNTY—*Continued.*

89 manholes.

28 lamp holes.

12 Van Vranken flush tanks.

The minimum grades for the different sizes of pipe are as follows:

20-inch pipe, 0.30 per 100.

15-inch pipe, 0.22 per 100.

12-inch pipe, 0.25 per 100.

10-inch pipe, 0.25 per 100.

8-inch pipe, 0.40 per 100.

Manholes are placed at all changes in grade or alignment, and either a manhole or lamphole at distances of not over 300 feet apart along the line of all sewers. Y connections are placed every 25 feet on each side of sewer. The flush tanks are of 250 gallons capacity, and are placed at all "dead" ends of pipe.

All flush tanks, manholes and lampholes are provided with perforated cast iron covers. To prevent the water, in time of freshets in the river, from backing up in the pipes and flooding the cellars on Main street, an automatic valve, with receiving tank and gasoline pump, will be placed near the outlet, and the sewerage will be pumped during the continuance of high water.

The system was designed by and is being constructed under the supervision of H. M. Herbert. By request of the Board of Trade, the plans were submitted to J. J. R. Croes for examination, and were approved by him.

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BOROUGH OF RARITAN.

We have received the following communication:

*Henry Mitchell, M.D., Secretary State Board of Health:*

DEAR SIR—Raritan is governed by a Board of Commissioners. It has no Local Board of Health.

C. F. SMITH.

## SOMERSET COUNTY—Continued.

## FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John Stothoff, Middlebush; John Suydam, Franklin Park; Peter Statta, South Bound Brook; Sanford Snyder, East Millstone; J. Howard Cooper, Health Inspector, Middlebush.

This township has a good location; moderately populated, and a temperate climate.

The township is in good healthy condition.

Like all country sites, there is little more to be stated about it.

The Local Board of Health adopted ordinances three years ago, which require that all communicable diseases be reported to above mentioned Board, who take action on said report, and act according to the advice of the Medical Inspector, which is to quarantine said property and attend to out-door buildings, by the rules that are printed by State Board.

The Board has not met during the last year.

## HILLSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

J. V. D. Smith, Weeton; Mr. Wikoff, Millstone; J. Hoff; A. D. Baird, Frankfort, Assessor; W. H. Merrell, M.D., Secretary.

There are two small slaughter-houses. These have been inspected. Neither one is satisfactory. The worst of the two is about to close up. A circular giving outline of instructions to butchers might be of use.

There are no manufactories, at least on any considerable scale.

The schools are well kept.

Hillsborough is entirely a rural township, there being no village of 150 inhabitants, so there are but few houses of more than two stories and no fire escapes.

There is a well-located cemetery at Neshanic. The burying grounds are for the most part by the churches. Some of these



SOMERSET COUNTY—*Continued.*

are not well located.. The Board of Hillsborough has not issued any code.

The care over contagious diseases is by the physician in charge.

But few houses have other means of ventilation than the windows and chimneys.

Very little summer sickness during the year.

The Board organized in the spring. It was called on to inspect a well, the water of which was spoiled. The owner of the well claimed it was contaminated by a brook belonging to himself, and the brook, he claimed, was contaminated by a neighbor. There was no evidence to support this last statement, and the Board held that it was a private matter and they were not under obligations regarding it. The Board was also called upon to abate nuisances emanating from slaughter-houses in two instances.

W. H. MERRELL,  
Secretary.

## MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Isaac Williamson, Rocky Hill; Jno. S. Hoagland, Griggstown; J. Harvey Stout, Stoutsburg; Arthur Dixon, Assessor, Harlingen; A. B. Mosher, M.D., Griggstown.

Located in the southern part of Somerset county.

Soil, almost entirely red shale. Topography, rolling. Soil nearly all under cultivation.

Water-supply principally from wells.

Houses generally with cellars, largely used for storing vegetables. No inspection.

Lighting generally by kerosene.

No slaughter-houses or abattoirs.

Six schools, all in good order.

Know of but one public cemetery. Several belonging to churches and private parties.

The Board has not exercised any authority in respect to vaccination or contagious diseases.

**SOMERSET COUNTY—Continued.**

No prevalent diseases known to the Board.

Nothing whatever has been done by the Board except organize, and know of nothing calling for action during the year.

JNO. S. HOAGLAND,  
Secretary.

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**NORTH PLAINFIELD TOWNSHIP.**

The township is very small and nearly all of the territory is included in North Plainfield Borough, so that there is nothing to report.

J. H. COOLEY,  
Assessor.

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**BOROUGH OF NORTH PLAINFIELD.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Rev. W. E. Honeyman, President; P. M. French, Andrew Lane, Frank Curtis, Dr. J. H. Carman, Secretary; Frank M. Whiteley, Health Inspector.

North Plainfield has enjoyed another healthy year, having no epidemics, and few sporadic cases of contagious disease.

Have had several cases of tuberculosis in cows reported, which the Board have promptly investigated and reported to the State authorities.

J. H. CARMAN, M.D.,  
Secretary.

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**WARREN TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

John D. Bornmann, Diedrich Ehlen, John Gunten, Peter J. Zeglio, M.D. Peter Newmiller, Assessor. Post-office address of all, Warrenville.

No general system of drainage; the land is drained by blind ditches.

SOMERSET COUNTY—*Continued.*

The general water-supply is from springs, and wells varying in depth. Water in general is good.

There is no sewerage.

Houses are mostly frame buildings.

School-houses are all in good order and are well ventilated.

The buildings are nearly all new.

There have been no prevalent or epidemic diseases during the year. The general health in the township has been good.

PETER NEWMILLER,  
Secretary.

## SUSSEX COUNTY.

## ANDOVER TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Levi H. Space, Chairman of Town Committee, Newton; Benjamin D. Totten, Township Treasurer, Andover; Charles M. Howell, Andover; Jephtha C. Clark, Andover; Green C. Cook, Assessor, Andover.

Source of water-supply, wells, cisterns and springs.

Population, about 400. Greatest number depend upon cisterns for water-supply.

No system of drainage. Cellars usually dry. No swamps near. No sewers.

Houses all have basements or cellars. No tenement houses of more than two families. No house-to-house inspection.

No prevalent diseases.

No complaints of slaughter-house nuisances.

Our Local Board have passed no ordinances.

General health throughout the town and township has been such that special inquiry or investigation have been uncalled for.

Area of township, about 14,000 acres. Population, about 1,100.

No provision made for dealing with contagious diseases.

~~SUNDEL~~ COUNTY—Continued.

Don't think the Board of Health concern themselves as to the sanitary condition of houses, or as to the health of the community.

GREEN O. COOK.

## BYRAM TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Peter D. Smith, Chairman, Waterloo; Robert Slaght, Stanhope; David Stone, Stanhope; Daniel W. Goble, Assessor, Andover; C. K. Davison, Health Inspector, Stanhope.

Drainage, natural and rapid.

Slaughter-houses are kept clean and neat.

There are five school-houses in the township. Four of them have been built in the last four years, with all the modern improvements.

Public health laws are well observed.

No prevailing diseases.

The Board of Health meets, but has had nothing to do this year.

## FRANKFORD TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Linus Clark, Victor Compton, Manning F. Lantz, E. S. Dalrymple, M. D., Health inspector; George Phillips, Assessor. Post-office address of all, Branchville.

## GREEN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Samuel VanSyckle, President, Tranquillity; Wm. Van Riper, Tranquillity; M. S. Hibler, Huntsville; Dr. S. B. Straley, Huntsville; M. W. Northrup, Assessor, Huntsville.



SUSSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

Water supply from springs and wells.

Drainage natural.

Houses have cellars. They are used in the ordinary way and are generally dry.

Yearly house-to-house inspection is not made.

Have no slaughter houses in township.

General health of the township good.

There has been no disease among animals.

Every complaint that has been made has been looked into at once and the cause abated in all cases.

Last meeting of the Board, September 8th, 1894.

M. W. NORTHRUP,  
Assessor.

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HAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Robert G. Kinney, Chairman, Newton; Jacob R. Stoll, Newton; Chas. M. Williams, Bale; Frank Emmans, Assessor, Newton.

This being a small and very healthy township it has been thought unnecessary to go to the expense of a special meeting for the purpose of making a report.

I give above, names of the Board, as required.

FRANK EMMANS,  
Assessor.

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HARDYSTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

James I. Crane, Franklin Furnace; Daniel B. Ross, Stockholm; Dr. J. B. Pellet, Hamburg; Horace E. Rude, Hamburg; John Linn, Health Inspector, Hamburg.

We have not been called upon to investigate any cases of sickness, in fact our township has been unusually healthy.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

SUSSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

## LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Samuel Warbasse, Jacob Maines, John N. Calvin. Post-office address of all, Lafayette.

The Township Committee has not organized as a Board of Health. They think it is not necessary.

NELSON ACKERSON,  
Assessor.

## MONTAGUE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Sanford Nearpass, Tristates, N. Y.; Timothy Shay, Montague; James A. Bunde, Montague; Wm. P. Hornbeck, Assessor, Montague.

There have been no special meetings of the Board the past year. There have been no complaints.

## TOWN OF NEWTON.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Peter S. Decker, Charles S. Steele, Martin E. Hough; George Hardin, Assessor and Secretary; Shepard Voorhees, M.D., President. Post-office address of all, Newton.

The area of the town of Newton is 1,800 acres. A recent census gives a population of 8,250.

The present water-supply is from wells and cisterns. An appropriation of \$110,000 has recently been voted to place a public water plant in the town. The source of supply will probably be one of the lakes in this vicinity.

Drainage is by a few surface drains, some of which are covered over part of their course. The lay of the land is such as to generally insure good drainage and dry cellars.

SUSSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

The streets are kept clean and gutters free from obstructions. Each year since 1891 a portion of the business streets has been macadamized, and granolithic sidewalks laid. The present year the work was sufficiently advanced to make these thoroughfares smooth and attractive driveways.

There are not above six houses in the town occupied by more than two families.

Many of the older houses have basements, in which generally are located the kitchen and dining-room. Most of the houses built in recent years have all living rooms above ground.

There is no sanitary inspection of either public or private houses.

Churches, business houses and some dwellings are lighted by gas. During the year an electric light plant, owned by a private company, has been erected. The streets are well lighted by the use of sixty-three arc lights. The company is at present making preparations for inside lighting.

There is no ordinance in force governing the collection of garbage, nor the cleansing of cesspools and out-houses.

Slaughter-houses are in remote parts of the town, back from the public highways, and are not a source of complaint.

The two shoe factories are substantial brick buildings, well lighted and ventilated. There is no known nuisance in connection with them.

The only public school building is a commodious, well-built structure of stone and brick. Last year four new rooms, as an annex, were added to the building, giving ample accommodations for the 500 pupils who attend there. At the same time the

main building was renovated, and three Smead heating and ventilating furnaces were placed in the basement. By means of these furnaces the building is kept in excellent sanitary condition; wholesome air and an even temperature are maintained throughout.

The county built a new and modern jail in the town two years ago, and due regard was given to sanitary features.

Three well-kept cemeteries are within the town limits. Though

SUSSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

somewhat centrally located, they do not appear to endanger the health of those living near them.

No ordinances have been passed by the present Board of Health.

The last school census gives 808 children of a school age in the district; of these, 368 are reported as unvaccinated. Owing to a recent "small-pox scare," the larger proportion are now vaccinated.

There is no money appropriated for sanitary expenses.

The public health has been good. No epidemic has occurred, and, fortunately for the people, very few, if any, cases of contagious disease have been among them.

*Answers to Special Inquiries for 1894.*

1. The Board does not require communicable diseases to be reported.

4. The Board has not cleansed apartments contaminated by communicable disease.

5. October 1st, 1894, date of last meeting.

SHEPARD VOORHEES, M.D.,  
President.

## SANDYSTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

James M. Stoll, Hainesville; George E. Hursh, Layton; Madison Shay.

## SPARTA TOWNSHIP.

No organized Board.

## STILLWATER TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Joseph L. Hetzel, Stillwater; J. S. Obdyke, Stillwater; Jesse Sherred, Swartswood; David R. Swasey, Fredon; John Wintermute, Middleville.



SUSSEX COUNTY—*Continued.*

This Board has very little to report in addition to what has been presented in former years.

Tuberculosis of cattle made its appearance in a single herd. The board was promptly notified and the owner at once destroyed the two infected cows. The herd has been repeatedly inspected, and is now free from disease.

The Board has passed no ordinances during the year.

There has been few contagious diseases.

Measles and whooping cough have been the only epidemics.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria appeared in a single case.

One case of smallpox appeared in the month of September, which called the Board to active duty. In fact, the Board has little business except to establish quarantine and provide for the proper management of this disease, which, up to this time, shows that the efforts of the Board have been effectual.

The Board is using all available means to secure systematic vaccination. The State School law regarding vaccination has been enforced. And there is a more general feeling of the protection afforded by vaccination.

There have been three regular meetings of the Board. The last meeting was held on October 20th, 1894.

J. S. OBDYKE,  
Secretary.

## VERNON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Abram Van Winkle, Assessor, Glenwood; Benson F. Snyder, Glenwood; A. P. Shaw, Vernon; John S. Drew, Vernon; Carlos Allen, M.D., Vernon, Health Inspector.

We have no organization, consequently no report.

ABRAM VAN WINKLE.

## WANTAGE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

F. V. R. McCoy, S. M. Parcell, Brice Roy, Jacob Swartwout. Post-office address of all, Deckertown.

292      **REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.**

**SUSSEX COUNTY—Continued.**

The township is traversed by mountains and valleys extending northeast and southwest.

School buildings are as good as the average of other adjoining townships; some need repairing.

Our township being composed of farmers, having no town under its jurisdiction, there is little cause for action being taken.

We have organized our Town Committee with the Assessor in the Board of Health, and have had occasion to do but little. The village of Deckertown, during the past summer, have dumped their filth and garbage in the township, and from the complaint of some of the citizens, we were obliged to prohibit its continuance. This is all the complaint that has been made.

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**BOROUGH OF DECKERTOWN.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Edward C. Tuttle, President; William Barkman, Secretary; H. D. VanGaasbeek, M.D., Inspector; J. W. C. Carber, Evi A. Wilson; H. D. VanGaasbeek, M.D., Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Deckertown.

Located in northern part of Sussex county, on high ground.

Population 1,200.

Slate soil. Natural drainage, good.

No public supply.

No complete report can be made, as the Local Board was appointed and organized on 18th inst.

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**WALPACK TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Martin Hull, Flatbrookville; Nicholas Tillman, Walpack Centre; Cornelius D. Gunn, Walpack Centre.

We have no Board of Health. The above named are the members of Town Committee. I have nothing to report different from last year.

J. W. BUNNELL,  
Assessor.

## UNION COUNTY.

## CLARK TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

George Cordes, Chairman; Albert Lambert, Isaac Terhune, F. P. Bullman, Assessor; Dr. W. E. Cladek, Medical Member. Post-office address of all, Rahway.

We have nothing new to report. We have had no contagious diseases the past year, very little sickness and but few deaths.

There seems to be no occasion for Board meetings, therefore, we have had none since the organization.

F. P. BULLMAN,  
Assessor.

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## CRANFORD TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Edmund B. Horton, President; Nathaniel R. Foster, Lucius Bradley, Philip Jahn, Joseph Severance, J. K. MacConnell, M.D., Edward S. Crane, Assessor. Post-office address of all, Cranford.

There is nothing new to report this year. The health of the township is good. We have no cemeteries. Population about 2,000. The Board met on three occasions to hear complaints; the last on June 19th.

EDWARD S. CRANE,  
Secretary.

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## ELIZABETH CITY.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John W. Whelan, President; Wm. A. M. Mack, M.D., Norton L. Wilson, M.D., R. I. Montfort, M.D., City Physician; John I. Donohue, I. I. Manning, City Clerk and Secretary; E. G. Putnam, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Elizabeth.

UNION COUNTY—*Continued.*

Repairing of streets has been constantly carried on during the year, with the exception of a short time during the winter. Most of the public parks have been very much improved, and men constantly employed to care for them.

There has been quite a large number of private houses and several of the finest business blocks in the city erected during the past year. Grade crossings of the two railroads have been practically abolished by the elevation of the Pennsylvania railroad tracks and depression of the streets to pass under the tracks of the Central railroad.

Garbage is taken outside of city limits; contents of water-closets and cesspools to almshouse farm.

We have eight public schools, five Catholic schools, one high school and a number of private schools.

Health Inspector visits all cases of contagious diseases, disinfects and quarantines when necessary. Vaccination is compulsory.

The smallpox epidemic, including free vaccination, cost the city about \$6,000. Other sanitary expenses as before.

There has been a vast improvement in ventilation.

No. of cases of smallpox reported .....	30
No. of cases of diphtheria reported.....	29
No. of cases of scarlet fever reported .....	59
No. of cases of measles reported.....	150
No. of cases of typhoid fever reported .....	38

The Board has caused the construction of sewers in several streets. Owing to relaying tracks for the trolley system the streets have been constantly torn up, thus making it impossible for them to be kept in good condition. Aside from this the streets and gutters have been in much better condition than for the past few years. The present Street Commissioner has paid more attention to notices from the Health Inspector than his predecessors, and we see the good effects from it.

On the 6th of last November, at midnight, the first cases of smallpox were reported. There were but three fatal cases out of the thirty that we had. One of those was a child who had been ill for some days before a physician was called, and died before it could be removed. Another, a tramp, who would have died



UNION COUNTY—*Continued.*

without the aid of smallpox; the third, a child that was reported as having measles by a physician down town and was in the house for four days before a physician was sent for, who found it to be a bad case of smallpox. By activity on the part of all concerned the epidemic was soon under control. During the months of August and September we had a slight epidemic of typhoid fever, owing to the unprecedented dry weather. The water in wells in this city, as well as in other portions of the country, became very low, and the cause of the epidemic was directly traceable to the use of polluted water from wells. The first outbreak occurred on Rahway avenue. There were some twelve or fifteen cases where the people used water from one well. All the wells that supplied water for twenty families on the avenue from Union street to the Pennsylvania railroad were closed, and the owner introduced the city water. Nearly all the cases on Fulton and East Ferry streets were traced to one well, from which they all drew water. This well was also closed. There were 38 cases reported, but from all data available there were probably 60 cases in the city. But few were fatal, the majority of them being of a very mild type. The disease has now nearly disappeared. I have occasional reports of isolated cases. Aside from the smallpox and typhoid epidemics, we have been tolerably free from contagious diseases during the past year.

E. G. PUTNAM,  
Health Inspector.

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FANWOOD TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Wm. Terry, Inspector, Plainfield; L. W. Miller, Scotch Plains; A. B. Downer, Fanwood; John Robison, Scotch Plains; F. W. Westcott, M.D., Secretary, Fanwood.

We have very little to report this year. No prevalent diseases; perhaps a little more malarial trouble than in former years, especially along the brook which is the boundary line of portions of Somerset and Union counties. Here the dry summers, in connection with deposits from mills and sewage from Glen

UNION COUNTY—*Continued.*

Side Park, have caused much trouble. Along this stream I have noticed during the dry season several cases of bowel trouble; no fatal cases.

In Fanwood proper the question of sewerage has engaged the attention of the Board. We ordered a house-to-house inspection, having each cesspool cleansed, and in many cases filters were made for the overflow, which, as a temporary means, seemed to correct all bad odors.

Only a portion of the township has water-supply other than wells and cisterns. This portion is Fanwood, where about thirty houses receive water-supply from the Plainfield Water Company. This comes from driven wells. The water is hard, and is considered very pure and good. The remainder of the township depend on wells and a very few on cisterns for their water-supply. The cesspools in a portion of the township are made with open bottoms, and in Fanwood proper they are mostly cemented sides and bottom, and are emptied by overflow pipes into a second and sometimes a third cesspool, from which the water or contents flow into a filter.

In a few instances we have had trouble about the removal and burial of dead animals.

Our people are prompt to amend any cause for complaint, and and seem willing to help the Local Board in all things pertaining to the health of the community.

F. W. WESTCOTT, M.D.,  
Secretary.

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TOWNSHIP OF LINDEN AND LINDEN BOROUGH.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

William H. Donalson, Chairman, Linden; Frank B. Stimson, Linden; James W. Hope, Roselle; J. Hampton Eddy, Tremley; Henry C. Van Der Hoef, Roselle; Robert A. Shotwell, Rahway; John F. Spinning, Elizabeth; Daniel W. Reynolds, Roselle; Dr. Henry C. Pierson, Health Physician, Roselle; Milton C. Loudon, Health Inspector, Linden; John A. Etheridge, Secretary, Linden.



UNION COUNTY—*Continued.*

## LINDEN BOROUGH BOARD OF HEALTH.

Edward Gulager, Chairman; John A. Etheridge, Secretary; Oscar Gesner, Ferd. Blancke, Fred. G. Blancke, Parmenus Rue, A. Ernst Knopf; Milton C. Loudon, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Linden.

In the borough of Linden and all parts of the township, with the exception of Roselle, unusual good health has prevailed during the year. At Roselle there has been some half dozen cases of typhoid, as well as some cases of typhoid-malaria, all of which have been of a mild form.

*Water-Supply.*—At present is obtained solely from wells. In the near future we anticipate a supply from artesian wells, the Township Committee having granted a franchise to a private corporation for the purpose of supplying the township and borough.

*Drainage.*—Natural. Cellars generally dry.

*Houses.*—One tenement house in borough of Linden, containing six families. All others occupied by private families only. Inspection made upon complaint.

*Cesspools.*—Mostly air-tight, and the excreta is removed by horse and cart, and, as a rule, buried in the earth and in some few cases used as a fertilizer.

*Animals.*—No diseases prevailing among cattle, horses or swine.

*School-Houses.*—Our school-houses are in an excellent sanitary condition.

*Health Laws.*—The Local Board of Health has adopted a code of ordinances, as recommended by the State Board, which will be rigidly enforced if found necessary.

*Vital Statistics.*—Physicians, nurses and undertakers are very derelict in making returns, as per Section 13, Act of 1887.

*Diseases.*—There have been no contagious diseases, except at Roselle. All precautionary measures were taken to limit the same. I would also report a number of cases of mumps and whooping cough, which were prevalent both in the township and borough during the summer months.

*Remarks.*—The general health of the township and borough at the present writing is unusually good. My attention has been called, as Health Inspector, to some extent, to compel private

UNION COUNTY—*Continued.*

property owners to adopt a proper mode of drainage (house) where private dwellings are concerned, and have met with fair success. We have had quite a number of nuisances reported during the past six months, but as yet have not been compelled to prosecute offenders.

JOHN A. ETHERIDGE,  
Secretary.

MILTON C. LOUDEN,  
Health Inspector.

## NEW PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

John M. Badgley, New Providence; Lewis E. Bergmiller, Berkeley Heights; John R. Burnett, Jr., Chairman, New Providence; A. M. Cory, M.D., Health Inspector.

A few cases of scarlet fever occurred in the past winter, but the spreading of the disease was successfully prevented. There was cholera to a noticeable extent during the summer, but tractable. Fevers have assumed an intermittent form, easily eradicated.

No "Code" adopted.

Inspection has been made of a number of complaints.

A. M. CORY, M.D.,  
Inspector.

## CITY OF PLAINFIELD.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR,

George W. Rockfellow, President; Lemuel W. Serrell, Henry B. Newhall, Geo. W. Endicott, M.D., H. O. Newman, Secretary; Marvin M. Dunham, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Plainfield.

The Board of Health has met with regularity and considered carefully all matters of sanitary interest and have acted promptly in all emergency cases. The health condition of the city compares very favorably with that of previous years. No alarming contagious diseases have prevailed.



UNION COUNTY—*Continued.*

The percentage of deaths among children from scarlet fever and diphtheria has been very small.

Water-supply is from artesian wells and furnished by the Water-supply Company. The public schools are now supplied from this source and it is also being steadily introduced into private dwellings.

Drainage has mostly been effected by cesspools, but the city is now being effectually supplied with sewers.

Garbage matter and out-house collection is disposed of by licensed scavengers.

Diseases among animals have not prevailed to any alarming extent.

Plumbing ordinance now being considered in anticipation of the completion of the sewerage system.

The Inspector has made 677 inspections. 618 cesspools and 377 vaults have been emptied.

H. O. NEWMAN,  
Secretary.

## CITY OF RAHWAY.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Chas. B. Holmes, M.D., President; H. Page Hough, M.D., John M. Randolph, M.D., H. B. Rollinson, Daniel K. Ryno; S. Rusling Ryno, Secretary and Inspector; A. E. Jewell, Assistant Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Rahway.

There is nothing much to report this year. General information with reference to location, climate, sanitary laws and requirements, water-supply, sewers, etc., has been heretofore reported. Plans are being considered for an extension of our sewer system during the coming year. The past year has been generally healthful, no contagious or infectious diseases being prevalent. A few cases of scarlet fever have been recently reported, but not in any sense an epidemic.

A house-to-house inspection was made last spring, and wherever nuisances were found to exist steps were taken to abate them.

S. RUSLING RYNO,  
Secretary and Inspector.

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.****UNION COUNTY--Continued.****SPRINGFIELD.****NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Edward D. Williams, J. J. Hoff, Albert P. Carter, Abner P. Stiles, T. W. Harris, M.D.; T. W. Harris, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Springfield.

The general health of the township has been unusually good during the past year. There have been no contagious diseases, with the exception of two cases of scarlet fever; both mild.

There have been but very few complaints made to the Board. The sanitary condition of the dwellings in the township will compare favorably with most country towns.

The Board has met as often as seemed necessary.

T. W. HARRIS, M.D.

**SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.****NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Chas. S. Day, Parker W. Page, Dr. Wm. H. Risk, Wm. H. Lawrence, Jas. W. Reeves, J. J. Lane, Acting Secretary and Inspector; J. J. Lane, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Summit.

Natural drainage. Plumbing partly controlled by Board.

All garbage taken out of township.

Out-houses and cesspools water tight, within 100 feet of water-supply.

The Board has adopted a new code of ordinances, one section which prevents owners of lands to have sunken lots on marsh lands.

**UNION TOWNSHIP.****NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

D. H. Beach, Union; William A. Allen, Hilton; Thomas Grey, Union; D. Hobart Sayre, Union.

UNION COUNTY—*Continued.*

We have the pleasure to report that the condition of the public health has been exceptionally good during the year past.

No diseases have been epidemic, and but few complaints of existing nuisances have been received. Our rule is to serve notice on all parties complained of to abate the nuisance within a given time, or penalty will be imposed. The drouth affected the water-supply in some sections.

Our rule is that notice must be given when communicable disease occurs, and most of the physicians comply. Action is taken on such reports when thought necessary.

In cases of contagious diseases the premises are disinfected, and any clothing or articles deemed dangerous are burned.

Our last regular meeting was held June 4th, 1894, but complaints are always noticed by our individual members without the expense of a regular meeting, unless the case is thought to be grave enough to warrant the same.

Our ordinances and rules are on the lines laid down by the copy issued by the State Board.

D. HOBART SAYRE,  
Secretary.

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WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Martin Wells, Charles F. Connant, Nathaniel B. Gardner, Jos. B. Harrison, M.D., John M. C. Marsh. Post-office address of all, Westfield.

Public school buildings are inspected monthly.

Report of contagious diseases is required. Such reports are usually made through the medical attendant; isolation is secured; contagious disease cards are put in a prominent place on the house and not removed until fumigation and cleaning is done.

Fumigation not done by the Board, but by attendant. All children from houses containing contagious disease are excluded from school. Vaccination is recommended, but not compulsory. Usual number of cases of pneumonia during winter.

Diarrhœal trouble with dysenteric tendencies was quite prevalent during the summer.

302      **REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.**

**UNION COUNTY—Continued.**

Malarial fever rather more frequent than during past year.  
No epidemic.

We have had a brook cleaned out; compelled emptying of cesspools and cleaning out water-closets. We forbid emptying dirty or waste water into gutters or running streams, and compelled the building of many cesspools.

Upon complaint of nuisance the subjects are investigated and official notice promptly sent to offending parties to abate said nuisance within a certain number of days.

The entire village is inspected each year and reported upon, and unsanitary conditions are corrected.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,  
Secretary.

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**WARREN COUNTY.**

**ALLAMUCHY TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Samuel H. Drake, Mathias Hibler, C. M. Townsend, B. A. Hendershot, E. J. Harden; C. M. Townsend, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Allamuchy.

Location, on the side of Allamuchy mountain.

Climate is fresh and bracing.

Population, between 500 and 600.

About four-fifths of the township is a rolling table-land with the mountain on the southeast, with vast mineral resources; the rest low meadows and swamps, but well drained.

Water-supply by private wells and springs.

No public system of drainage.

Roads are in good condition. A great improvement is being made by graveling.

Houses are well-built frame structures.

Out-houses are cleaned when necessary and contents buried.

No disease of animals as far as heard from.



WARREN COUNTY—*Continued.*

No slaughter-houses.

Four school-houses; no other public buildings.

No diseases of a more serious nature than colds.

There has not been a complaint made to the Board of Health this year. The people are in general good health, and are alive to the importance of good sanitary conditions favoring good health, so it left us nothing in particular to do.

BENJ. A. HENDERSHOT.

Clerk.

## BLAIRSTOWN TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

E. C. Hoagland, Chairman, Vail; W. B. Sigler, Clerk, Blairstown; H. O. Carhart, M.D., Blairstown; Wm. C. Howell, Blairstown; J. J. Linaberry, Blairstown; Nathan Alpaugh, Blairstown; H. O. Carhart, Health Inspector.

Location, along Paulins Kill creek, six miles east of Blue Mountains. Population, 1,700. Climate changeable.

Limestone soil. Drainage not good. Surface conditions bad.

Public water-supply. But a number of wells used which are bad, owing to surface-water emptying therein.

The main street in the village of Blairstown is in a very bad state; some parts of it seldom dry.

One house has been condemned on account of uncleanness.

Garbage is dumped in suburbs. Out-houses emptied and contents drawn away at night.

Slaughter-houses were in bad shape previous to organization of Health Board.

Nine school-houses; six good, three bad. The public school building in the village of Blairstown should be condemned.

Cemeteries and burial grounds all right.

Board passed an ordinance, and Health Inspector has done some good work in cleaning up out-houses, etc.

The Assessor collects vital statistics.

Only one case of quarantine, which was in a case of scarlet fever in a public institution. Patient was isolated, and disease prevented from spreading. A large number were vaccinated during past summer, owing to small-pox case six miles away.

304      **REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.**

**WARREN COUNTY—Continued.**

Whooping cough, and two cases of diphtheria have occurred.

An ordinance sent out by State Board was passed, and a number of out-houses were cleaned and pig-styes removed to suburbs of village. Also public buildings were inspected and drainage improved. Several wells condemned and also slaughter-houses.

W. B. SIGLER,  
Clerk.

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**FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

James K. Smith, New Village; Elisha Beers, New Village; J. M. Huffman, Asbury; Dr. Samuel Johnson, Asbury; W. F. Pursel, New Village.

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**FRELINGHUYSEN TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

Price Sticles, Johnsonburg; Geo. Lundey, Johnsonburg; Geo. B. Armstrong, Marksboro; A. L. Cook, Assessor, Marksboro.

Very hilly country.

About 900 population.

Drainage, moderately good.

Mostly wells used.

Garbage mostly thrown in highway or out in the back lot.

Five churches.

Four cemeteries.

There has been nothing done, for there has been no organized Board.

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**GREENWICH TOWNSHIP.**

**NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.**

H. H. Stone, Stewartville; F. H. Metler, Stewartville; Enos E. B. Beatty, M.D., Stewartville; Philip Hance, Bloomsbury; William Sherrer, Secretary, Bloomsbury.

WARREN COUNTY—*Continued.*

## HARDWICK TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Geo. B. Armstrong, Marksboro, Chairman; Geo. Lundy, Johnsonburg; Price Sticles, A. L. Cook, Assessor, Marksboro.

There is no organized Board of Health.

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## BOROUGH OF HACKETTSTOWN.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Geo. W. Smith, President; Jas. Tamblyn, Vice-President; A. W. Cutler, Dr. A. E. Martin, Dr. J. S. Cook, Judson Martenis, Thos. Nolan, J. M. Everitt, Health Inspector. Post-office address of all, Hackettstown.

Water-supply from a reservoir owned by the town. Nearly all the houses take it. It is never discolored; has no iron taste; soft. It is very good at all seasons of the year. Reservoirs and pipes are cleaned occasionally, but very few, if any, depend on wells or cisterns.

Surface drainage. Water-level is such as to secure dry cellars. No malaria.

Houses generally have cellars. About a dozen houses of more than two families. No yearly house-to-house inspection.

Refuse dumped in unused streets, and excreta disposed of in cesspools and privies.

No prevalent diseases this year. Assessor does not inquire as to losses of animals and as to contagious diseases. No registry of persons keeping horses, cows, hogs, etc.

No slaughter-houses in borough limits.

No new manufactories, or nuisances from any factories.

One public school building and seminary.

No almshouses or hospitals.

One union cemetery.

Board has passed no ordinances.

No contagious diseases and vaccination is general.

WARREN COUNTY—*Continued.*

Last meeting of Board, June 15th. Amount of money appropriated for use of Board this year, \$150.

Board have had three meetings this year. One death from diphtheria was reported June 12th, and the Board ordered the child buried at once, and the Inspector to see that the house was properly fumigated.

At the meeting on June 15th, the Board recommended a sewer to dispose of the surface drainage on one of the streets of the town.

A. C. PROTZMAN,  
Secretary.

## HARMONY TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Henry Metz, Harmony; James W. DeWitt, Harmony; Ralph Rush, Montana; James D. DeWitt, M.D., Harmony; Cornelius Pittinger, Clerk, Harmony; J. D. DeWitt, M.D., Health Inspector.

The health of the people in the township, since our last report, has been good. There has been no diseases of a contagious or malignant nature, except two cases of diphtheria—ordinary type. No contagious diseases among our domestic animals. Very little or no attention paid to vaccination.

J. D. DEWITT, M.D.

## HOPE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

I. B. Hildebrant, Mount Herman; Samuel Wildrick, Butteville; Henry Whitsull, Townsbury; A. A. Van Horn, Assessor, Hope.

## INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Dr. F. W. Hogerty, Vienna; A. B. Leigh, Danville; Geo. F. Martenis, Danville; John Titus, Hackettstown; C. H. Albertson, Assessor, Vienna.



WARREN COUNTY—*Continued.*

We have had no contagious or epidemic diseases, and nothing unusual in regard to health or sanitary conditions.

C. H. ALBERTSON,  
Assessor.

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## KNOWLTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Andrew N. Van Horn, Hainesburg; J. Weeley Linaberry, Knowlton; Albert Amerman, Delaware; Woodley Brugler, Secretary, Columbia.

Our Local Board of Health has adopted a code of health regulations and this fact has made very little for our Board to attend to. We are located in a very healthy part of the country. Have had no prevalent or contagious diseases during the year.

The Board organized at the spring meeting of Town Committee, and appointed the annual meeting for the hearing of complaints, &c., as required by the act of 1892, to be held at Hainesburg, July 28th. At this meeting there was no complaints made.

WOODLEY BRUGLER,  
Assessor.

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## LOPATCONG TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

J. H. Amey, Edwin H. Paulus, John Hamlin; R. Firth, Assessor. Post-office address of all, Phillipsburg.

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## MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Nicholas Martenis, Port Murray; William H. Thompson, Beattystown; Benjamin C. Perry, Karrville; Dr. Henry M. Cox; James Beaty, Assessor.

WARREN COUNTY—*Continued.*

## OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

William Miller, Jr., Chairman, Oxford; John H. Heldebrant, Treasurer, Belvidere; L. B. Hoagland, M.D., Secretary, Oxford; Samuel Sheridan, Oxford; David Trimmer, Assessor.

We have nothing special to report. There have been no prevalent or epidemic diseases in our township since our last report.

There has been little or nothing for the Board to do during the past year, and we report our township at this time in good and healthy condition, and better sanitary condition than ever before.

DAVID TRIMMER,  
Assessor.

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## PAHAQUARRY TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Elisa Gariss, Millbrook; Oliver Courtright, Calno; Charles Smith, Delaware Gap; Fletcher Fuller, Calno, Assessor.

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## POHATCONG TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Jas. C. Weller, Phillipsburg; John B. Hughes, Carpentersville; John Leigh, Finesville; R. T. Crouse, Finesville.

Water-supply generally from wells and cisterns.

Not much has been done, as there was no necessity. Some garbage from along the public highway has been removed.

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## WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

R. Q. Bowers, Washington; David Wise, Washington; William Cowell, New Hampton; Christopher Dalrymple, Washington; C. B. Smith, M.D., Health Inspector, Washington.

WARREN COUNTY—*Continued.*

## BOROUGH OF WASHINGTON.

## NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF MEMBERS AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

F. P. McKinstry, M.D., John Hornbaker, George Campbel, John Bigler, William Vannata; William Stites, M.D., Health Inspector; Minor Beatty, Secretary. Post-office address of all, Washington.

There is nothing to report from Washington borough different from last year, except that the Board of Health caused the sewer pipes to be extended some distance down the creek.

The water-supply the same as former years, from mountain stream. The reservoir has been inspected by the Board and found in good condition.

The streets are being macadamized, and are in good condition.

Washington has now an electric plant.

There was an outbreak of small-pox in Washington in the month of March last. There were five persons directly exposed to the disease and six indirectly, but all the parties reported to the Health Inspector within twenty-four hours after exposure. The Inspector had them all vaccinated immediately and all their clothing fumigated, and the parties that were directly exposed were put under quarantine for twenty-one days. There were but two cases of small-pox developed, which ran their usual course and recovered, after which the clothing and bedding was well saturated with powdered sulphur and coal-oil and burned, and the house was thoroughly cleansed and fumigated. The expense for the care of the two cases was about \$500.

The town was carefully examined by the Inspector as regards vaccination, and over seven hundred persons were found that were not vaccinated, and the Board of Health ordered a general vaccination, which was generally complied with.

The town has been remarkably healthy during the past year.

WILLIAM STITES, M.D.,  
Health Inspector.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN THE YEAR 1649

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST, IN THE YEAR 1649, CONTAINING A FULL AND ACCURATE ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PARLIAMENTS, AND THE COURSE OF THE WAR, FROM THE BEGINNING OF HIS REIGN, TO HIS EXECUTION, AND THE CONSEQUENT SETTLEMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST, IN THE YEAR 1649, CONTAINING A FULL AND ACCURATE ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PARLIAMENTS, AND THE COURSE OF THE WAR, FROM THE BEGINNING OF HIS REIGN, TO HIS EXECUTION, AND THE CONSEQUENT SETTLEMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST, IN THE YEAR 1649, CONTAINING A FULL AND ACCURATE ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PARLIAMENTS, AND THE COURSE OF THE WAR, FROM THE BEGINNING OF HIS REIGN, TO HIS EXECUTION, AND THE CONSEQUENT SETTLEMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH.



## Diphtheria.

BY DANIEL STROCK, M.D., CAMDEN, N. J., SECRETARY NEW JERSEY  
SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The cause and prevention of diphtheria are problems engaging the attention of the entire world to-day, to an extent that has been heretofore unknown, and notwithstanding the increased activity in sanitary and medical circles, the employment of more precise methods of treatment, based upon a scientific knowledge of the disease and its sequelæ, the dissemination through the public press of information relating to its cause and methods of contagion, the disease continues to be one of the great scourges of the human race, and annually numbers its victims by the thousands.

Apparently, knowledge of the etiological factor (the bacillus) concerned in the production of diphtheria has far outstripped knowledge of the ways and means to prevent its development and growth in families and communities.

While we know that true diphtheria is dependent upon the presence and propagation of the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus; that this bacillus will retain vitality for many months under various conditions of environment, yet we have not yet fully mastered the laws governing its origin and growth.

Investigators have shown that the germ will live on blood serum, on gelatine, and on agar-agar for many months; that dried membrane containing the bacillus, and placed carefully aside in a dark place, will yet be potent to cause the disease after five months.

While these experiments are very valuable, as demonstrations of the non-ephemeral existence of the bacillus under conditions that partake somewhat of paternal fostering, they do not inform us why the uncared for bacillus should be so tenacious of life;

why the house that has been cleaned and disinfected should still be the abiding place of it; why it may appear in families or individuals apparently *de novo*—because there has been no known possibility of contagion; or why, with the entire scientific world arrayed against it, it yet is met with in every community, and destroys from 25 to 70 per cent. of those attacked.

We know that filthy or unsanitary conditions are co-existent with outbreaks of diphtheria, and moisture, ordinary temperature, and absence of sunlight and pure air are important factors in originating epidemics and endemics of this disease. That this should be so is not surprising, as many other diseases are developed and maintained under similar conditions. But, we are baffled when confronted with the evidence that sanitary measures, calculated to eradicate many of the other contagious diseases, will apparently exert but little influence upon the progress of outbreaks of diphtheria. Cholera has been banished from the more highly civilized portions of the globe; yellow fever has ceased to be a terror in those cities that combat it on scientific principles, and typhus is powerless to gain a foothold where formerly its ravages were unchecked.

Notwithstanding that the same efforts have been put forth to exterminate diphtheria as have been resorted to in overcoming the above-mentioned diseases, it yet continues, with unabated vigor, to hold sway, and the cities and large towns are practically never free from it.

Therefore, the consideration of the prevention of diphtheria is one of the most serious problems that confront sanitarians to-day.

The disease is contagious and infectious, and its prevalence in communities after the appearance of one or two cases is largely due to this fact. If a member of a family takes the disease other cases may occur in the household. Children sent from an infected house as a precautionary measure may convey the affliction to those who have not previously been exposed to contagion. The disease may be spread by the dried membrane or expectoration upon pillow-cases, sheets, bedding, articles of clothing, handkerchiefs, toys, books, drinking vessels, etc., by domestic animals who may be suffering with it. Investigation will demonstrate that a large proportion of those having the disease have been in contact with infected individuals or localities, and local-



ities may be centres of infection for a year or more if not radically disinfected.

The milk-supply is frequently the means of disseminating the bacillus of diphtheria, and, as one of the causes of the spread of this disease, is worthy of careful attention. Milk is peculiarly susceptible to contamination, and then becomes a culture media for the propagation of the germs.

While it is not clear that water performs an active part in the spreading of diphtheria, yet it is reasonable to assume that in some districts it does. A well in proximity to a cesspool that receives the expectorated matter from a patient must be a menace to those who partake of its waters; and water-supplies that receive the sewage of cities and towns where the disease prevails are, no doubt, active factors in distributing the bacillus.

But, probably, the most potent agents in causing the spread of diphtheria in communities are the schools—public, private and Sabbath schools. Recent investigations have shown that the bacillus diphtheriæ is present, in some cases, for a number of weeks after the recovery of the patient, and may be in the mouth of those who do not ultimately become infected. We must assume, therefore, that it is also in the mouth of the destined victim for a variable period before its presence is manifest by the usual symptoms denoting invasion. Therefore, that individual is a menace to her or his companions, even during the stage of apparent immunity. In many other instances the children are really sufferers from the malady while yet in daily attendance upon school. In some of these cases the disease is in a very mild form, and, perhaps, does not excite the attention of the child or its parents; in others, the child may be in the first stage of what may prove to be a malignant attack.

In any of these conditions the individual is a source of danger to its companions, and its presence at school may result in their infection and death.

Although the above does not include all the avenues through which diphtheria may be conveyed, it sufficiently indicates the line of policy to be pursued to lessen its ravages; and in this connection it is well, perhaps, to consider some of the questions relating to the management of the disease, whether it occurs as an isolated case or a general outbreak.

One of the most important questions that may present itself to the health authorities is that of domiciliary quarantine. If thoroughly enforced, combined with early disinfection of the premises and the effects of the occupants, there can be no doubt of its efficacy as a measure for the suppression of epidemics. But the hardship entailed upon those thus isolated from the community is fully recognized, and frequently the proper authorities hesitate to inaugurate this extreme measure of repression. The legality of house quarantine does not enter into this problem, as it is a settled point of law that municipalities, as well as Nations and States, may resort to this measure as a safeguard to the public health.

In instances where, due to the lack of means, individuals ill with diphtheria cannot receive the proper attention at home, they should be removed to a hospital provided for this class of contagious diseases. Frequently several members of a family are infected, because the premises are too small to allow of perfect isolation of the original case. It is to this class that removal of the patient to a hospital is particularly applicable; and it then becomes a measure of consideration for the family's safety.

Attempts of the physician or health authorities to isolate a patient may prove futile because of the ignorance or lack of co-operation of the family. In such instances, in the absence of the physician, and despite the efforts of the nurse, if one be in attendance, the members of the family will pass to and from the patient's room, and thus defeat the object contemplated by sequestration. In some families of this class other cases occur, as I have reason to believe, because the children surreptitiously enter the sick room, and partake of the food and drink designed for the patient.

So long as such practices obtain in households, it is useless to expect that the disease can be eradicated; and the only remedies for this evil are removal of the patient from home, or educating the public in knowledge of the necessity for rigid observance of the rules that we know are essential to prevent contagion.

While all admit there are many public avenues for the transmission of disease germs from one individual to another—as the church, the theatre, the railway and street cars—there can be no



doubt that diphtheria is largely propagated through the instrumentality of the schools, where large numbers of children gather and intimately associate during the hours of study and play. In the young, marked susceptibility to diphtheria exists, and at school the opportunities for infection are multiplied; so it is not surprising that, in a majority of instances, the original case of the disease in a family is the child who has been attending school. Therefore, during the prevalence of diphtheria, all public and private schools should be closed, and the infant classes of Sunday-schools should be dismissed until such time as the disease is in abeyance. If this were done, the progress of diphtheria in any community would be controlled before its ravages had made so many homes desolate.

Attendance at school during the prevalence of contagious disease constitutes one of the most grave perils of childhood. Many valuable lives have been, and may be, lost by reason of the dissemination of infectious diseases among school children, and the closing of the schools during the prevalence of such diseases should be considered one of the most important measures to be instituted for their eradication. But, that it may be effective, it should be done early. A most serious responsibility rests upon boards of education and school trustees in this particular. To keep the schools in session and inflict penalties for non-attendance, after one or more of the scholars have been attacked by contagious disease, is little less than criminal disregard for the safety of others. To quarantine families, while those who have been exposed to infection are permitted to mingle with those who have not been so exposed, is a travesty upon prevention of epidemics.

Immediate closure of the school should be the rule in such cases, and the building thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before it is used again.

It would be an added measure of precaution if school-houses were periodically disinfected during the term. This could be done readily, if the process of fumigation were commenced after dismissal on Fridays and the building kept closed until Sunday morning. It would then be sufficiently aired to permit occupancy on Monday.

As a farther step in the direction of disease prevention, systematic instruction in the essentials of sanitation should be given

in the schools, that children may better understand the dangers they should avoid; and to make the teaching impressive, public drinking vessels should be banished from the building and every scholar compelled to carry and use an individual cup.

In an article on the subject of diphtheria, prepared for the New Jersey Sanitary Association in 1882, I referred to a great source of danger to the public in the following words:

"One of the potent factors in the dissemination of disease, and one to which but too little heed has been given, is the vacating of houses after the recovery or death of a patient ill with a contagious disease, and its occupancy by another family that, up to this time, was free from infection. Many houses are vacated as soon as a patient has recovered, or soon after the funeral; and, in some instances, immediately re-occupied by another family who are ignorant of the danger they incur. It should be the province of health boards to prevent this. Physicians are required to give information of cases of contagious disease, and to report deaths due to such causes. For the purpose of preventing the evil above referred to, the original notice of the existence of a contagious disease in a house should be sufficient, and it then should be the duty of the Inspector of the Local Board of Health to caution the head of the family not to vacate the premises without first notifying the Board of such intention to move. Failure to do this should constitute a misdemeanor. After the health authorities have received such notification of intention to move, then all the effects of that family should be disinfected before they are allowed to be taken from the premises. When the house is vacated it should be unlawful to rent it again until it has been properly cleansed and disinfected; and the process of purification should be under the supervision of the Board of Health."

This is the legitimate function of Health Boards, and until rigid observance of the precaution to take cognizance of the movements of infected families is the rule in all city and country districts, it is improbable that other repressive measures, in the absence of this, will ever be successful in eradicating such contagious diseases as diphtheria.

As bearing upon this point, I have knowledge of a house that was vacated the day following the funeral of a child dead of



diphtheria, and it remained unoccupied for one year. It was then taken by a family consisting of parents and one child. In three weeks thereafter the child died of diphtheria. In the absence of any history of exposure to infection elsewhere, we are forced to the conclusion that the second death in that house was the direct sequel to the first case. In another instance, a child died of what was diagnosed as membranous croup, and the family vacated the premises a few days after the funeral. The house was unoccupied for several months, but soon after it became tenanted again a child was taken sick with diphtheria and died.

Deaths occurring under such circumstances can properly be classed as preventable, as they directly traceable to infected localities. Experiments have proven that the bacillus of diphtheria, as found on dried bits of membrane, will be active after five months, when kept in a dark place; and we must assume, in view of the above instances, that a house closed to the sunlight and air will supply the necessary conditions for prolonging its existence for a very much longer period.

Therefore, to prevent localities from being centres of infection, Boards of Health should keep a register of all vacant houses wherein contagious diseases have occurred; and owners and agents should be required to give notice to the Board when any of the properties are about to be occupied again. It should then be the duty of the Medical Inspector to disinfect the house, notwithstanding the disinfection that was done at the time it was vacated. Nuisance Inspectors could not be more profitably employed than in seeing to it that such houses were not occupied surreptitiously; as they constitute one of the gravest nuisances they would be called upon to deal with—using the term as a menace to health.

Finally, every Local Health Board should have in its employ a competent bacteriologist, whose duty should be to determine the presence or absence of the bacillus diphtheriæ in the throats of those supposed to be suffering with diphtheria; and convalescents from this disease should not be permitted to mingle with the unaffected until such examination has demonstrated that the individual is no longer a source of possible danger to others.

In view of the great mortality of diphtheria, the best results in dealing with the disease are to be obtained by anticipating its approach in families or districts, and instituting pre-invasion treatment of the cause, by cleansing the unclean places, isolating those who are sick or have been exposed to the contagion, and preventing the risk of the healthy coming in contact with infected localities. Thus we may have the satisfaction of securing the effects contemplated by sanitation.



## New Jersey Sanitary Association.

REPORT WITH OUTLINE OF PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS. SESSION OF  
1894. BY D. C. ENGLISH, M.D.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Association convened in the Assembly Chamber, at the State House, Trenton, at eleven o'clock A. M., Friday, December 8th, 1894. The President, Addison B. Poland, Ph.D., State Superintendent of Education, with a few appropriate remarks, called the meeting to order and introduced State Geologist John C. Smock, Ph.D., who presented a paper on the "Extent of the Diffusion of Malarial Poison from Large Areas of Wet Land in New Jersey."

Dr. Smock first defined the title "malarial poison," as connected with the old and common designations of "marsh miasm," "palludal miasm," "swamp poison" where malarial disorders were referred to swamps and marshes as their source, as distinguished from upland and hard ground, and all swamps were regarded as malarious and unhealthy. He then referred to scientific investigations which had demonstrated the germ theory of the disease, the microscope revealing these vegetable micro-organisms pigmented and rosetted, crescentic and flagellated in shape. The mediums of conveyance were then discussed by the writer, the air, water and winds. Tommasi, Crudeli, Corrado and others were quoted as having found the bacilli in air, water and winds of Campagna. The essential conditions for the existence of the malady were then given as, (1) a temperature not below 58° F.; (2) a moderate degree of permanent humidity in the malarious soil; (3) the direct action of the oxygen of the air on the strata of the soil containing the ferment. These conditions existing, the prevalence of malaria is almost assured. It is not limited to marshes or swamps, and the area distribution is evidence that it is not confined within or near such tracts, and that

it is noted upon all kinds of soil, although not on all geologic formations, as the writer shows later in the paper. He cites several instances to show that moist and wet conditions of climate and soil are not alone essential; that the fogs of ocean air are not malarious, nor is the heat of excessive range, as in desert lands, causative of malaria, nor is vegetable matter necessarily a condition. The severe epidemic in the Island of Mauritius, in 1866, is cited as showing that the malarial poison may be introduced into a country or district; the favoring conditions in this instance were inundations followed by drought, and the use of a black mud as a fertilizer spread over large areas, while the bacteriological cause seems to be essential to the explanation of that epidemic.

The writer then argues that the means used to protect localities or to ameliorate malarial disorders seem to offset the belief that the transmission to a considerable distance is possible, citing the earth covering laid down over a malarious hill in Rome in 1883, after a thorough drainage system had been carried out. (Janiculum bill. No malaria in the college near it afterwards; common before that work was done.) Other similar instances are cited, while on the other hand the case of the Mississippi river bottoms and the adjacent strip of upland would appear to favor the transmission by winds to distances of twenty to thirty miles. In reference to the upward distribution or diffusion of the poison, Dr. Smock refers to the fact, so well known to dwellers in malarious districts, that protection is afforded or coincident with an altitude of fifteen to eighteen feet in sleeping at night; also to the immunity of the inhabitants of mountain heights of 4,000 feet in India (Parke's Manual of Hygiene, 1878, p. 444), as well as of other mountain districts in malarious countries. These, he argued, would seem to show an upward limit, while he admits that the generally lower temperatures may explain this limitation. The occurrence of the disease on shipboard, where the vessels were within a short distance of a malarious coast, *e. g.*, African West Coast, was also cited as apparently due to air-carried germs. The range of transmission is believed to be comparatively limited, possibly one or two miles; the ablest and latest writers venture no precise statements, and some no expression at all, as to distance of transmission range by air



currents. From personal observations, and the observations of others, the writer summarizes the facts as to the areas indicated in the title of the paper, in the following generalizations:

1. Malarial fevers prevail over that part of the State which lies north of the terminal moraine, wherever the conditions are favorable to it.

2. There is a remarkable absence of malaria in the country south of the terminal moraine, excepting localities and districts of limited extent, where aggravated conditions of its determination exist.

3. The existence of malaria is not necessarily due to a geologic formation, but to a sub-surface condition, common in the country which is north of the terminal moraine, and covered more or less by glacial drift.

4. The element of imperfect or disturbed under-drainage is a more potent condition in determining malaria than any other.

5. The thorough under-draining of a district or tract is the most practicable and most effective means in order to amelioration and protection.

6. The distance to which the malarial poison may be carried by winds or air-currents is comparatively short, and not over hills and mountains miles away, as often popularly stated.

7. Belts of forests, and even hedges, tend to arrest this conveyance of malaria by winds. One instance was cited where, in the northern part of the State, a hedge is reported to have prevented malaria. The hedge was cut down and the whole family was taken down sick with malarial disease. The occurrence of malaria or its distribution areally in New Jersey seems to be explained by these conditions of sub-surface drainage and the essential factors of heat, moisture and dead vegetation, and not by wind-transmission, otherwise there would be greater uniformity in the occurrence, instead of the irregular distribution. We have here a fever-stricken locality, and there an area free from it.

The writer cited the testimony of several physicians of the northern part of the State as opposed to any wide diffusion by winds. The wet tracts of the Upper Passaic Valley are reputed to be the source of all the malaria in all the northeast part of the State, which has been designated as a pestilential nest of malaria; but malaria does not occur on all of the adjacent slopes of the

Archæan hills and the trap-rock ridges, as would be expected if the prevailing winds carried it any great distance. The possibility is suggested that the many tracts of woodland serve as barriers to arrest the progress upon these higher surrounding hills. That malaria may be carried short distances would seem evident along the valley of the Passaic at Belleville, according to Dr. Skinner, while the physicians of Montclair and the Oranges, from whom Dr. Smock quoted at some length, refer their cases of malaria to local causes, and not to any possible wave of it sweeping over the Orange Mountains. Dr. Wolfe, of Chatham, limits the distance of such transmission to one-half or one mile.

Referring to the Great Meadows of the Pequest Valley, in Warren county, the testimony of intelligent laymen there resident led the writer to believe that there is no malaria there. Formerly this valley was "full of it;" as one said, "Nearly overy one had the shakes." The beneficial effects are attributed to the lowering of the bed of the Pequest river and the more rapid delivery of its waters. Where formerly were wide-spread inundated lands and a sluggish stream with scarcely a perceptible current, there are to-day productive gardens and a swift current. The possibility of future outbreaks was suggested by the writer, until the whole tract has its ground-water lowered sufficiently to make a well-drained soil and sub-soil, as well as a thorough surface system of drainage. Continuing northward to the great wet tract on the Wallkill, in Sussex county and Orange county (N. Y.), known as the Drowned Lands, Dr. Van Gaasbeck's testimony was quoted as clear and explicit in narrowing the range of extent of malarial poison. Dr. Dennis, of Unionville, N. Y., was also quoted at length. In closing, Dr. Smock quoted from the "Lancet," 1892, pp. 1307, 1308: "Malarious countries are synonymous with unhealthy countries. Malaria is responsible for half the mortality in malarious countries, directly or indirectly." "Ague was one of the most serious items in the annual bills of mortality" in the British Isles. "The progress of agriculture, the drainage of marshlands, the general elevation of the average of comfort among us had done much to banish it." Ague is now unknown in districts in Kent and Essex where once it abounded. The Netherlands are a wonderful testimony to the value not only



of surface drainage, but deep underdraining, in promoting healthfulness of what otherwise could be an unhealthy country. The writer closed with the practical application that if we would arrest the distribution as well as the diffusion of this poison, there is the necessity of drainage and deep underdraining. In a word, it is the work of man to make habitable these wet tracts and all of these areas liable or exposed to malaria and its consequent train of miseries, by restoring them in a measure to their original condition of thorough drainage, which characterized them before the on-coming of the cold of the glacial epoch, and its continental ice-sheet. The scripture lesson bears here as everywhere and imposed the burden of subduing the earth, in order that we may have the more abundant fruits thereof.

It was a matter of regret that Dr. Simon Baruch, of New York City, was unable to be present and open the discussion, as had been expected, on Geologist Smock's paper. But L. B. Ward, C. E., of Jersey City, was introduced and spoke thereon.

He said that in the discharge of his official duties as one of the Board of Managers of the Geological Survey of the State, the problem of the unwatering of the extensive fresh-water marshes in the valley of the Upper Passaic has come up for practical consideration. The total area of these wet lands above the Little Falls of the Passaic river aggregates 30,000 acres or 45 square miles. The whole of this area is subject to occasional overflow by floods, and consequent long periods of saturation, impairing greatly the value of the lands for agriculture, and rendering the air of the whole region unwholesome and malarious. The only remedy for which is thorough drainage by river improvement—removal of reefs and bars and other natural obstructions, deepening, straightening and occasional enlargement of the channel, and, in some cases, the construction of artificial supplemental channels for the relief of the river in the discharge of flood waters. The difficulty is that the cost of these improvements will be too great if made a charge upon the drained lands exclusively. Assessments upon the local communities immediately affected, and appropriations from the treasuries of the counties and the State, upon the same principle that similar appropriations and assessments are authorized under the general road law, seemed to be the only effective method to accomplish the work. If the belief

that the emanations from lands of this class were wind-borne to considerable distances can be demonstrated, the application for public aid would be greatly strengthened.

Mr. Ward said that another pertinent consideration relates to the recently accepted fact that malarial germs are frequently conveyed in the water of springs and streams fed by drainage, or infiltration from lands in which these germs are believed to be propagated, thereby frequently affecting the water supply of whole communities. He believed that the microscopic study of the malarial germ has been thus far almost entirely confined to its life history within the human body, and that the mode and phenomena of its original propagation and development, whether these occur in the soil, as is popularly supposed, or in the air or water, are, at the present time, matters mainly of conjecture.

Dr. G. J. Van Schott, of Passaic, remarked that in North and South Holland, freedom from malaria was not mainly due to the deep sub-draining of the soil; that the water not being much below the land level (from 6 to 12 inches) sub-drainage could not well be practiced, but that, according to his information, the freedom from malaria was due to the permanent circulation of the water, which was kept in motion by the water engines and mills, pumping it into the rivers, thus preventing stagnation, and also by the difference in climate.

The President then introduced John L. Leal, M.D., of Paterson, who presented a paper on "Restriction and Prevention of Communicable Diseases of Children." The paper discusses the subject in its relation to pertussis, rubeola, scarlatina and diphtheria, and will be found printed in full under its title in this Report of the State Board of Health.

Dr. Henry R. Baldwin, of New Brunswick, was introduced, and opened the discussion on Dr. Leal's paper. He spoke substantially as follows: That the subject was worthy of most serious consideration because of the helplessness of the child, his rapid metamorphosis of tissue, his liability to impressions, the capability of development of diseased conditions dependent upon faulty nutrition, his ignorance of the avenues leading to infective exposure. That these conspire to awaken the most philanthropic efforts to encircle him with all the safeguards which enlightened science can suggest. He then considered some of the methods



by which diseases can be propagated. The mistaken sympathy of neighbors and friends in offering their generous services when an infectious disease seizes upon one in their immediate vicinage, especially noticeable among the poor, while commendable from a moral point of view, it is often most potent in defeating the best directed efforts, as these friends carry from the infected the germs of disease to their own households. The habit of donating clothing formerly worn by deceased children to relatives had, in his personal experience, devastated a whole family. Allowing children to attend funerals when children have died of infected diseases is another custom which cannot be too severely reprobated.

A proper inspection of dwelling-houses should not be neglected. Our knowledge of the essential factors in spreading many diseases is now sufficient to enable us to enucleate the specific germ to which its spread is due. Apartments become saturated with such bacteria and they remain in active presence for months. The demolition of such houses has been followed by marked decrease in mortality. The isolation of the sick is one of the most successful methods of restriction. He had, on several occasions, arrested the spread of scarlatina in large families by pursuing this course—placing the child in an apartment with a single attendant, and so confining them during the continuance of the attack, food and drink being brought to them. The use of germicides as are known to be useful was dwelt upon as important; boiling water in which soiled garments can be placed as well as the solution of bi-chloride of mercury; solutions of zinc, or of copercas, when not objectionable as destructive to the fabrics or utensils. Remembering that the excretions afford a fruitful source of spread of disease, these should command the attention of the physician and the attendant nurse. The doctor spoke of a case of failure to disinfect the discharges of a small-pox patient which were deposited in an out-house adjoining the neighbor's, though the dwellings proper were distant nearly two hundred feet from each other; as a result the disease seized upon the mother of the neighbor's family and carried her to the grave. He spoke a word of caution in reference to the popular error in supposing that the vapors of carbolic acid, chloride of lime, chloride of soda, &c., were efficacious. These and similar sub-

stances in such strength as to be noticeable to the senses only, are entirely inoperative in the destruction of the germs which will live wherever a human being can breathe, and whatever saturation of the atmosphere is necessary to destroy the germ will also destroy human life.

We should not, therefore, allow false security to deceive us. Free ventilation and sunlight were mentioned as important, as fresh air changes the saturated atmosphere, dilutes the toxins and scatters the bacilli, while direct sunlight is itself destructive to many germs. Dr. Baldwin then spoke of the permanence of germs as shown by recent observations, that the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus (of diphtheria) often occupies the vault of the pharynx long after the exudation has disappeared from the throat. So, too, the poison of scarlet fever will remain in an apartment for months with all its virulent potency, and it is therefore unsafe to use such apartment until the most diligent and effective sanitation measures have been taken. He spoke of the education of parents as essential for the successful practice of these suggestions. The physician must warn, entreat and insist. Secure confidence and then systematically instruct them.

He regarded the cognate subject of the question under discussion—the prevention of disease—as the highest aim to which State Medicine can be directed, and spoke of food and drink as conveyers of pathogenic bacteria. The careful analyses of the waters we drink have given us some of the most brilliant successes in the prevention of disease. The abandonment of wells in our cities and the substitution of water from streams free from pollution has done much to eradicate typhoid fever. The public has become so intelligent upon this subject that they appreciate the importance of care as to its source and purity. Their fear of polluted water is the product of just such assemblages and discussions as the present. Still the speaker believed that more cases of typhoid fever occur than should be allowed, in many instances because of the lack of knowledge when water is contaminated. He believed that there should be established in the State at public expense, a department for the examination of all suspected water, and this might be conducted under the auspices of the State Board of Health. The doctor then dwelt upon the prevention of tuberculosis as a subject which



should call forth even more scientific ardor, when one-seventh of the mortality of the human race is due to this disease. There is no doubt of its infectiousness, as any physician of experience could point to hundreds of cases proving this long before the discovery of the bacillus tuberculosis by Koch. The occupation of the same bed with a tuberculous patient; the cups with tuberculous matter standing about, drying up and through accidental pulverization spread through the apartment, were cited as causing the disease. Dr. Baldwin then dwelt upon the spread of this disease through cows having tuberculosis, and believed that many of our dairies were foci of the disease; some having shown on careful examination that three-fourths of the cows were tuberculous. He spoke of such examinations in New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Dakota. The evidence is accumulating that milk is a possible agent of communication. This subject calls for legislation. The State should provide some compensation so that all such cattle can be destroyed.

In discussing other means of preventing disease, the doctor mentioned our public schools as a constant source of anxiety in reference to the spread of disease. The spirit of emulation is carried to such a degree that children ambitious for promotion, or meritorious mention for punctuality, often incur the greatest risks for themselves as well as for their fellows, by an attendance when the germs of disease are rapidly developing into conditions fraught with the greatest peril. He also spoke of the dangerous habit of drinking-cups used promiscuously by the scholars, and of the establishment of public fountains. If the churches are moving for the separate vessels for the distribution of the sacred elements, how much more is it required that such safeguards be thrown about our children. Boards of Health are zealous to have cases of disease in their various localities reported, but should they be less exacting in restraining members of families where disease exists from commingling with other children at school, and to seek power through legislative enactment, in all instances to notify the public by a suitable emblem of the presence of such disease? Stringent rules governing the public schools in these matters should be made and enforced.

The doctor then spoke of the importance of good and pure food as essential to good tissue formation, and the recent inves-

gations carried on in the State of Ohio concerning certain foods offered to the public, which, by chemical analysis, were found to be deficient in quality for the purposes indicated, and under statutory enactments, arrests were made and convictions found. After giving some facts in reference to some of the so-called foods examined, Dr. Baldwin asked if it is not high time that New Jersey enacted such laws as shall protect the health of its citizens against the rapacity of unscrupulous dealers? Filthy streets were then referred to as the pregnant source of disease, and Boards of health were advised, as some have done, to give foul gutters and sewers a bountiful irrigation, that germs of decaying vegetable and animal matter may be swept away and disease checked. In one city irrigation of the gutters is systematically pursued during the whole dry season. Copperas is used by the barrel, and all foul places, either in gutters, sewers or private yards are treated with a solution of bromine, one pound to one hundred gallons of water; where the vital statistics for the past twelve months gives for 20,000 people, 16 deaths from cholera infantum, 11 from diphtheria, 1 from scarlatina and 6 from typhoid fever.

Dr. F. Gauntt, of Burlington, said that we all regard it as a crime to kill a fellow-being, but that when a child dies of a preventable disease we talk of the ways of Providence being past finding out. He believed it ought to be considered a crime for a parent to allow a child having a contagious disease to go into the presence of other children. He thought we should have legislation that would effectually prevent it by making it a crime. He believed in hospitals for such patients, especially in our tenement districts.

Dr. Henry Mitchell, Secretary of the State Board of Health, commended the paper and the remarks of Dr. Baldwin thereon. He believed that the positions taken in the main reflect the opinions of sanitarians generally at the present time. He spoke of the great progress which had been made in this department of scientific investigation during the past ten years. And yet we knew years ago that diphtheria was preventable and that it destroyed more lives than any other disease, with the exception of consumption; but our physicians and other sanitarians, moved slow in taking decisive steps, because they knew they would have no backing. We have been asking whether the time has



arrived for the interference of the State by stringent legislation to prevent the spread of these destructive diseases. He believed the time had fully come to take an advanced position, but the great problem is, what line of action can we, should we, agree upon? Large outbreaks of diphtheria may occur in any of our cities. With the beginning of the first suspicious sore throat the diagnosis should be made sure, at public expense, or by some organized society providing methods for diagnosing this and other contagious diseases. He spoke of the excellent work being done by the New York Board of Health in this direction; of the method of stamping out disease by serum therapy, and of the decreased mortality per cent. already attained by the use of immunized serum. He looked with much favor upon the proposition that the State should establish a Bacteriology Laboratory that would investigate and report upon, without delay, at public expense, all suspected cases of tuberculosis, diphtheria or other bacteriological diseases.

Prof. Davey, of East Orange, said he believed that our schools are sometimes centres from which these contagious diseases spread, and that if teachers would observe a proper degree of caution this might be, to a great extent, prevented. He said that in East Orange all the teachers are provided with blanks to be used when a pupil appears to show languor, or is flushed, or in any way sick; these blanks are sent by the child to the parent, and state that the child is permitted to return home for the reasons given and suggesting that the pupil remain at home till well.

Dr. H. R. Baldwin, who had been appointed by the Executive Council, to prepare a biographical minute with resolutions, on the death of Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, late Secretary of the State Board of Health, and an Honorary Member of the Council, reported. (See page 61.)

Dr. D. C. English in a few remarks called the attention of the association to the death of Rev. Samuel Lockwood, Ph.D., a member of the Executive Council and an eminent microscopist and educator, and moved the appointment of a committee to prepare a minute for our records, with Professor James M. Green, Ph.D. as chairman. It was carried. Dr. Mitchell and Prof. Davey were added. They subsequently reported as follows:

Samuel Lockwood, Ph.D. died at his home in Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., January 10, 1894.

Deceased had been for many years a member of the New Jersey State Sanitary Association, and for a considerable time a member of its Executive Council.

*Resolved*, That in his death we recognize the loss of a man of a man of thoroughly scientific habits, a ripe scholar, a warm advocate, a good counsel and a congenial friend.

*Resolved*, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the family of the deceased, also to the press for publication.

This minute was unanimously adopted.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION, 3 O'CLOCK.

Dr. H. R. Baldwin said that by request he offered the following:

WHEREAS, Consumption is a communicable disease; its cause is a parasite germ which has great vitality, resisting heat, cold, moisture, drought and decay; and persons who are affected by it daily expel from the lungs millions of the tubercle bacilli, and, if they reach the mucous membrane of another individual who is susceptible, the disease is quickly conveyed; the main sources of infection are (1) the dried spittle of consumptives, either breathed or swallowed; (2) contact with consumptive persons; the disease is rarely, if ever, inherited, but is always contracted by exposure to the direct infection by the tubercle bacillus; therefore

*Resolved*, That the New Jersey Sanitary Association hereby petitions the Legislature of this State to prohibit by statute any person from teaching in any school, and from serving as a professional nurse upon the sick, if said person shall have any conveyable form of tuberculosis.

Dr. Baldwin said he was satisfied, from an experience of over thirty-five years in the practice of medicine, that he could point to hundreds of instances where one person after another has died—as, for instance, if the wife has consumption the husband manifests the disease in the course of two years, and *vice versa*. Regarding the developments which have taken place in the last



decade, it seemed to him that anyone who is at all alive to the present conditions must be certain that this is a menace to the lives of our citizens, which cannot be disregarded. We owe it to ourselves as citizens to importune our Legislature to take all and every means to check this disease. He hoped the whole subject would come before the Legislature, and he knew an effort is to be made by the State Medical Society in that direction. If there is a teacher who is casting out into a school-room germs of disease, there should be a statutory prohibition. He hoped this will be discussed by those here present.

Dr. Henry Mitchell wished to second the resolution, and to say that this impressed him as one of the subjects which will soon lead the persons who have charge of our school interests in this State to adopt some systematic method of hygienic control over school premises, teachers and pupils. If this is to be accomplished—if the State is by statute to regulate this subject, there must be established a suitable authority for the physical examination of teachers and scholars; without such an examination there will be no way of knowing whether tuberculosis exists or not. It is very likely that if the attention of school superintendents and school trustees is drawn to the subject, an effort to control the whole subject will be made.

Dr. E. L. B. Godfrey, of Camden, said it seemed to him that the purposes of the resolution will not be accomplished, because, in the first place, no provision is made for ascertaining whether any person is affected or infected with tuberculosis, and secondly, why should you limit this to nurses and teachers? Why not extend it to physicians and ministers? The resolution did not impress him favorably. He believed the disease is spreading by the methods suggested in the preamble of the resolution, but if you petition the Legislature to throw certain safeguards or certain preventive conditions about our school children or the sick, or prevent certain classes of people from following their avocations on account of tuberculosis, why limit it to those? Why not extend it to the lawyer, doctor, minister, to the husband and wife? He could not see, for his part, that much good could come from a resolution of this sort. This is an association of considerable importance—we all agree to that—therefore let us be particular as to the manner or kind of resolutions we submit to the

Legislature for legislative enactments. He could not see that this is the proper way to go about the subject.

Dr. T. R. Chambers, of Jersey City, said he did not agree that in some cases tuberculosis is entirely hereditary, yet he felt that he should like to compliment this New Jersey State Sanitary Association when she takes the initiative step. To-day is the day when they are trying in New York City to stamp out tuberculosis, but he felt that the resolution does not quite fill the bill, and yet he would vote for it and vote heartily, because it states that the State Sanitary Association is ready to take the steps that it can to check tuberculosis. You have to produce some evidence that a teacher has tuberculosis before you can compel her to stop her avocation. If you stop her you have to provide a means of livelihood. The examination is going to cost money. There are lots of questions that will come up, but he would vote for it heartily.

Dr. A. C. Hunt moved that this resolution be referred to the Committee on Legislation with power to modify it and act for the Association. He thought it would save a good deal of time and discussion.

Prof. J. M. Watson, of Elizabeth, said he was about to suggest that it seemed to him that the resolution is very labored. The whereases are the major portion of the resolution. It would be a good thing to refer it to the committee for revision. He was in favor of having it presented in some form, and action taken upon it, but just at present it seemed to him that it would be better, since there are gentlemen present who have papers, to proceed with the regular order of business.

Dr. Hunt's motion was then adopted.

Prof. Vernon L. Davey, Superintendent of Schools, East Orange, was introduced and presented a paper on

#### ARTIFICIAL HEATING AND VENTILATION OF SCHOOL-HOUSES.

He began with the statement that the aim of every school should be to produce good citizens, that is men and women upright in character, sound in body and well disciplined in mind; these he named in the order of their relative importance. To secure these ends a well-qualified teacher and a comfortable room in which the air is always pure, are essential. Until recent



years while generally the good teacher was sought, the air has been allowed to take care of itself. The progressive spirit of these latter days few school-houses are erected in which there is not an attempt to introduce some system of ventilation; though some are crude and some ridiculous, they are the forerunner of better methods, and the mistakes help toward something better. He spoke of several well-developed systems of heating and ventilation now prominently before the School Boards of the country, differing in details but agreeing in many of the essentials.

The source of heat and of power for ventilation, whether hot water, steam or furnaces, is chiefly a matter of expense and convenience. All are good. The most important question has to do with the quantity of fresh air required, and the method of getting it into the rooms and out again when vitiated. The presence of carbonic acid gas in the air is not as dangerous as generally supposed, and its presence in considerable quantities does not make ventilation necessary. It is accompanied, however, by organic products which are very detrimental to health. These produce the disagreeable odor of an unventilated room. As they vary in amount in nearly the same ratio as the carbonic acid gas, and the latter is easily detected and measured, this alone is generally considered in determining the purity of the air. Considered in this way the proportion of this gas can not exceed eight parts in ten thousand without producing a perceptible odor. To maintain this degree of purity it is necessary to furnish thirty cubic feet of fresh air to every child in a school-room. This should not move faster than five feet per second. A flue with a clear opening of five square feet is therefore required to admit the air, and a similar one for its discharge. It is ridiculous to attempt to furnish this amount of air through a few small openings under window sills, as is being done in one or two new buildings in this State. The large openings, however, signify large flues and they occupy space which is costly, and here is one of the rocks on which Boards of Education often split. He spoke of some of the defective systems offered to meet the demand for inexpensive ventilation, and quoted Dr. Billings: "First of all, keep in mind this axiom, viz.: In this climate it is impossible to have at the same time good ventilation, sufficient heating and cheapness." He did not wish to be understood as advising

extravagance, but as insisting that ventilation is expensive. It does cost a good deal of money to put in a suitable plant, but it is worth all it costs if it accomplishes the desired ends. The fresh air, whether warm or cold, is best introduced near the ceiling. The outlet should be near the floor and as nearly as possible under the inlet. The inlet should not be in a corner. The air should be thrown the short way of the room, and, if possible, in the direction of the prevailing cold winds. One outlet for a room is better than several. If the vacuum system is used, in which a powerful exhaust draws the air into and through the room, some air is sure to come from the halls and, therefore, from the basement.

In order to obtain scientific ventilation the walls, floors and window-casings should be as tight as possible. It is ventilated in cold weather, even with a comparatively poor system.

There are few systems able to provide and remove sufficient air in May or September. Any building not supplied with a fan should have a large number of ventilating chimneys or "stacks." The writer then discussed the use of fans, and cited a Massachusetts building just completed, which has a fan arranged for use in mild weather only; this he regarded in some respects an ideal system.

All air inlets should be adjustable in size, as a change in the wind may seriously modify the air currents in the flues. In large buildings a fan at each end would be much better than one in the middle.

All exhaust flues should be of sheet iron, or smoothly plastered brick walls, and should be tight, smooth and as direct as possible. A rough flue offers great friction, and wood will absorb the impurities of the foul air.

The rooms should not be ventilated into one flue, for the foul air of one will thus occasionally escape into the other. To connect the ventilation with the closets is to take large risks. A careless janitor may cause a back draft of the foulest air into the school-rooms. Direct upward ventilating flues demand special heat in each in mild weather, and are therefore troublesome in a furnace-heated building unless gas is used.

In closing, Prof. Davey quoted as most wise and reasonable the statements as to the needs of a school-room, laid down in 1882, by the Commission Appointed to Examine the Public Schools of the District of Columbia, as follows :



"In each class-room not less than fifteen square feet of floor shall be allotted to each pupil. In each class-room the window space should not be less than one-fourth of the floor space, and the distance of the desk most remote from the window should not be more than one and a half times the height of the top of the window from the floor. The height of the class-room should never exceed fourteen feet. The provisions for ventilation should be such as to provide for each person in a class-room not less than 30 cubic feet of fresh air per minute, which amount must be introduced and thoroughly distributed without creating unpleasant draughts, or causing any two parts of the room to differ in temperature more than 2° F., or the maximum temperature to exceed 70° F."

The discussion of this paper was to have been opened by Architect Arnold H. Moses, of Merchantville, but having been unavoidably detained he forwarded a brief paper, of which we give the following outline:

If the word artificial, as given in the subject under discussion, is to be applied in a large sense, that is to all those systems in which more than mere openings for the supply and exit of air are used, we find three systems in operation:

1st. Those in which the vitiated air is withdrawn through flues in which heat is maintained in order to form a draught.

2d. Those in which the draught is created by constructing chimneys or stacks of sufficient height and capacity to draw the air from the rooms.

3d. Those in which the plenum principle of drawing pure air into a building and drawing out the impure air by means of machinery is resorted to.

In the writer's experience with school buildings he had found the second system the most economical, but believed that owing to the varying conditions of the atmosphere the third system is the best.

In regard to the heating of school buildings, he believed that low pressure indirect steam heat is the best, but for economic reasons the use of heaters with proper arrangements for moderately warming the cold air on its admission to the building, is very satisfactory. Whichever system of heating and ventilation is employed, the main condition of success, in his judgment,

lies in *maintaining a constant circulation of air at a comfortable temperature.* To do this the openings for the supply of the fresh warm air and exit of the vitiated air must be proportioned to the cubical capacity of the rooms to be heated, in such a manner as to keep up the circulation, or the machinery employed must be regulated to maintain it without causing unpleasant draught.

He cited the school buildings of Camden, where they had given the subject much attention, and the Commissioners of Public Instruction made tests of the circulation of air in several of the buildings; the most satisfactory of which showed an average supply in eight class-rooms, each accommodating forty pupils, of over 4,500 cubic feet per hour to each scholar.

He believed in the use of both floor and ceiling ventilation, and the admission of the warm air at a point of about eight feet from the floor.

The old methods of casual flushing of the school-rooms with fresh air will not remove all the impurities, as can readily be observed in close, poorly ventilated rooms, while in those buildings in which a systematic ventilation is attempted (that is, a circulation of air), the rooms will be in great measure clear of impurities, and the health of both teachers and scholars greatly improved. The great advantage of the plenum or fan system, is the fact that whatever the condition of the atmosphere outside may be, the movement of the air is entirely under control. In the other systems mentioned there may be at times such conditions as will cause a partial reversal, or, at least, a great diminution in the amount of air circulated.

James Owen, C. E., of Montclair, said he had listened to the paper with great interest. He thought the writer had conferred a favor on this association, and also on the State at large. He had been interested in such matters and had arrived at one or two conclusions. First, that there is no successful ventilating system; and second, that the mechanical ventilation gives a higher degree of efficiency than an automatic ventilation, so that in all possible cases where the expenditure can be managed, he would recommend the mechanical movement of air rather than the automatic movement.

Dr. T. R. Chambers said Boards of Education and Boards of Trustees will differ as to whether they will ventilate their school



buildings by the fan or by the stack, but it seems to me that now is the time for the State of New Jersey to take a hand. In Massachusetts they have done it for a number of years—for seven or eight years I am sure—they have compelled all new buildings to be ventilated, and, therefore, after the able paper of Mr. Davey, he offered the following resolution:

1. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Legislation of the State Sanitary Association, be requested to formulate and present to the Legislature an act which will compel a sufficient supply of fresh air in the construction of new buildings for public or private schools or where large numbers of people congregate, in all the cities, towns and boroughs of this State.

2. That the plans for ventilation and warming of new buildings or in changing the same in old buildings, be referred to the Superintendent of Schools."

These resolutions were seconded.

Mr. H. B. Francis, of Camden, spoke in reference to the system of storage of excreta in the cellar in connection with the ventilating system, and advocated that the dry-earth closet system shall be wholly separated from the ventilating system and that a water-carriage system shall be used for school buildings, and all buildings, wherever possible. Mr. Francis also spoke of a school in Camden having the dry-closet system, and also in Newark, where the odors were very offensive. He favored the water-closet system.

G. J. VanSchott, M.D., Health Inspector, Passaic, said he thought the local boards have power to see that schools, and new buildings especially, are properly ventilated. The local boards, however, should not be left to decide which sanitary system should be used in the schools; that should be submitted to some central power like the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mr. Davison said the ventilating system is all right if you separate the dry closets from it, but no Board of Health can consistently allow a dry closet and condemn a vault in the yard.

Mr. George P. Olcott, East Orange, said he thought it would be unwise at this time to pass such resolutions. If the gentlemen will look over the laws passed last winter by the Legislature, they will find that there is not a school board in any township in the State but that can build a school-house and put in any system

of ventilation they wish, if they get the consent of the taxpayers. Now, the school laws that were passed and the laws that you have at present, are entirely sufficient to allow any board of trustees to build a school-house anywheres, as soon as they get the money. He did not think we need to burden our State Superintendent with this work; we ought to know that his work now is more than he ought to have. He believed every board is competent and ought to be able to judge what system they want for ventilation, because there is no trouble in finding out, even if they are not educated in the matter, what is the best system. Now, just one word in regard to dry closets. In East Orange we have dry closets and they are working splendidly.

Dr. T. R. Chambers said the honorable member of the State Legislature has spoken against this resolution. He assured the gentlemen of the Sanitary Association that he will vote for it if we will put it in his hands. Now he says they have power—all the Boards of Education have power. Yes, they have power. This simply calls to their attention the fact that people in our country want to be compelled to do the right thing. "I can take you to a half dozen school buildings in this State without any ventilation. Within a mile of my house there is an eight-room building without any ventilation."

Mr. G. P. Olcott said the proper course to pursue is to insist on a legislative committee coming together and insisting on a bill being passed that all buildings be ventilated throughout the State. The resolution is that the State Superintendent should have charge, but he thought the Boards of Education, on the salaries they receive, can afford to spend some time on it. If Dr. Chambers wishes to have every building in the State ventilated, it is a very good thing; but let us go to the bottom of the matter and have a law passed for the ventilation of every building, but do not throw on the State Superintendent the trouble of deciding between differences of opinion of the local boards; let every board build their school-house, and let every board insist on proper ventilation.

Dr. G. T. VanSchott—Mr. Olcott says he is in favor of dry closets. A good many gentlemen here are opposed to them. Now don't you think it would be better to leave it to one central body to decide upon the method of ventilation and sanitary arrangements for all public buildings?



Mr. Randolph Spaulding, of Montclair, said the science of ventilation is yet an uncrystalized art, and it seemed to him that the State of New Jersey can well pass such a law.

Dr. D. E. English, of Millburn, said several gentlemen have spoken of the powers of the boards of education; sometimes the boards of education and Boards of Health are not entirely harmonious and the law is different for townships of the first and second class. He was unfortunate enough to live in a township of the second class. Now under the law his Board of Health cannot say anything at all as to how school buildings are to be completed; all it can do is to either approve or condemn them after they are completed.

The resolution of Dr. Chambers was then voted upon and lost.

The President then introduced Parker N. Black, C. E., of Asbury Park, who presented a paper on

#### VENTILATION OF SEPERATE SYSTEMS OF SEWERAGE.

The following is an abstract of this paper :

The conditions which exist in the separate systems are practically identical with those of the combined as regards ventilation. Little has been written regarding the separate system, and few, if any, experiments have been made, regarding the movements of air within them. There have been many theories expounded for the ventilation of the combined system and demonstrated by actual construction, some of which have occasioned great expenditure of money, only to prove that they were not practical or even successful in attaining the desired relief from foul gases emanating from the sewer.

\* \* \* \* \*

The fœtid organic vapor, which is more or less present in all sewers, is the most subtle and dangerous matter present in the air of a sewer. Of its exact nature and composition but little is known; either it is itself the cause of disease, or it carries the germs of disease, which are supposed to float about in the air of sewers.

These gases, resulting from decomposition of the sewage, are the means of conveyance of disease germs, and it is most essential that it shall not be possible for air to pass direct from the sewer into any house.

The amount of foul air is effected by forces at work within the sewer. In referring to these forces, Mr. Latham says :

“Barometric changes affect the amount of foul air present in sewers. The diminution in barometric pressure leads to the escape of gases which are stored in the interstices of the sewage and favors decomposition. An increase of barometric pressure enables sewer air to carry a large amount of the vapor of water, and for the sewage to retain a large amount of the offensive gases in decomposition or absorption without parting with them.

“Air held in the interstices of water is subject to the same laws with respect to its pressure and dilatation as free air under like circumstances. It naturally follows, that increased temperature of water tends to dilate the air held in the interstices, and consequently a portion of the air will escape, and such air, driven off from sewage, will be offensive; hence an increase of temperature makes the air of sewage offensive. Again during the period of rapid falls of the barometer, air again becomes dilated, and as a natural consequence, escapes with the same effect as increase of temperature, and with a rise of the barometric pressure, the capacity of water for air is increased, a fall of temperature in water also increasing its capacity for air.

“Temperature and barometric changes are therefore the fruitful agents by which air is liberated from sewage, and it is consequently through atmospheric changes that sewers, which appear to be sweet at other times, become offensive and noxious.

“Sewers are used chiefly through certain hours of the day, at which time much hot water passes into them. The temperature therefore is increased and at the same time the air space is reduced by the increase in the volume of sewage, and there becomes a pressure on the air in the sewer, and in consequence the water-seal of the traps, offering little resistance, will be broken to relieve the pressure. The foul gases will enter the dwelling and may be the means of conveying the germs of certain diseases.

“Sewers should therefore be ventilated, but such ventilation should be accomplished entirely independent of the house drains. Provisions should be made to isolate every house as far as possible from the main sewer. It is unwise to trust to thorough workmanship in order to use the house drains as a vent for the gases which are liable to form within a sewer.

"It is imperative that there be direct communication between the sewer and the outer atmosphere to admit pure air, and to relieve compression of the gases. It has been practically demonstrated that if provision be made for the free admission and circulation of fresh air in the sewer, these gases will be diluted to such an extent as to render them harmless.

"Sewers constructed with proper gradients will remove sewage at such a velocity as to prevent decomposition and generation of gases in the sewers."

\* \* \* \* \*

I conclude from the foregoing facts—That water aids in, and stagnation is the most favorable condition for decomposition.

That temperature and barometric changes are agents by which air is liberated from sewage.

That any slight compression of air within a sewer is liable to break water-seals, and, therefore, a vent to relieve this pressure is necessary.

That admission and circulation of fresh air is necessary, and that fresh air will dilute the sewer gases to such an extent as to render them harmless.

That proper gradients will remove sewage at such a velocity as to prevent decomposition and generation of gases within the sewers.

That sewer air found in well-ventilated sewers is slightly different from what is often found in badly ventilated dwellings.

That the ventilation of the separate system of sewage is safe and easy.

That sewers will ventilate themselves if sufficient openings are made.

That there is a constant flow of air in one direction or other through perforated man-hole covers, in at one and out of the other, with a velocity of one to five feet per second.

That the simplest, cheapest and most certain method of ventilation is to provide openings to the sewer at sufficient intervals, and in such a manner that will not require connection with additional pipes or shafts.

That trouble is more likely to arise from house drainage than from sewers properly constructed and ventilated.

In all cases local conditions and circumstances must necessarily be considered, for what may be applicable at one place would be entirely undesirable and unsatisfactory in others.

The whole solution is, however, in every case to provide the openings for the admission and free circulation of air.

Dr. C. P. Bassett, C. E., who was to have taken part in the discussion, could not be present.

Mr. H. B. Francis said the topic he wished to dwell upon, was the ventilating of sewers in dwellings. He thought the ventilation of the public sewers belonged to the public, to be done by shafts at particular places.

Mr. James Owen, C. E., said there is only one weak point that he knew of in sewers, that is dead ends; a great many towns have dead ends where there is no opening except by the trap-ventilating pipe along the house.

Mr. P. N. Black said he would like to state in connection with the point Mr. Owen made, that it was always considered impracticable to place a manhole at the end of each sewer.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The report of the treasurer, George W. Howell, C. E., of Morristown, was then read and referred to Committee of Audit, who subsequently reported it correct.

President Poland read a communication from the Board of Health of Atlantic City, through W. G. Hoopes, president, inviting the association to hold its next annual meeting there. The communication was received and referred to the Executive Council for its action.

#### EVENING SESSION, 7:45 O'CLOCK P. M.

The evening session opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. John Dixon, of Trenton. There was a very large audience, which filled the chamber, including the galleries.

The Vice-President, Dr. English, introduced the President, Addison B. Poland, Ph.D., who delivered the annual address on



## "THE CHILD AND THE STATE."

It was an able and scholarly paper, of which we give the following outline, which we are aware fails to do justice to it.

He spoke of the present epoch as one of transition in the intellectual progress of mankind; that the psychology of the past based on purely subjective phases of universal processes could never become an exact science, because its data are variable, evanescent and unverifiable; while the trend in psychology to-day is more and more scientific, and he used that word as meaning a series of logical and interdependent deductions based upon verified and always verifiable observations, as distinguished from conclusions made from testimony, whether communicated or direct. He referred to the excellent work of the psychological laboratories in the leading universities of this country and Europe, in furnishing data from which truly scientific and unassailable deductions may be made. He then explained at some length the three-fold nature of mental action and dwelt upon the necessity for a close and accurate observation of the objective manifestations of children, as the basis for a scientific psychology; that experiments on adults would not supply the place of the observation of children, not only because there is no proof of the unity throughout life of the objective manifestations of psychic experiences, but also because there is much evidence already obtained tending to show great variation at different periods of life, more especially at the periods of functioning of the reproductive cells. He then dwelt upon the two questions presenting themselves to the public educator: (1) What can be done in the way of exact scientific observation of children in the public schools? (2) What is the duty of the State through its agent, the teacher, in the making of these observations? Reply to the first question is comparatively easy. Schools are the only places where large numbers of differently constituted children are constantly under the eye of a supposably trained observer. While it would be impracticable to introduce into the school-room the instruments and methods of the psychological laboratory, there is a vast mass of data which can nowhere be obtained so well as in a school, and by no one so well as by the teacher. While not prescribing a detailed system, he offered, later in the

paper, some general suggestions as to the direction that observation should take. In reply to the second question, he remarked that it involved an answer to that other old question—why does the State educate its children? Is it because such education fits the child to better succeed in the struggle for existence with another child, equally the child of the State, or because of some direct benefit to society arising from the fact that the child is educated?

He traced the struggle for existence in the lower forms of life as influenced by environments and their more or less highly developed nervous systems, and then referred to man where he found the same law persists. He argued that any education furnished by the State to the child rendered him more and more capable in the struggle for existence, by developing, or possibly increasing, the psychic complexity within him; and that the advantage to the State lies in the fact that trained men are less liable to become a charge to the State, either as criminals or paupers. He developed the further thought that the trained mind possesses more self-respect, and consequently seeks to win or preserve the respect of others by his conduct. The question of the survival of the fit as co-related to the extinction of the unfit, was then considered, and also whether the part of an exaggerated philanthropy in not only ameliorating the unhappiness of the latter, but in advocating their right to propagate the unfit, was of untold injury to humanity. It was suggested that the unfit propagated more rapidly than the fit, and that it may be doubted if the leveling up by moral growth is as efficient a means as elimination. In connection with this Dr. Poland dwelt upon the development of criminal tendencies in the child, and the question of their prevention or transmission to future generations. It is usually said that the purpose of education is the fitting of the child for his environment. He took exception to so unmodified a statement. If the environment of a child is of a criminal or debauched nature it is not the purpose of education to fit him for that. Education may mean to lead out, but the education of the State's child must be to lead out the good and repress the bad.

Through the development of the new psychology, and the related sciences of criminology and pathologic neurology, we

will be enabled to more understandingly classify the children in our keeping, and thus by degrees approach a complete solution of the problem. Superintendent Poland then referred to the excellent work being done in the properly regulated gymnasiums of our colleges and Young Men's Christian Associations in the careful, thorough physical examinations made and tabulated, and then have the exercise directed to build up all weak points and tone down all excessive developments.

What is attempted in the gymnasium with the body, should in the scientifically-controlled school be attempted with the intellectual and ethical curve of the child. The cry that this system would tend to reduce to a dead level of mediocrity and that individuality was being sacrificed, he answered by saying that the line of the ideal is never the dead-level of mediocrity, but the even, steady and vigorous advance towards the highest levels of attainment.

When the science of criminalology and morbid conditions has reached the point of certitude we shall have a more perfect system of education, based on accurate laws of aptitude and tendency, but he believed we could do something now toward making a more scientific classification of children, in which a more exact application of method may be made in individual cases. The first difficulty to be met, however, was the economic one. A given number of children are to be given an education for a given number of dollars, which results in a larger number of children being confided to the care of one teacher than can be properly cared for. Unfortunately the curve of the teacher's psychologic ability does not often approach the line of the ideal. He suggested in the first place a series of exact and recorded measurements as tending to hasten the day of a scientific pedagogy. Then by tabulating, side by side with the physical measurements of a child, his individual characteristics of manner, physical habits and peculiarities, and with these his mental aptitudes and moral tendencies, all of these as exemplified by objective phenomena.

In conclusion, President Poland suggested the general lines along which advance may be made, substantially as follows:

Every child should be tabulated on a chart, on which should appear every measurement known to anthropometry; the circu-



latory, nutritive and general physical status. This chart should be filled out by an expert. These measurements, supplemented by a complete medical examination, being thus charted, should be placed on the school file for the guidance of the teacher. Then the from-day-to-day observations of the teacher should be recorded, as to habits, tendencies, not expressed as the teacher's impressions, about the child, but given just as observed. She, of course, must draw conclusions for her own use, but these will be more apt to be correct as she records her observations exactly.

With a sufficient mass of data, it was argued, there will be an inducement for devoted educators with philosophical capacity to work this mine of wealth, because of professional pride and *esprit de corps*, and a real desire to be of benefit to their kind.

He believed such study would show (1) that a certain type of child has an injurious influence on the development of another type of child, which would result in keeping such opposed natures apart until the power of self-abnegation and self-control is developed; (2) that many types of children develop best when segregated, and separate schools will arise for these classes; (3) that many natures will never attain the power of self-control or self-abnegation, and such children will eventually become the cherished wards of the State to save them from becoming criminals. Although petty egotisms, personal and family pride may interpose opposition, the wounds to individuality must be of no moment when the future of our race is at stake.

After a vote of thanks was passed to President Poland for his admirable address, and a copy was requested for preservation, Dr. E. M. Hartwell, Supervisor of Physical Culture, of the city of Boston, Mass., was introduced and delivered an address on

#### "HYGIENIC SUPERVISION OF SCHOOLS."

We can give only a very brief and unsatisfactory outline of this most excellent paper, as its length and our lack of space forbids more extended notice. Dr. Hartwell contended that the medical supervision of all elementary and secondary schools, both as regards their organization and management, is at once a public duty and a pedagogical necessity. Our public schools are public institutions, and it is a weak mistake and suicidal policy



to allow public institutions of any sort to constitute a menace to public health. Conditions that tend to cripple the energies and to shorten the lives of the children should not only not be allowed, but any system of education that does not positively and obviously increase the health and strength, as well as the knowledge and intelligence of the rising generation, is so far a failure, and invites criticism and reform. He further maintained that the best interests of the public, the teaching class and the pupil class would be better subserved if the sanitation and hygiene of the schools were taken away from school boards, superintendents and supervising principals and entrusted to responsible and competent experts specially trained in medicine and hygiene. He based his reasons for urging more comprehensive and vigorous measures for promoting and conserving the health of our school population upon a variety of considerations grouped under the following heads:

(1) The conditions requisite for health; (2) the peculiarities of children as growing and developing organisms; (3) urbanization and its effects upon public health in general and the health of the school population in particular; (4) effect of school life on public health, with some particular attention shown to the death-rate of Boston school children and what may be the money losses accruing; (5) the present standing of school hygiene in the United States; (6) European and American experiments in the medical supervision of schools; (7) present needs and outlook.

He quoted Dr. B. W. Richardson's remark that "you might search throughout the British Islands and not find a healthy child." That is a strong statement, for we know we have seen practically healthy children and practically healthy men. Any child, youth or man may be said to be healthy who does his day's work easily so often as his day's work comes round. A good conception of health is the highest energy of each part compatible with the energy of the whole. The general conditions of health for individual classes and communities, he then considered at length, which may thus be summed up: Ventilation, oxygen, nutriment, drainage, rest, exercise at due intervals. When we come to the hygiene of the school child in its different ages and stages, it must be provided with favorable working conditions of light, air, ventilation and cleanliness. Then there are the peculiarities

of the person which must be met by what are called the provisions of personal hygiene.

The fact that the child is not the same during school age, but is continually changing in all sorts of ways, growing in weight, stature, nervous system, muscles, &c., was dwelt upon, and the idea was developed that the child practically undergoes three births before he becomes an adult—first at birth, then at about seven or eight, when he gets his second teeth, and third at about sixteen, when he has about completed his growth in height and weight. The most hopeful and profitable time of school life are the five years from ten to fifteen; they are the most healthful in all life; the most profitable time in the life of the human organism in influencing it for good, for exercising upon it edifying and up-building influences. Therefore, it is the duty of those who manage schools to see that the child gets his full growth without being stunted or other injury done him.

Urbanization was then considered. One-thirtieth of the United States population in 1790 was urban population. In 1890 the urban population had increased to about one-third.

In Massachusetts more than sixty per cent. are in schools in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants—about 383,000, a larger number than all who are engaged in any industrial occupations.

In reference to the fourth item of Dr. Hartwell's outline heading—the effect of school life on public life, &c., he presented at considerable length some very interesting facts and statistics compiled in this country, in England and Berlin, which, while worthy of study, we can only allude to briefly.

He regretted exceedingly that the data on which to base a correct judgment were so exceedingly meagre.

In England the death rate of children from five to fifteen, in 1861–70 was 6.3 per 1,000. It fell in 1871–80 to 5.1. The main part of this fall of 19.05 per cent. was due to diminished mortality from the chief zymotic diseases, whereas the death rate from nervous affections was very slightly increased. In this country the meagre evidence favored the view that the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the nervous system to deaths from all causes at all ages, and during the age period five to fifteen increased in Massachusetts between 1880 and 1890. There is evidence that there is unnecessary loss of life in the Boston schools,



where in round numbers three children are lost to the thousand more than in London, and two to the thousand more than in Berlin very year, when Boston is less densely populated by far than either London or Berlin. Had Boston's death rate been as low as that of Berlin, 130 children's lives would have been saved, and, according to Dr. Farr's table, entitled the "Money Value of a Man" (in "Vital Statistics," London, 1885), Boston's loss in 1885, in the death of her public school children between five and fifteen years, was \$181,795. Dr. Hartwell argued that it had not been shown that school life itself causes enhancement of the death rate, but that sanitary and hygienic measures need to be much more thoroughgoing.

As to the present standing of school hygiene in the United States, he briefly put it that it has no standing among the arts and sciences. It is not taught in any college, medical school, institute or normal school, as a separate and vital branch for practical purposes.

Dr. Durgan, of the Boston Health Board, has organized an inspection service of fifty physicians, for the seventy thousand school children of that city; the main object is to limit or prevent the spread of infectious diseases. This movement would hardly have been secured but for an unusually severe epidemic of diphtheria during the past two or three months.

Since 1879 Paris has developed a fine system of medical inspection of schools, and now there are 136 physicians charged with the periodical inspection as to ventilation, heat, light, cleanliness of rooms, furniture, and of the children. New pupils are examined on entering and preventive medicine is used. Advance is also noted in Antwerp, Brussels and Hungary. Dr. Hartwell then dwelt upon the needs, the greatest of which were agitation and enlightenment of the public mind, so that advice shall be heeded; departments in which physicians may learn school hygiene—the technique of hygiene in all its forms—after their medical course. He hoped and believed that the time will come when the teacher shall be relieved of sanitary police duty, and of all other police duty, and the sanitation and hygiene of school children, in public, provisional and personal aspects, will be guarded by expert physicians specially trained for the purpose.

Superintendent Randall Spaulding, of Montclair, was then introduced and opened the discussion.

He said that the necessity for such supervision as had been suggested, lies in the comparative ignorance of teachers and boards concerning these matters—lack of knowledge in regard to the practical application of the appliances that are to be used in attaining hygienic success. Our teachers have been trained for certain purposes; they have been subject to the education that the community, or State, has provided for them, which has been deficient in this direction. He looked for better things in the near future. It may come in the line of manual training, the training of the eye and the hand. Co-ordinate the powers of the mind so that our teachers will be better able to understand and apply the principles of hygiene in our schools. A great deal of time and money is wasted because we forget that men and women are bundles of habit. Attention to hygienic conditions must be a thing of habit, not a thing of science and knowledge merely. How many teachers allow the seeds of disease to be planted by failure to attend to the common conditions of health—ignoring wet feet and rapid changes in temperature. He spoke of the skepticism abroad—among the ordinary school teachers sometimes—in reference to the dangers of sewer gas, and disease germs. The thing is to make people believe, to make the taxpayers believe it and act upon it. We need an inspector who shall carry the weight of scientific opinion, who shall have the power behind him to enforce his opinions. We have inspectors of streets and sewers, inspectors of food, factories, schools and banks, and why not have inspection of the most important thing to us—those hygienic conditions that secure and preserve health. He would like to see this Association take action in regard to it. The time must come, and ought to come immediately, when we shall have a State Inspector to inspect buildings, with power to approve and condemn; it might possibly be well that there should be a right of appeal to the State Board of Education, or they might appoint a board of experts for a final decision.

Major Z. K. Pangborn, editor of the *Jersey City Journal*, was then introduced, and presented a paper on "The Relation of Modern Journalism to Sanitation." He held that the relation of the public press to public sanitation is not essentially different



from that which the press holds, or should hold, to any other subject which concerns the public welfare.

The sanitary conditions existing in any community are of vital importance to its well being, and therefore come legitimately within the scope of the functions and duty of the public press. Since the modern development of the newspaper, it has become generally recognized as a public educator, and as one of the most active and effective agents, whenever it chooses to be so, in the promotion of whatever tends to benefit the public, or improve the moral, social or material conditions of human life.

In connection with any movement or effort which is made in the interest of public sanitation and conservation of the public health, the press has its legitimate place and work. He called attention to the fact that the function of the press is two-fold in its relation to all matters which concern the general welfare of the community; first, in its character of an educator to procure, impart and disseminate accurate, and, as far as possible, full information in relation to the subject under consideration; second, to give expression to the best current thought of the time in relation to it as well as to its own well-considered and unprejudiced opinions. The facts, and all the facts ascertainable, and the various and perhaps conflicting opinions, which have a bearing on the subject, should be presented, and then the newspaper should honestly and earnestly advocate such action as it believes will best promote the public good. This general statement covers all that the public press ought to be expected to do, or, in fact, can do, in the field of sanitary reform and progress.

After speaking of the vastness of the field, and of public health as affected by various diseases and conditions, he referred to the one great, and perhaps primal, need—the enlightenment of the people in relation to the necessity and beneficence of public sanitation, in which the newspaper can take an important and effective part.

The newspapers of a community should give ample space in their columns to whatever will contribute to the elevation of the public in matters relating to the public health and hygiene, and whenever any specific action is required for the promotion of any sanitary reform, the press should give it intelligent and vigorous support.

He referred to the tenement-house reform in our cities; that there is perhaps nothing which more injuriously affects the public health or more surely increases the death-rate in the densely-populated cities than the condition of the tenement houses, where the greed of the landlords and the poverty and ignorance of the tenants are the primal and chief factors in producing unsanitary conditions. In New York city, there are 230,000 more families than dwellings. The average tenement occupancy there is forty persons to a single dwelling, and for the entire number of dwellings in the city the number of persons per dwelling was in 1890, 18.52 (in 1880 it was 16.37). How few in these tenements are provided with air, sunshine, conveniences for cleanliness, space or privacy, all essentials of healthful living? Yet the landlords insist upon and extort from the poorer classes rents that pay them from ten per cent. to twenty-five per cent., and more rent is charged per square foot for the dirty, crowded tenement quarters than is charged for the fine and luxurious apartments in other parts of the city. He spoke of this as a gigantic obstacle in the path of sanitary reform, which all sanitarians and authorities should deal with, and here the press should render willing and effective service. The newspaper should be the unsparing foe of rapacious landlordism, should urge tenement reform in the interest of the public health and strive to enlighten the ignorant and careless tenants. The press should create, formulate and express a public opinion upon this subject that will ultimately force the needed reform. Major Pangborn then referred to the water-supply, especially of large towns and cities, as being one of the most important items affecting public health, because impure, unwholesome, polluted water used for potable and culinary purposes means a bad condition of public health and an abnormal death-rate, and it engenders and aggravates endemic and epidemic disease. The people need to be aroused to a sense of the danger and to action, and here the public press can powerfully aid the sanitarian.

He also spoke on the need of a more intelligent and careful architecture and construction of public buildings, churches, assembly-rooms, and especially school-rooms, a method of planning and building that will secure efficient ventilation and a supply of pure air where large numbers are congregated; the construction



and arrangement of desks and seats in the school-room; the proper construction of street sewers and drains in dwellings, so that people will not be subjected unconsciously to a process of slow poisoning; the enforcement by municipal authorities of wise public health regulations, and the effective abatement of all nuisances that imperil the public health, and the suppression or banishment from a densely populated neighborhood, of disease-breeding occupations; the timely application and rigid execution of quarantine regulations for the prevention of the spread of contagious disease.

He referred to the efficient service the press can and should render in these and many other departments of the work of public sanitation. "The press can and should be a potent ally in all reformatory and hygienic sanitation, and this association should make a special effort to interest the press in its work, and secure their co-operation and the aid which it is so well able to give. \* \* \* The press itself needs instruction on this subject. It is one with which the majority of newspaper editors and publishers are not very familiar, and to which they have not hitherto given that degree of attention which its importance demands."

Prof. J. M. Watson said he wished to suggest that the paper last read is admirably adapted for publication in the newspapers of this State; it is an article which would be read with interest by all classes, and he moved that an effort be made to secure its publication in the manner indicated. Carried.

Prof. James M. Green, Ph.D., Principal of the State Normal School, Trenton, was then introduced and opened the discussion on Major Pangborn's paper. He said that he wished to express his endorsement of what has been said by Major Pangborn. As to the relation of the press not only to this subject but to all subjects of importance to the State; he felt that it was a most potent factor. He has been surprised at the amount the leading papers, periodicals and daily papers have been able to accomplish in the promotion of all good measures. He wondered how it was possible for a paper to be put upon the market at the price our papers are and get so much good matter. He had noted this, that there is on the part of a great many papers a tendency to rush to press; that he believed was the peculiar term—to get to press—that is to say, there are a great many papers in our commonwealth that are not at all careful as to what they publish.

## SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

It was deeply regretted that Dr. Charles Lehlback, of Newark, could not be present to present his paper on "Certificates of Vital Facts; How Shall Greater Accuracy Be Obtained in Their Report?"

Dr. E. M. Hartwell, of Boston, Mass., said that he came expecting to hear a very valuable and interesting paper on vital statistics. It seemed to him that reform in vital statistics is very much needed if we are going to understand how much of wear and waste comes upon the school population, and it is in that particular point that he was most interested.

In order to determine as nearly as he could what proportion of children in the Boston schools were dying unnecessarily, and also to have a basis of comparison with the death rates of school children in other cities, he had a good deal of laborious investigation to make of our registration statistics of death, and the impression he came away with from that study was, that there is needed a very decided reform in the keeping of school statistics and of mortality statistics. It is impossible to determine the death rate of school children in Boston or Massachusetts, or in the other States or cities of the Union. The diagrams which he had here, based on numerical tables, show the death rate of children from five to fifteen, which he called the school age, but the actual deaths in the school population of Boston is not registered as deaths of school children. The number of children who sever their connection with schools through death each year is not noted in the registers of the school authorities. The number of teachers who go out of service because they pass beyond the river in any given year, is not noted; so that if we want to know what proportion of our death rate in the schools of Boston or any other city is, from scarlet fever or what not, we cannot find it without laborious search of the records. This instance will show how badly we are off. He had the specific life curve here for three census years, 1875, 1885, 1890. In order to get the number of deaths in each year for the two census years, it was necessary for the clerk to work three weeks in the State Registration office to assort and tally and note those facts. The material exists in a certain way, but our statisticians care nothing for it, so



that it seems a forward move of great importance if you could induce the school authorities to note the fact accurately, as to the number of children who die, and the kind of disease they die of, and then get the city and State Registration offices to give us those facts in duly digested and tabulated forms. We also have no morbidity statistics that are worth speaking of for the same reason.

Another point, as to the amount of time scholars lose owing to epidemic and other diseases. The tardying records are well kept, the absences are all noted, but there is no note or data made to show what proportion of the total absences from school are due to disease in the rough or any disease in particular. He learned with very great interest that the State Board of Education of New Jersey has taken some steps toward requiring or encouraging the making of returns of deaths among school children and hoped that it will go on and that we may induce the registration boards in other parts of the country to take it up. He thought it a matter of really vital importance in this connection.

Dr. Mitchell—Permit me to refer, Mr. Chairman, to some of the inaccuracies which appear in the mortuary and vital returns filed in the office of the Medical Superintendent of Vital Statistics.

From some districts no reports whatever are received concerning deaths, and few—if any—districts in the State report all births which occur.

The explanation for this state of affairs seems to be found in the following facts:

1. Frequently no physician is present when a birth occurs, and under such circumstances reports are rarely made.
2. Some physicians seem to regard the filling out of birth reports as a bother which can be deferred until a leisure moment, and the habit of procrastinating becomes chronic.

Vague and indefinite statements as to the cause of death are also the source of confusion and error in the records. Such terms as dropsy, senility, heart failure, accident, &c., give no idea of the real cause of death, and the classification of such certificates is impossible.

The advantages and benefits of accurate knowledge in regard to vital facts have been clearly and fully set forth by Prof. Hartwell, and I need not dwell upon that point.

To arrange these facts in convenient form, and to study their indications, constitute the fundamental work of the sanitarian. All of his efforts have for their object the promotion of the health and physical well-being of the citizens of the State, and his only reliable guide in conducting operations against unhygienic conditions is found in the birth rate and in the death rate. The efficiency of sanitary administration is measured by the increase of the former and by lessening the latter.

Dr. G. D. Saltonstall, of Jersey City, said he would suggest that notice be sent to the physicians of this State from the office of the State Board of Health, requesting compliance with the requirements concerning the returns of births, marriages and deaths.

Dr. G. J. Van Schott, of Passaic, said he thought the State Board of Health can very readily, by correspondence, compel the physicians all over the State to make proper returns. The highest point of perfection will not be reached until a method is adopted like that which is in use in the old country. There, the father of the child has to report the birth within twenty-four hours, under penalty of ten dollars fine. If the father is not present, then the nearest relative has to do it. After that system is in use for a little while, the births will be given in regularly. He regarded that as practically the only solution of the problem.

James Owen, C. E., of Montclair, said the question of vital statistics is somewhat of a hobby of his, and in the point of the death of children, he would suggest that whilst statistics of that kind are very important—so important that he had been instrumental in having such a record kept—the results, he thought, would hardly be efficacious from the fact that children in schools are, as a rule, healthy; that sick children do not attend the schools, and the death rate is therefore very low. In six years, in an attendance of about six hundred, we could only collate four deaths of children attending that school. Probably the conditions there were very favorable to life. You can readily see that this is far below the presumed death rate in any locality. But, to my mind, we can establish an ideal of school life or school death. If we find one school has a certain ideal low rate of death, schools that are higher in their death rate can be located, and, if possible, the difficulty existing there can be remedied.



There is also another point, and that is the after effects of education on children after they have left school. He remembered particularly in the graduating class of one school, two died within a year, and the presumption is that they died from over-training.

Some years ago he made an examination of the death rates in this State to see whether there could be localized a specific death rate for a specific elevation, and in collating those details he was very well satisfied of the general average correctness of the death returns in this State, and while, of course, he understands Dr. Mitchell to say that the birth returns are imperfect, he is satisfied that the death rates are fairly correct.

Dr. G. D. Saltonstall said that Dr. Mitchell speaks of the improper classification of the diseases which caused the death of this and that person. He was very glad to hear that the Bureau of Vital Statistics does not approve of those statements of causes of death, such as heart failure, and he would like to state how it was stopped in Hudson county. It was done by refusing burial certificates on any such certificate of death. If the certificate comes into the office as from dropsey, heart failure or this or that improper definition, the paper is sent back and the permit for burial is refused.

The great trouble now is that there is no concentration of sanitary authority throughout the State, except in the State Board of Health itself.

Now in regard to the proper way of making birth returns. In Hudson county we do our best to force physicians to send in their birth returns. If we know a doctor who has had previously an average from 10 to 20 births a month, and we do not hear from him in two or three months, he gets a sharp letter; he calls and explains. He goes back then and sends up a stack of them. He knew one gentleman who sent up 120 births under pressure; he had not made a return in six months. He was not punished. Why? Because he was a physician in excellent standing. Now then comes in the trouble. How is the clerk going to enter them in the book in proper rotation?

The President then introduced Roland G. Freeman, M.D., of New York City, who read a paper on

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

### "THE CAUSATION OF DISEASE BY MILK."

[Abstract of this paper is given on page 361, *et seq.*, of this volume.]

Dr. Henry L. Coit, of Newark, was introduced and presented a paper on

### "MEANS OF PREVENTION OF DISEASE DUE TO IMPURE MILK."

[This paper is printed in full in this volume, page 367, *et seq.*]

Dr. G. D. Saltonstall, of Jersey City, gave something of his experience with dairies, having been the examiner of the dairies in Hudson county for ten years. He agreed with the two gentlemen who had just read very exhaustive papers, that there is doubtless a great deal of unnecessary filth connected with the cow stables, especially where there are many cows in one stable. Where there were only eight or ten, he had been able to regulate it. Where there were 130, or 98, or 75, it was impossible for him to regulate it, because he could not get around to each stable every day, and as soon as his back was turned they would not clean out the stable but once in two days, and the cows' udders become covered with filth because the owners would not supply bedding for the cows. The cows were obliged to lie down in their own filth. The cow is a very delicate animal—more so than the horse; but the horse is taken care of one hundred times better than the cow.

The Committee on Nominations then reported, and the following gentlemen were elected to the various offices of the Association:

*President*—David C. English, M.D., New Brunswick.  
*First Vice-President*—Shippen Wallace, Ph.D., Burlington.  
*Second Vice-President*—James Owen, C.E., Montclair.  
*Recording Secretary*—Daniel Strock, M.D., Camden.  
*Corresponding Secretary*—Prof. J. Madison Watson, Elizabeth.  
*Treasurer*—George W. Howell, C.E., Morristown.

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(With the above-named officers.)

Prof. Vernon L. Davey, *Chairman*.....East Orange.  
Isaac Hull Platt, M.D.....Lakewood.  
Charles B. Brush, C.E.....Hoboken.  
C. Smock, Ph.D., *State Geologist*.....Trenton.



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Henry Mitchell, M.D., Secretary State Board of Health.	Trenton.
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E. L. B. Godfrey, M.D.	Camden.
Carrol Ph. Bassett, C.E., Ph.D.	Newark.
A. B. Poland, Ph.D., State Superintendent of Public Instruction.	Trenton.

This closed the twentieth annual meeting of the Association, which was generally regarded as the fullest in attendance, most representative and profitable of the series. An unusually large number of new members were elected. The papers presented were able and practical, and the discussions thereon, though possibly too limited as to the time allotted, were full of interest.

We greatly missed the presence of one of the founders and most earnest and able workers of our Association—Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, late Secretary of the State Board of Health, to whose memory the Association bore deserved and fitting tribute at its opening session. We make thankful record that his successor in this, one of the most important departments of the State for the protection and conservation of her citizens' highest welfare, was chosen from among our most active and influential members, and we bespeak for him the same consideration and assistance of our membership, and of our State authorities and local Health Boards that was accorded to his predecessor, feeling assured that the interests of public health and sanitation could hardly have been placed in abler and safer hands.

## The Causation of Disease by Milk.

ABSTRACT OF PAPER, BY DR. R. G. FREEMAN.

In considering the causation of disease by milk, one is struck by the great extent of the milk traffic. It is estimated that Great Britain uses 250,000,000 gallons a year, while New York City alone uses over 7,000,000 gallons a year. This milk is consumed largely by infants and invalids for whom it is ordered by physicians, because it furnishes albuminoids and fats with sugar and salts in a digestible form. When clean it is an ideal food, but as usually marketed it is very dirty. Milk is contaminated chiefly during milking. This arises from the water bacteria in the pails, from the dust and dirt in the air of the barn and from the belly and udder of the cow, from the hands of the milkman (especially when wet milking is used) and also from the face, head, hat and clothes of the milkman. There is also danger of contamination during cooling from dust and water. These methods allow the introduction also of pathogenic bacteria. Ordinary methods allow these bacteria time to increase, for milk is shipped only once a day, and then on very slow trains, so that in New York milk is 36 or 48 hours old when delivered to the consumer. Milk has some germicidal power when it first leaves the udder. This, however, cannot be relied on, for milk may sour from bacterial growth in 12 hours.

Diseases which have been attributed to milk may be divided into two classes: 1. Originating from the cow, as tuberculosis, anthrax, foot and mouth disease and acute enteritis. 2. Originating elsewhere, as cholera, typhoid fever, scarlatina and diphtheria.

Those originating from the cow may be due to infection of the milk in the udder or from infection during milking from particles of faecal or other matter falling into the milk pail.

Loose fecal movements of a cow naturally run down the inner surface of the thighs and posterior of the udder.

Tuberculosis is a very common disease both among cattle and in man. From 2 to 25 or 50 per cent. of cattle near different large cities have been thought to be tubercular. At the slaughter-houses of Berlin 4.57 per cent. of the cattle are tubercular, at Munich 2.44 per cent., at Augsburg 2.24 per cent., at Mulhausen 3.4 per cent., in Mexico 34 per cent. From 10 to 25 per cent. of the cattle in Massachusetts are thought to be tubercular, while in Illinois it is thought that 50 per cent. are tubercular. In single herds of cattle 30 to 70 per cent. have been definitely proven to be tubercular. Considering these figures it may seem surprising that tuberculosis produces no more than one-seventh of all deaths in man, especially as there is some reason to believe that the tubercle bacillus may not be destroyed by the gastric juice. The danger of such infection is somewhat lessened by the dilution of the tubercular virus by mixture with other milk, and by the fact that all tubercular cows do not give tubercular milk. Cows having tubercular disease of the udder usually give milk containing a large number of tubercle bacilli, but when there is no disease of the udder, tubercle bacilli are less frequently present. Of 63 cows with general tuberclose and no disease of the udder, Bang found that nine gave milk containing tubercle bacilli; Ernst found that of 36 cows having general tubercloses, but no disease of the udder, 10 gave milk containing tubercle bacilli. Primary tuberculosis of the gastro-intestinal tract in man does occur, but opinion differs among pathologists as to the frequency of its occurrence. Dr. Sims Woodhead states that he has seen a large number of cases where infection seemed to be from the intestines. Considerable clinical evidence of tubercular infection through milk exists. An institution supplied by milk from a dairy containing three cows with tubercular udders gave a mortality one year of 40 per cent., another year 30 per cent. In a boarding school of 14 girls, 5 contracted tuberculosis from drinking milk from a tubercular cow. At another boarding school where milk from a tubercular cow was used, 13 cases of tuberculosis occurred.

The evidence concerning the causation of anthrax by milk is not sufficient, although we know that the anthrax bacillus may



occur in the milk of animals suffering from anthrax, and that intestinal anthrax does occur in man.

It has been demonstrated that foot and mouth disease may be caused by milk. Hertwig and two friends drank milk from a cow suffering from foot and mouth disease and thus contracted it. This evidence was confirmed by Jacob.

Acute enteritis has seemed to be proven to be transmitted by milk in a case reported by Gaffky. Three men suffered from this disease after drinking milk which was traced to a cow having a similar trouble. No bacteria were found in the milk as it left the udder, but the feces contained a bacillus similar to that isolated from the three cases. This then was a case of fecal contamination of the milk from the cow.

Passing now to those diseases in which milk appears to be a carrier of infection through contamination by a person suffering from the disease, we must note that the pathogenic germ causing the disease has rarely been found in the sample submitted for examination. This fact, which may at first seem strange, is not really so since the milk that caused the epidemic is not examined, but a subsequent specimen from the same source.

In typhoid fever there is a large amount of evidence that epidemics have been caused by milk, and this evidence is strengthened by the fact that the bacillus typhoses thrives in milk. In the investigation of so-called milk epidemics certain general features are found in common. It is usually found that no water-supply or sewage system will account for the cases, but that they are associated with a certain milk supply. On further investigation, typhoid fever is in a majority of these epidemics, found to have existed either in the family of the milkman or at the dairy at such time as would account for the cases attributed to the milk. The dairymen and milkmen usually carry on their business more or less in their dwellings, so that the infection of the milk is very likely. The same person often nurses the patient and works in the dairy, sometimes milking the cows. The dairy pails are often cleaned in the kitchen, which may open into the sick-room, and in one case the same towel has even been used for the patient and for cleansing or drying the milk pails. The privy is often near the dairy well.

The modern creamery is a new source of danger, and has given rise to epidemics. They receive milk from neighboring farmers,

separate it and return the skim-milk to the contributors. When the milk of any contributing farmer is infected from disease in his family, all the creamery milk receives its share of the germs. Thus the epidemics of Svarteborg, in 1889, and one reported by Welpey, 1893, were caused.

In studying the relationship of scarlatina to the milk-supply, we find very conclusive evidence of milk infection in many epidemics, but in a minority is the disease discovered in the family of the milkman or at the dairy. This is probably due to the very contagious character of this disease, and to the fact that very mild cases may never be recognized. Thus of nine recent epidemics, in only three were cases of the disease in man found to account for the epidemic. Dr. Klein, of England, who was called in by the government to investigate two milk epidemics of scarlatina, believes that he discovered a disease in cows which was capable of producing a similar disease in other cows and scarlatina in man, and could itself be produced in cows by exposing them to scarlatina in man. These observations have never been confirmed, and have been very strongly condemned as unreliable.

Certain epidemics of diphtheria have been found to exist almost solely among the consumers of a certain milk-supply. Such epidemics are less common than those of typhoid fever or diphtheria. In few of these has diphtheria been detected in the families of those handling the milk.

There is evidence that cholera has been contracted by drinking milk containing the germ of that disease. Evidence of such infection is furnished by Gaffky, and also by Simpson, who reports an epidemic caused by milk. The ptomaine produced by bacteria are another supposed cause of poisoning by milk.

#### *Summary.*

Infection by milk is well established in foot and mouth diseases, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, cholera and acute enteritis; is probable in scarlatina and diphtheria, and may exist in anthrax.

An immense amount of sickness is caused by milk infection which might be limited by a proper inspection of dairies and certain legislation.

A study of these epidemics teaches us that:

1. Milk traffic should not be carried on in dwelling-houses.

2. The dairy building should be at a distance, certainly not less than 100 feet, from either the house, barn or privy, and should be on a higher level than any of these, and should have a pure water-supply of its own.

3. At the dairy building all the dairy work should be done, including the cleansing of the pails.

4. It should be unlawful for anyone who has come in contact with a sick person (unless the sickness is positively known to be non-contagious) to enter the dairy building or handle the milk. All men connected with the milk traffic should be compelled to notify the authorities on the outbreak of any disease in their respective abodes, and to abstain from their work until permission is given them to resume by the authorities notified.

The foregoing should also teach us that all milk should be sterilized before being used, especially in the case of infants and invalids.





## The Causation of Disease by Milk--The Means of Prevention.

BY HENRY L. COIT, M. D.

In the days of the Roman Empire it was the custom to accord to the noble infant civilian, with respect to his food, that which was his birthright: and the fabled and exceptional relation of Romulus and Remus to a lower mammal, was the work of tradition.

Two thousand years later, this order is well nigh reversed; and we sit in quiet complaisance and realize that as a result of the disastrous effect of civilization upon human life, a large and growing proportion of our race must needs be nourished by a domesticated lower mammal of the bovine species.

It is probably true that the steady advance of civilization has been coincident with the failure of the race to nourish its young; and, consequently, physicians, and those charged with the foster care of the child, have been confronted with conditions which make artificial infant feeding an important factor in the life of the race.

The medical profession compelled to face these chemico-dietetic problems, have for years drifted on the unstable waves of diverse opinion, caused by their efforts to harmonize the findings of the food analyst, with the demands of clinical experience.

The failures recorded by physicians of their attempts to adapt to the uniform growth of the infant, foods composed of milk which has been superheated, dried milk, cane sugar, malt sugar, dextrine and unconverted starch, is a humiliating page in medical history.

It is an encouraging sign of progress, that greater uniformity already prevails in the methods employed by the profession, when a substitute for woman's milk is required. This is apparent

in the fact that the best and most advanced thought is now firmly anchored to fresh cow's milk, as the basis for all rational artificial feeding. This progress would be greatly facilitated, if chemists, who now waste their skill upon patent baby foods, would devote their time to the study of human and bovine milks, their normal conditions, their chemical relations, and their physiological variations. Thus, in a more logical way than now, we could devise the proper synthetical mixtures. Such service would be invaluable to pediatric science.

At a recent meeting of the pediatric section of the New York Academy of Medicine, the writer had occasion to formulate the proper medical and dietetic requirements of cow's milk with respect to standards of purity. These included the absence of large numbers of micro-organisms, especially the disease-producing varieties; a resistance in milk to fermentative changes during the first two days after it is drawn, together with a constant and unvarying nutritive value of known composition. To show that these conditions are seldom, if ever, met by the producer of this important natural food, requires no argument. That they are reasonable demands, and could be secured to us by every dairyman in the land by the simple application of honesty and cleanliness, is unquestioned.

From the earliest medical books known we learn that the Hindoos, many centuries before the Christian era, looked well after the animal whose milk is used for food. Included with the directions for the care of a hospital, are laid down specific rules for the dairy. The requirements included a copious yield of milk and a quiet disposition in the animal, all her calves living, well tended with food and drink, and kept in a fold that was properly cleaned. In bold contrast with this, we have in the present state of advanced knowledge and civilized refinement a deplorable neglect of not only the requirements of these ancient Asiatics, but more important conditions affecting the health and life of the people.

It is difficult to understand why a cow, so universally and so completely employed for human food, should receive relatively so little care, while other domestic animals are so cautiously guarded. It is a practice so rare as to be remarkable, for a milch cow to be housed and kept as comfortably or groomed and

cleaned as carefully as the horse. As to feeding, the cow is the only animal supplied with refuse materials from manufactories and waste bi-products. The injurious and fatal consequences of this state of things in the light of the fact that this animal herself is highly susceptible to disease, are too apparent to require comment. The importance of this subject is most accurately measured by those of us who are parents, and who naturally place an incalculable value upon the lives of our children. The pure humanitarian is stirred by the amount of suffering wrought by disease, while with the economist it is a recognition of the enormous mortality among the young of our race which strikes terror to his philosophic heart.

The relation sustained by the milk question to mortuary statistics furnishes a field for investigation which promises a rich harvest; while innumerable facts justify their association and show their correlation. It may be proper to mention a few of these facts; namely:

That it has been claimed that twenty per cent. of all who are born to man in large centers of population, die during the so-called nursing period.

That there is a general lack of robust health in city children, most of whom are fed on milk contaminated with stable filth.

That there is a lack of physical resistance in city children to epidemic disease resulting from a want of suitable food to conserve their highest development.

That ignorance and greed in those engaged in the production of milk prevails; and its delicate nature is disregarded in the commercial expedients for its sale.

That micro-organisms are found in all milk after it is drawn, but never in the healthy udder.

That these bacteria and micrococci are found in such countless numbers that milk which contains 100,000 in a cubic centimeter (15 drops), is considered remarkably clean.

That milk before it spoils contains in the same amount probably five hundred millions of germs which may represent as many as forty different varieties.

That the records of infectious contagious endemics have often shown them to be indigenous to the dairy.

That so-called cholera infantum and the summer diarrhœas

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among children are now regarded by authorities to be wholly due to milk infection.

That nearly thirty per cent. of all deaths in many large cities, from all causes and in all periods of life are infants of the first year.

That it has been claimed that sixty per cent. of hand-fed babies perish before they are five years of age.

That the mortality from nutritional disorders, directly or indirectly, during the first year comprises nearly ninety per cent. of the whole.

That one or more cases of bovine tuberculosis (oftener more), could probably be found in one third of the dairy herds in the United States, and the suggestive fact that one sixth of the race have transmitted to them by constitutional inheritance a suitable soil for the tubercle bacillus to grow in.

The merest tyro in preventive medicine may deduce from these premises the logical sequence that a very large part of the mortality in cities is traceable to cows' milk as a cause. Before these conclusions, the slaughter of the Innocents by Herod, or the sacrifice of weak specimens of humanity by the ancient Greeks and Romans grows insignificant. Well might the unscrupulous dairymen, the venders of brewery waste and the dealers in diseased dairy stock, who together number millions of our countrymen, with befitting grace and reverential awe, bow before the grim monster and repeat:

" Oh! death, we salute thee."

The number of diseases known to be transmitted by milk have multiplied with our increasing knowledge of pathology. Aside from such specific affections as tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid fever and scarlatina, we have heretofore used such terms as intestinal catarrh, summer complaint, cholera infantum, teething, and a host of other vague designations; now we speak of acute and sub-acute milk infection, referring by these terms to the effects of the numerous poisonous products of the bacteria found in milk.

The diseases caused or conveyed by milk may be classified as follows:



*First.* The bacterial diseases. This class includes the affections induced by a specific pathogenic germ, and attacks the individual by a localized infection or contagion. It may be represented by diphtheria.

*Second.* The diseases due to toxic bacterial products, which affect the individual through the primary action of bacteria upon the milk itself; the acute diarrhœis and tyrotoxicon poisoning are examples of this class.

*Third.* The affections resulting from malnutrition, which are consequent upon impoverished or adulterated milk, or milk which has been improperly modified. Notable examples of this class are inanition and so-called marasmus.

The means of prevention which may be applied to the evils of milk may be grouped under three heads, namely:

Those applied to its production;

Those applied to its preservation;

And those applied to the protection of the individual.

At this point we would emphasize the importance of a principle which should, we think, characterize all attempts to prevent the conveyance of disease by milk. We have never seen it referred to except in electrical science. It is Insulation, in contradistinction to Isolation and Disinfection; these latter having hitherto been regarded as the *sumum bonum* of preventive measures, for in this field isolation is often impracticable, and disinfection is at best a subterfuge.

The measures which may be applied to the *production* of milk will be best illustrated by a brief outline of the purposes of a Medical Commission recently organized and now engaged in active work in Essex county of this State, with what measure of success remains to be seen. This commission proceeds on the supposition that a purely commercial institution never gains the ear nor secures the support of the scientific world. Their purpose is chiefly to influence the production and proper handling of milk intended for clinical uses, which they seek to accomplish by a rigid legal supervision of methods imposed by them upon a reliable dairyman. The code of requirements is stringent and binding. It includes ample sureties for its fulfillment; necessary forfeiture clauses; a territorial limit for the sale of the product; provision for the compensation of experts employed by the com-

mission, namely, a chemist, a bacteriologist and veterinary surgeons. It controls the character of the land used for pasturage and the cultivation of fodder; determines the construction, location, ventilation and drainage of buildings; provides for abundant and pure water-supply, and prevents the use of water from wells or springs holding surface drainage. It requires in the stable cleanliness and order, and disallows the keeping of any other live stock except the cow within three hundred yards of the dairy buildings. It regulates the health, the consanguinity and breed of the animals; excludes any that are judged by a competent observer to be tuberculous, or found in a state of ill-health prejudicial to the herd. It forbids the use of phenomenal milkers until glandular diseases have first been excluded; provides for proper housing and shelter of the animals, together with their grooming and kind treatment, and the prompt removal of waste products from the stable. It regulates the feeding with reference to the desired result in the product, and restrains the use of all questionable or exhausted materials for food. It governs the collection and handling of the milk by insisting upon a proper regard for cleanliness as viewed by the physician and sanitarian, as it relates to the animal, her surroundings, the milker, the vessels, and the association of persons handling the milk with sources of infection. It controls by minute specified requirements every step in the collection of the milk and its preparation for shipment, and adds to the product every detail of care known to promote its keeping qualities or favor its safe transportation.

The motives of the commission are disinterested, and they forbid to themselves any pecuniary rewards. The experts are employed by the commission and are paid by the dairyman. The bi-monthly report of these officers to the commission are the basis of their approval of the product, which, in the form of a certificate, acquires a commercial value to the dairyman.

Thus far the work has been largely educational in its effect upon the dairyman, and yet it has not been without some measure of practical results, both with respect to the milk and in the opening of a new field for the study of preventive medicine.

The measures which may be applied to the *preservation* of milk, include the care and cleanliness applied at the dairy, together

with the detail necessary to reduce to a minimum the bacteria derived from the dust-droppings in the stable. The microbes are not only responsible for the various fermentations in milk, but these changes are dependent upon the species and the numbers which it contains. It should also be borne in mind that many of these organisms, by multiplying in warm milk, split up its constituents and develop those dreaded bacterial poisons which make such havoc with human life.

The early application of heat is probably the most effectual means of preserving milk; which it accomplishes by destroying the bacterial contaminations. The terms sterilization and pasteurization have been employed to indicate the different degrees of heat used. When thus treated, the milk is insulated in glass bottles. The former procedure, or sterilization at a high temperature, is designed to effect a complete destruction of all bacteria with their spores, while pasteurization is sterilization at the lowest possible temperature, and is designed to render the milk innocuous without injuring its nutritive values by overheating. It is moreover a fortunate circumstance that the thermal death-point of all known disease-producing bacteria is below that which has an injurious effect upon the milk itself.

The measures which may be applied to the *protection of the individual* are also governed by the principle of insulation. To fortify the digestion; to secure a healthy mucous membrane in mouth and throat; to elevate the health line to par, or above it; is to render the child largely immune from disease—it is to raise impregnable guards against the inroads of infection, and the child thus shielded, passes unharmed in the presence of danger.

The recent rational methods of infant feeding by such modification of fresh cow's milk that it approximates that of woman in composition, and is then rendered free from bacteria by heat, is undoubtedly one of the most important steps taken by preventive medical science in recent years. That the mortality among infants has already been materially reduced, is shown by vital statistics. The general adoption of these methods is greatly to be desired.

A plan is now developing whereby a general diffusion of the main facts connected with this subject may be secured to all classes. The Health Officer of Newark proposes that a circular



be issued by the local Board of Health and sent to every house from which a birth is reported, placing before the parent or foster-mother useful information concerning the care and feeding of infants, and the sources of danger; thus attempting to inhibit the ravages of such diseases as are due to milk.

The writer has been requested, and is now preparing such a circular. The following are a few of its statements:

Health and vigor of body are undoubtedly laid during the first year of life by proper feeding.

Proper infant feeding usually makes muscular with nerve force, not always fat ones.

Feeding at night after the third month, is both inconvenient and unnecessary; sleep at night is better than food.

Cow's milk, when properly prepared, furnishes a whole and sufficient diet for an infant and supplies all its needs for robust health.

In conclusion it will be proper to consider for a moment, the duty of the State in the matter before us. The State is here unquestionably represented by the officers charged with the interests of public health; the Board of Agriculture, and those commissioned to guard the food-supply. These have already done good and effective work, but much more needs to be accomplished without delay.

These State officers should, by the aid of physicians and chemists, seek to establish proper standards of purity for cow's milk, in order to avert the serious consequences to human life, which such knowledge could point out. By the aid of experienced dairymen to determine the results of questionable methods of feeding and care; and discover the nature and extent of the practices prejudicial to this food.

By the aid of sanitarians to formulate effectual remedies for current evils; to frame proper legislative enactments and to be the vigilant supervisors of their enforcement.

The legislative bodies must be moulded, as they usually can be, by the stern hand of men in earnest; commercial institutions which stand in the way of reform must be crowded to the wall, while disinterested men champion the cause of public good, and these vital interests of innocent children.



## Restriction and Prevention of Communicable Diseases of Children.

BY JOHN L. LEAL, M. D., HEALTH OFFICER OF THE CITY OF PATERSON.

In the brief paper which I have prepared on the above subject, I shall make no attempt to divide the various measures recommended into restrictive and preventive groups. Practically they are all restrictive, and we shall regard them as belonging to the one class. The communicable diseases of children, in which we, as practical sanitarians, are interested, I consider to be pertussis, rubeola, scarlatina and diphtheria; the other diseases of this class are either not endemic in this region, or are of too little importance to require active measures at our hands. Pertussis and rubeola, however, I consider important enough to require mild restrictive measures, such as the requiring cases to be reported, the isolation of patients and the non-attendance at schools and at public places of persons exposed. In cases of rubeola, I also believe that clothing and premises should be thoroughly disinfected. The remaining diseases of this group, scarlatina and diphtheria, are among the most serious with which we have to deal; not only are they most grave and fatal diseases, but our methods of restriction and prevention have been most inadequate. I feel confident that I shall voice the opinion of every practical sanitarian in this State, when I say that our experience as regards these diseases has been utterly unsatisfactory. We have failed not only in prevention, but even in restriction within reasonable bounds. A case of small-pox, of cholera, or of typhus fever occurs, we, backed by authority, by public opinion and by all the resources of our community, suppress it at once. There is no hesitation, no delay; we know what we can do; we know what the public expects us to do and we do it. Now the death rate from small-pox in Paterson for the last six years has been

6 per cent.; that of scarlatina, 17.62 per cent.; that of diphtheria, 32.7 per cent.; nevertheless, scarlet fever and diphtheria are always with us, and their presence and their ravages are taken as a matter of course. Yet death, most cruel, follows ever on their trail, year by year bearing away our dearest and best, and leaving but the little grave and the breaking heart. The public stands by and with bowed heads and hands clinched with the despair of fatalism, mutters through white lips, "what is to be, will be;" or, with folded hands and uplifted eyes bright with religious enthusiasm, cries "Thy will be done." The sanitarian stands apart; his neither the despair of the fatalist nor the exultation of the enthusiast; his rather the bitterness of one who sorrows for what need not have been except for human ignorance and neglect; he knows that armed with the weapons given him by science, he is as able to cope with these diseases as he has shown himself to be with small-pox, typhus fever and cholera; grant him but one thing more, the support of an aroused and intelligent public opinion, and he is prepared to enter the arena against them, ready and willing to accept the battle cry, *Vae Victis*. How then is this support of public opinion to be obtained? I know of no better way in this State than by the means of this Sanitary Association. If we now are willing to earnestly begin a campaign of education, much can be accomplished in a comparatively short time. The press, that great engine of education, stands ready to aid us. The public would soon understand the gravity of these diseases; they would learn that their own familiarity had bred contempt; they would be told that the Mexican regards typhus and small-pox, the Hindoo cholera, in about the same light that they do scarlet fever and diphtheria. They would soon ask why all this fuss about the former when the latter, far more dangerous to us, is always at our door. Then finally, they will learn that science gives us the means to prevent and restrict one as well as another; that as earnest a battle waged against scarlet fever and diphtheria as against small-pox, typhus and cholera will give us practically the same results. When that time comes, aroused public opinion will demand that those means be used and used to the best advantage and without regard to cost. Then, and not until then, will victory be in sight.

To be sure, the battle will be long and severe, we will be obliged to fight the accumulated infection of years, but the



result will be our reward. Year by year the mass of infection will grow less and at last will be under our control. Now, with our present light what are the practical means at our disposal with which we are to obtain this great result; in the first place, general sanitation must receive strict attention; every community must have clean streets and good sewers; all garbage and waste must be removed and treated in a sanitary manner; the water-supply must be pure and carefully kept so; milk and food supplies must be inspected; premises must be placed and kept in a sanitary condition as to construction of buildings, plumbing and drainage and general cleanliness. This is the broad foundation upon which the other special means will rest. In the second place, every community must have a hospital for contagious diseases. This institution must be regarded as of as much importance to the public good as is the alms-house or the jail; it should be a hospital in every sense of the word and not a pest-house; fortunately for humanity the day of the pest-house is passed. This hospital should be so located as to be no menace to the public health, and so constructed as to secure the necessary isolation of the various forms of communicable disease; every detail of its construction and management should be according to the most recent scientific methods; its location and construction should also be studied for its moral effect upon its patients and upon the community. In the third place, there should be a proper quarantine building or buildings; these should be located near the hospital and run in connection with it, the necessary precaution being observed. In the fourth place, and very essential is a disinfecting station. This should also be located near the hospital and quarantine buildings; thither should be transported all the infected material possible and thoroughly sterilized. In the fifth place, as to general routine work, physicians should be compelled to report cases. Premises on which cases are reported should be visited by competent inspectors, and placarded. In cases of diphtheria, specimens for bacteriological examination should be taken; patients and those in attendance thoroughly isolated, and all persons exposed quarantined or put under satisfactory observation. If possible, the source of disease should be found and the necessary measures taken. School, church and public library authorities should be notified of the existence of contagious

disease on premises and compelled to adopt the necessary precautions. All books on premises from these sources should be destroyed or satisfactorily disinfected before they are returned. Unless considered unnecessary for the public good, patients should be removed to the contagious disease hospital, and those exposed, to a quarantine station. On removal or recovery of patient all infected articles possible should be removed to disinfecting station and there thoroughly sterilized. Buildings, out-houses, yards, &c., should be cleaned and disinfected with sulphurous acid gas or with chlorine gas and with the bi-chloride of mercury spray. All persons exposed should be either kept in quarantine or under observation until the period of incubation has expired. The above measures carried out with thoroughness and with due attention to detail will in my opinion yield us the most satisfactory results. This opinion is based not upon theory alone, but upon an experience of about nine years in dealing with these diseases as a public Health Official. If my conclusions meet with approval, and interest is awakened in the use of the most stringent measures of restriction and prevention of the communicable diseases of children, I shall feel that sanitary science in our State has taken another long step in advance.



## Circulars and Laws.

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Circulars have been issued by this board at short intervals during the past seventeen years, and the more important questions in hygiene have been by this means presented to the local Boards of Health and to the citizens of the State.

Following is a list of circulars now in print and ready for distribution :

- Circular 7.—Protection to Bathers.
- Circular 27.—Sanitary Instruction in Schools (1).
- Circular 28.—School and Health (2).
- Circular 29.—Charitable and Penal Institutions.
- Circular 30.—Sanitary Survey and Topography.
- Circular 37.—School and Health (3).
- Circular 39.—To Local Boards of Health, Their Duties.
- Circular 40.—Health Counsels for Working People. Industrial Circular No. 1.
- Circular 41.—Health Counsels for Working People. Industrial Circular No. 2.
- Circular 42.—Kerosene Oil.
- Circular 44.—How to Prevent the Spread of Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and all other Communicable Diseases.
- Circular 45.—Cholera.
- Circular 47.—Prevention of Injury to the Mind, the Eyes and the Ears.
- Circular 50.—Contagious Diseases of Animals.
- Circular 52.—Suggestions for House Inspection.
- Circular 53.—Pure Drinking Water, How to Secure it.
- Circular 54.—Sanitary Inquiry Concerning Schools.
- Circular 57.—To the Physicians of the State.
- Circular 59.—Laws and Regulations Concerning Adulteration of Food and Drugs.
- Circular 60.—Public Health Laws.
- Circular 61.—Care of Household Wastes.
- Circular 62.—Drainage for Health.
- Circular 63.—Farmer's Houses and Their Peril.
- Circular 64.—Disinfectants, and How to Use Them.
- Circular 65.—Plumbing Drainage and Ventilation of Buildings.
- Circular 66.—Marriage, Birth and Death Returns.
- Circular 67.—Care and Burial of the Dead.
- Circular 68.—To Local Boards of Health (Spring Circular).
- Circular 69.—Meat, Poultry, Game and Fish as Foods. How to Judge Quality.

Circular 70 —Occasional Bulletin (No. 1).  
Circular 71 —Sanitary Inspections in Resorts.  
Circular 72 —Vital Statistics.  
Circular 73 —Cities.  
Circular 74.—To Local Boards of Health (Fall Circular).  
Circular 75.—Health Inspectors' Guide.  
Circular 76.—Protection of Schools from Communicable Diseases (No. 4).  
Circular 77 —Diphtheria.  
Circular 78 —Institutional Sanitary Inquiry.  
Circular 79 —Laws Concerning Marriage.  
Circular 80.—House Drainage, Traps and Vents.  
Circular 81.—Occasional Bulletin (No. 2).  
Circular 82.—Isolation Hospitals.  
Circular 83.—Tuberculosis.

Any of these circulars can be obtained by local Boards of Health singly or in quantity, or if lists of names and post office addresses are given, the circulars which are desired will be sent by mail from this office direct to individuals.

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### CIRCULAR 83.

#### NEW JERSEY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

#### TUBERCULOSIS:

#### ITS COMMUNICABILITY AND PREVENTION.

This disease is more prevalent and more fatal than any other which affects human beings.

In New Jersey consumption, which is but one of the many forms of tuberculosis, caused the death of more than thirty thousand persons during the past ten years, or about one-seventh of all who died in the State during that period.

#### CAUSE AND COMMUNICABILITY.

Tuberculosis is a communicable and preventable disease, affecting man, and also readily contracted by the lower animals. No animal is known to be exempt from it.

It is conveyed by a germ called the bacillus tuberculosis, a microscopic parasite which has great vitality, resisting heat, cold and dryness.

In consumption the tubercle bacilli are discharged from the lungs in vast numbers, and if the expectoration is allowed to become dry, it is blown about with the dust in streets and dwellings, and is capable of reproducing the disease in any susceptible individual when inhaled into the lungs.

This disease may also be spread by contact between tubercular discharges and any of the mucus membranes, or with any wound or abrasion of the skin. Kissing, especially kissing upon the lips, may transmit the disease.

#### CONDITIONS WHICH AID IN CAUSING THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS.

*Defective Houses.*—Dwellings, factories and shops which are located upon damp or undrained sites, or which are so constructed, or surrounded, or managed that pure air and sunlight do not enter in abundance, or which are supplied with impure water or with imperfect drainagae, or which are overcrowded or filthy, will diminish the strength and vigor of the inmates and assist in rendering them unable to repel this disease.

*Unwholesome and insufficient food.*—Persons whose energy is impaired by indulgence in indigestible or unwholesome foods, and those who are insufficiently fed, or who choose foods which do not contain all of the necessary elements of nutrition, and those who yield to habits of intemperance in alcoholic drinks, or to any dissipation, become liable to contract tuberculosis.

#### PREVENTION.

All tuberculous discharges should be destroyed before they become dry.

*Sputa* should be received upon pieces of cloth and burned, or they should be discharged into cups containing a little of a saturated (five per cent.) solution of carbolic acid. In the street and when traveling in public conveyances, a pocket-cup should be carried to receive the expectorated material.

No such receptacles should be emptied until boiling water has first been poured upon its contents. The water should be allowed to cool in the cup.

The consumptive patient may reinfect himself by swallowing some of the tuberculous matter from his lungs, and thus cause the disease to attack one of the abdominal organs, or by failing to destroy the sputum he may permit the infection of the dust of his apartment, and, by inhaling the germs, plant the disease anew in some previously healthy portion of his lungs.

*Meat and milk* known to be from diseased animals should be rejected. Milk from a doubtful source may be sterilized by boiling.

*Carpets* cannot be kept clean, and they are almost certain to become lodging places for the tubercle bacilli in houses occupied by a consumptive patient. Rugs which are not permanently fastened are preferable to carpets. They should be frequently carried out of doors and exposed all day to air and light. Carpets, rugs and floors which are believed to be infected should not be swept when dry. Dust should be removed from furniture by wiping with a damp cloth, and the cloth should be burned at once.

No healthy person should sleep in a room occupied by a consumptive. Rooms vacated by persons having consumption should be disinfected by the application of a solution of corrosive sublimate (1 to 1,000) to the side walls, doors, and all woodwork, including floors and furniture. *This solution is poisonous.* All woodwork should then be washed with soap and water.

All other infected articles should be subjected to a temperature not less than 212° F. for thirty minutes, or they should be destroyed. Dishes, knives, forks and spoons used by a consumptive should be scalded after use.

[Copies of this and other circulars may be obtained by addressing State Board of Health, Trenton, N. J.]



# Health Laws of 1894.

## STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

### CHAPTER CCCXXX.

A SUPPLEMENT to an act entitled "An act to establish in this state, boards of health and a bureau of vital statistics, and to define their respective duties," approved March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

1. BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever any nuisance or source of foulness within the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of any local board of health of this state is of such a nature that, in the opinion of the state board of health, it is hazardous to the health of persons residing within the limits of the jurisdiction of such local board, it shall be lawful for the state board of health to cause a notice in writing, signed by the secretary of said board, to be sent to such local board, requiring it to cause such nuisance or source of foulness to be abated within such time as said state board by said notice may specify, and if no action for the abatement therefor shall be taken by such local board within the time specified in such notice, or if in the opinion of the state board the action the local board shall not be such as the necessities of the case seem to the state board to require, then it shall be lawful for such state board to file a bill in the court of chancery in the name of the state on the relation of such board, for an injunction to prohibit the continuance of such nuisance or source of foulness.

2. And be it enacted, That whenever any nuisance or foul odors, injurious to the public health within the territorial jurisdiction of any local board of health, shall have a source or origin outside of the limits of such territorial jurisdiction, it shall be lawful for the state board of health to file a bill in the court of chancery, in the name of the state, on the relation of such board, for an injunction to prohibit the continuance of such nuisance or source of foulness or ill health.

3. And be it enacted, That actions instituted under the authority of either of the two preceding sections shall proceed in the court of chancery according to the rules and practice in such cases on the relation of individuals, and cases of emergency shall have precedence over other litigation pending at the time in said court, and may have final hearing within such time and on such notice as the chancellor may direct.

4. And be it enacted, That in every such action in which it shall be ascertained by the court of chancery that such nuisance or source of foulness or ill health

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ex time of the filing of the bill substantially as therein set forth,  
th I have power to abate the same by an injunction or otherwise,  
the practice of the court, and may charge the costs of such action  
the property whereon such nuisance or source of foulness or ill health is  
found, and enforce the payment of the same by sale of said property or any  
part thereof by writ of fieri facias, or the said court may order the person or  
corporation which caused such nuisance or source of foulness or ill health, or  
allowed the same to continue, to pay such costs, and may enforce obedience  
to such order.

5. *And be it enacted*, That in case no such nuisance shall be found to exist,  
costs shall not be awarded as of course against the state board of health, but  
only in case it shall appear to the chancellor that no probable cause existed for  
bringing such suit.

6. *And be it enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act  
are hereby repealed.

7. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Passed May 24, 1894.

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## RE-ORGANIZING BOARDS OF HEALTH IN CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS.

### CHAPTER CCXXVI.

AN ACT to re-organize boards of health in cities of the first class in this state.

1. *BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*,  
That where in any city of the first class in this state the members of the  
boards of health of such city are now or hereafter may be appointed by the  
mayor of such city, such board of health shall consist of ten legal voters of  
such city to be appointed by the mayor of such city within five days after the  
passage of this act, and on the second Monday of May in each second succeed-  
ing year hereafter, five of which said commissioners shall be selected and ap-  
pointed from the political party which, at the last preceding election for mayor  
of said city, cast the largest number of votes for mayor, and five from the  
political party at said election casting the next largest number of votes; the  
commissioners so appointed shall serve for the term of two years and until  
their successors shall be appointed and qualified.

2. *And be it enacted*, That the members of the board of health in such cities  
appointed prior to the passage of this act shall continue in office until the ap-  
pointment of their successors hereunder, at which time their respective offices  
shall become vacant, notwithstanding they may have been elected or appointed  
for a longer term.

3. *And be it enacted*, That any vacancy which shall happen in the office of  
member of the board of health in such city shall be filled by the mayor of  
said city for the unexpired term only, and that the member so appointed to  
fill such vacancy shall be selected by the mayor from the same party as the  
member for whose expiring term he is appointed.

4. *And be it enacted*, That the terms of office of all officers and employes appointed by boards of health in any such city shall cease on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, notwithstanding such officers or employes may have been appointed for a longer term, and that such officers and employes shall receive and be paid as salary or compensation for services rendered up to said date, that part of the salary or compensation proportioned to the actual time served by them in said office or employment.

5. *And be it enacted*, That the boards of health provided for by this act shall perform all the duties and possess all the powers, and be subject to all the liabilities now or hereafter conferred upon boards of health in such cities by the laws of this state.

6. *And be it enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 15, 1894.

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#### CHAPTER CCCXVII.

A SUPPLEMENT to an act entitled "An act concerning contagious and infectious diseases among animals and to repeal certain acts relating thereto," approved May fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

WHEREAS, It is said that tuberculosis in cattle prevails in some sections of this state, whereby the health of our citizens is imperiled; therefore,

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That the president of the state board of agriculture shall appoint five persons, citizens and taxpayers of this state, who, together with himself and the secretary of the state board of agriculture, shall constitute a commission who shall, at the request of two members of the state board of health or the state dairy commissioner or any owner of suspected animals, investigate the existence of tuberculosis, or cause the same to be investigated, and if any such disease is found to exist, to enforce such regulations in relation to the same as the said commission may adopt.

2. *And be it enacted*, That when any animal or animals shall be slaughtered by direction of said commission, the value of the same shall be ascertained and appraised by three disinterested freeholders, resident in this state, who shall make and sign certificates thereof in the presence of a witness who shall attest the same; such appraisement shall be made on the basis of the market value of the animal or animals slaughtered, just prior to the time when they became so diseased, and shall be limited to the sum of one hundred dollars for registered animals and to forty dollars for all others; one-half of the valuation so ascertained shall be paid by the state on the presentation of such certificate, with the approval of the said commission indorsed thereon, to the owner or owners.

3. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said commission to keep a full and complete record of all their proceedings under this act, and report the same annually to the state board of agriculture, and such a report shall be printed in and form a part of the annual report of the state board of agriculture.



4. *And be it enacted*, That the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated to said commission to defray its expenses and the value of the cattle to be slaughtered by its direction; *provided*, that no other compensation shall be allowed said commission than the expenses actually incurred in the execution of the duties hereby imposed.

5. *And be it enacted*, That all bills for money expended under this act shall be audited by the comptroller of this state and then submitted to the governor for his approval, and after being thus audited and approved by the governor shall be paid by the state treasurer upon the warrant of the comptroller.

6. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall be deemed a public act and shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 22, 1894.

## SEWERAGE IN TOWNSHIPS.

### CHAPTER CLXVII.

AN ACT to provide for sewerage or drainage, or both, in townships.

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That it shall be lawful for the township committee of any township in this state to cause surveys and plans to be made for a system of sewerage or drainage, or both, for the township, or for any town or village therein, and to obtain estimates of the cost of constructing the same, and to pay for such surveys and plans and the cost of obtaining such estimates out of any funds under their control subject to be used in paying incidental expenses.

2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be lawful for such committee, either by contract or otherwise, to cause a system of sewerage or drainage, or both, for their township, or for any town or village therein to be constructed, and to make provision for disposing of sewerage in any manner not prohibited by law, and to take any and all proceedings necessary and proper for supervision and performance of the work; *provided, however*, that no contract shall be made for the actual construction of any sewer or drainage system, or money expended or obligation created for that purpose other than for the procuring of surveys, plans and estimates until the assent thereto shall be given in writing by the owners of at least one-half in value of the real estate in such township subject to taxation by the township officers in the year then next preceding, according to the tax duplicate of such year.

3. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the township committee to acquire by purchase in the corporate name of the township any real estate situate in such township or elsewhere that may be necessary for the purpose of constructing, maintaining or operating such system of sewerage or drainage, or both, and in case the owner of any such real estate and said committee cannot agree upon the price or terms for sale of said property, it shall be lawful for the circuit court of the county in which said lands and real estate are situate, on application in writing made by or on behalf of such committee, and on such notice to the owner of such lands or real estate, as the court may prescribe



to appoint three disinterested persons as commissioners, who shall make an estimate and assessment of the damages that any such owner will sustain by the taking of said lands and real estate, with the appurtenances, for the purpose aforesaid, and said court shall appoint proper persons to fill vacancies in case it shall be necessary to do so; the said commissioners shall proceed under oath to make an impartial estimate and assessment of such damage, and they, or any two of them, shall make and present a report thereof to said court as soon as practicable; upon the filing of said report either said committee or any party interested in said lands and real estate shall give notice of an application to confirm the same, and at the time fixed for hearing said application the said court shall consider said report and any objections that may be made thereto in a summary manner, and confirm the same or refer it back to the said commissioners or other commissioners to be appointed by the court for revision or alteration, and in case the same shall be referred back for revision another report shall be made and considered on notice as aforesaid, and such proceedings continued until a report shall be made that said court shall be willing to confirm, and said report when confirmed by said court, or a copy thereof duly certified by the clerk of the county, shall be plenary evidence of the right of the township committee to enter upon, take and use the said lands or real estate, with the appurtenances, provided said committee shall first tender to the owner thereof, if residing in this state, the amount so awarded, and if any owner is not a resident of this state, or on due inquiry cannot be found herein, or is a lunatic or idiot, or under age, or is for any cause incapacitated to receive the amount awarded, or will not receive the same and sign a voucher or receipt therefor when tendered, an affidavit shall be made of the facts and filed in the office of the clerk of said court, and the amount so awarded shall be deposited with the said clerk, to be disposed of as said court shall direct, and thereupon said township committee shall have the right to take and use said lands and real estate for the purposes aforesaid; *provided*, that the township committee, or any party interested in said lands, feeling aggrieved by the decision of the commissioners, may appeal to the next circuit court of the county wherein said lands are situate; and every such appeal shall be made in writing in the form of a petition to said court and filed with the clerk thereof, and notice of appeal shall be given to the opposite party or parties within ten days thereafter, and said court shall thereupon have full power to hear and determine the same, and to direct a proper issue for the trial thereof, and to order a jury to be struck and a view of the premises to be had; said issue shall be tried at the next term of said court, or at any subsequent term to which the same may be adjourned, upon like notice and in the same manner as other issues in said court are tried, and the costs of said appeal shall be taxed and paid as said court may direct.

4. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be lawful for such township committee to issue promissory notes or certificates of indebtedness of the township in order to raise money to pay for any land or other property acquired for the construction of such sewer system and to pay the cost of constructing the same; *provided*, that no such note or certificate of indebtedness shall bear interest at a higher rate than six per centum per annum, nor be disposed of for less than its par or face value, and all such notes or certificates of indebtedness shall be made payable within two years from and after the beginning of the work;

that at the maturity of said notes or certificates of indebtedness, said township committee shall issue either registered or coupon bonds of the township for so much of the cost of such sewer or drainage system as shall not at that time have been collected by means of assessments for special benefits; such bonds shall be authenticated by the corporate seal of the township, and the signature of the chairman of the township committee, and the coupons thereto annexed, if any, shall be authenticated by the autograph or engraved signature in fac simile of the treasurer of the township committee; said bonds shall be made payable within thirty years from their date, but part of the issue may be made payable at different times; and no bond shall be sold for less than par, and shall not bear interest at a higher rate than six per centum per annum.

5. *And be it enacted*, That as soon as said sewer system shall be constructed the township committee shall cause public notice to be given in one or more newspapers of the county circulating in the township where such system is located, and by posting notices in five of the most public places in said township of an application to be made on a certain day and place therein named, at least ten days subsequent to the publication and the posting of said notice, to said circuit court for the appointment of three discreet and disinterested freeholders as commissioners to make an assessment of the cost and expense of such improvement, and such circuit court, on due proof that such notice has been given, shall appoint three commissioners as aforesaid, by order entered in the minutes thereof, and may appoint one or more persons to fill a vacancy or vacancies in case of necessity upon like notice, and the commissioners so appointed shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, take, subscribe, and file in the office of the clerk of the county an oath faithfully to discharge their duties as such commissioners, and shall thereupon give ten days' notice, by publication in one or more newspapers published or circulating in the township, and by notices posted in at least five of the most public places therein, that they will meet at a convenient time and place in said township, named in said notice for the purpose of discharging their duties, and at the time and place so appointed the said commissioners shall meet and proceed to examine the matters referred to them, and may adjourn from time to time, and shall give a hearing to all parties interested and an opportunity to produce evidence before them in support of objections, and any of said commissioners may administer oaths and take depositions of witnesses who shall be offered to give testimony in regard to the matter; and thereupon they shall forthwith proceed to ascertain the total cost and expenses incurred by the construction of such sewer system, including also all interest or discounts paid on any notes, certificates or obligations issued on account thereof, and after ascertaining the total amount of such costs and expenses, they shall proceed to make a just and equitable assessment thereof, or of part thereof, on the lands and real estate especially benefited by such improvement, in proportion to the special benefits actually conferred thereby; *provided*, that in no case shall the assessment upon any lands exceed the special benefit conferred by such improvement to the land so assessed, and in case the said commissioners shall determine that the lands especially benefited by said improvement have not been so benefited to the full extent of the costs and expenses thereof, the surplus of such cost and expenses shall be paid by taxation.



6. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners, upon completing their assessments, shall cause a map to be made showing the lots so assessed, and shall designate the same by numbers and the names of the owners as far as they may be known to the commissioners; and they shall make a certificate showing the whole amount of said assessments, with the amount assessed against each, of said lots by reference to the numbers thereof on said map, with the names of the owners set opposite thereto, as far as they may be known to said commissioners, and within thirty days thereafter they shall make a report of their proceedings and assessments to the circuit court, or within such further time as said court may grant, and upon the coming in of said report signed by said commissioners, or any two of them, said court shall direct notice to be given in the manner prescribed in the fifth section of this act of the time and place of hearing any objections that may be made to such assessments, and after hearing any matter that may be alleged against the same the said court shall either confirm the said report or refer it to the same or other commissioners, to be appointed by the court, to consider the subject-matter thereof; the said commissioners to whom the said report shall be so referred shall return the same report, corrected and revised, or a new report to be by them made in the premises, to the said court within such time as the said court shall by order direct, and the same, on being so returned, shall be confirmed or again referred by said court in manner aforesaid, as right and justice shall require, and so from time to time until a report shall be made or returned in the premises which the said court shall confirm; and such report when so confirmed shall be final and conclusive, as well upon the said township as upon the owner of any land and real estate affected thereby; which said map and report when finally confirmed by said court, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county wherein said improvement is situate, and a copy certified by the said clerk shall be given to the collector of the township, and such report, map and copy shall at all reasonable and proper times be subject to the examination and inspection of all parties interested in the same; and from and after the filing of said map and report in the office of said clerk, said assessments shall be and remain a first and paramount lien upon the lots so assessed for the amounts thereof, respectively, with interest at six per centum from the time of such filing, and all costs and fees thereon, until the same shall be paid and satisfied, notwithstanding any devise, descent or alienation thereof, or any judgment, mortgage or encumbrance thereon, and notwithstanding any mistake in the name or names of the owners, or omission to name the owner or owners thereof, and any assessment in which such mistake or omission occurs, shall nevertheless, be a valid and effectual lien upon the lands assessed.

7. *And be it enacted*, That the assessments so imposed shall be collected by the same officer or officers, and at the same time and in the same manner that taxes are or may be collected in the township where such improvement is made; *provided*, that the owner of any lot or tract of land so assessed may pay the assessment thereon, with interest, in equal yearly payments, not exceeding ten, as the township committee may determine, in case such owner shall file with the clerk of the township an agreement in writing, to be approved by the township committee, stating the number of installments by which he will pay the same, and each installment shall be collected at the same time and in

the same manner and by the same officer or officers that taxes are or may be collected in the township, but any person may pay the whole of such assessment, with interest, at one time; all moneys collected for or on account of such assessments, and interest thereon, shall be set apart and used exclusively for the payment and purchase of notes, certificates or obligations that may have been made, issued or incurred by the township committee to raise money to pay the cost of said improvement.

8. *And be it enacted*, That in any proceeding under this act necessary or proper to be had or taken by any township committee, it shall be lawful for such committee to act or proceed by resolution, and said committee may fix and prescribe the terms and manner by which connections with said sewer system may be made, and shall maintain said system in good order, and may make extensions thereof from time to time when necessary; *provided*, that in case any extensions are made commissioners shall be appointed to make assessments of the cost, or part of the cost, thereof in the manner herein provided, and any such assessments shall be collected in the manner herein provided; the compensation of all commissioners appointed in pursuance of this act shall be fixed by the court in which they shall be appointed and paid by the township committee.

9. *And be it enacted*, That two or more townships, by their committees, may enter into a contract to obtain plans, surveys and estimates of the cost of, and to construct, an outlet or trunk sewer, or to provide a plant or works for collecting and disposing of sewage for their respective townships, or for any towns or villages therein, and any township or townships may in the same manner acquire the right to use any outlet or trunk sewer or sewer system that may be or may have been constructed in any municipality on such terms as may be agreed upon; *provided*, the assent in writing to the making of any such contract shall be given by the owners of at least one-third in value of the real estate in each of such townships subject to taxation by township officers in the year then next preceding, according to the tax duplicates of such year, and in case any such outlet or trunk sewer or sewer system shall be constructed jointly by two or more townships, the part of the cost thereof that shall be paid by each township or by assessments on lands in each township shall be determined in a manner to be provided in such contract, or if not so provided, then by the commissioners appointed to make assessments of the cost thereof, and any proceeding necessary to be taken to acquire property or to construct such sewer or sewer system shall be taken by the township committees of each township acting in joint meeting, and in the corporate names of the townships represented by them; but all obligations for money borrowed to construct such sewer or system shall be made by the township committees of the respective townships, parties to such contract, and all proceedings to raise money and to impose and collect assessments for the cost of such sewer or system, or parts thereof, in the respective townships; shall be taken as if each township had constructed the part of the sewer or system therein under this act as an independent sewer or system.

10. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 9, 1894.



## Reference to Laws of 1894 Having Relation to the Public Health.

Chapter LIV.—An Act to further define the duties of "factory and workshop inspector," and to include in the same the inspection of mines and the making and enforcement of regulations in respect to the operation of the same with increased safety to those employed therein.

Chapter LXXXV.—An Act to amend an act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to authorize the incorporation of rural cemetery associations and regulate cemeteries,'" approved March twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Chapter XC.—An Act conferring certain powers of government on boards of trustees, boards of directors or managers of any camp meeting association or any other corporation heretofore or hereafter incorporated under the laws of this state for the purpose of providing religious bodies or societies with a permanent camp meeting ground or place for religious service.

Chapter CXIX.—An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for drainage and sewerage in cities of this state," approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Chapter CXXXII.—An Act authorizing township committees of townships in which there may be a water-supply furnished by public or private water works, to raise and pay moneys for the preparation of surveys, plans and estimates for sewerage and drainage.

Chapter CXXXVII.—Supplement to an act entitled "An act relative to morgues and morgue-keepers," approved March fourth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Chapter CLIII.—An Act to incorporate colleges of pharmacy.

Chapter CLXVII.—An act to provide for sewerage or drainage or both in townships.

Chapter CLXXI.—A Supplement to an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide additional accommodations for the insane of this state,' approved March thirty-first, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one," which said supplemental act was approved March third, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Chapter CLXXXIII.—An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act in relation to the temporary custody of dangerous luna-

ties,' approved March twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight," which amendatory act was approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Chapter CCVI.—An Act concerning nurses, attendants and other employes in any charitable or penal institution of any township, county or other municipality in this state.

Chapter CCXIV.—An Act to regulate and prevent the erection of frame or wooden buildings in cities of the first class.

Chapter CCXVI.—An Act providing a fund in certain cities of the state for the care of the indigent sick.

Chapter CCXLVI.—A Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the better regulation of poor-houses in this state," approved May sixth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Chapter CCLI.—An Act to authorize townships and other municipal bodies in counties of the third class in this state to vote moneys for the support of public patients in hospitals situated in said counties.

Chapter CCLXXII.—An Act to amend an act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide for sewerage and drainage in incorporated townships in which there is a public water-supply,' approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety," which supplement was approved March twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Chapter CCLXXV.—An Act concerning city hospitals, and providing for their enlargement, reconstruction and repair.

Chapter CCLXXXVI.—An Act authorizing township committees in the state to provide by ordinance for the appointment of a building inspector, and to define his duties and powers.

Chapter CCXCIV.—An Act to enable cities of the second class in this state having a population of less than fifty thousand inhabitants to issue bonds for street and sewer improvements and to provide for the apportionment and payment thereof.

Chapter CCCVI.—An Act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, to license physicians and surgeons, and to punish persons violating the provisions thereof.

Chapter CCCXXVIII.—An Act to enable cities to construct sewers through ancient unnavigable creeks or water courses.

NOTE.—The State Board of Health has directed the publication of a complete compilation of all statutes now operative in New Jersey, and which have relation to the public health. The volume will have a copious index, and also marginal references. It will be ready for distribution in the course of a few months.

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**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**Bureau of Vital Statistics**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF NEW JERSEY**  
**FOR THE**  
**Statistical Year from July 1st, 1893, to July 1st, 1894.**

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## Report on Vital Statistics.

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### INTRODUCTION.

The statesman, Sir Francis D'Invernois, justly observed long ago: "If the various States kept and published annually an exact account of their population, noting carefully in a second column the exact age at which its citizens die, this second column would show the relative merits of the governments and the comparative happiness of their subjects."

The collection and study of statistics has become so essential a part of the information upon which governments and individuals rely for evidence and for indications as to modes of procedure, that we no longer need to spend time in their vindication.

Governments in many ways now take census of industries not less than of people, and, under the guidance of facts derived from figures, study the greatest questions of national development and material resource.

Vital statistics, though early appreciated and to some degree collected by a few students of sociology, did not take their place as great factors in guiding the study of the causes and courses of disease until hygiene or sanitation came to be regarded as a subject for special laws and as a necessary part of the public policy of governments. It was in 1665 that the Royal Society published the first work dealing with these subjects, when they issued the third edition of the celebrated treatise, "Natural and Political Observations upon the Bills of Mortality," by John Graunt, one of their first members—a work which has, on the autocratic but somewhat inaccurate authority of Macaulay, been widely credited to Sir William Petty. In 1693 Edmund Halley, Secretary of the Royal Society, and later Astronomer-Royal—but for whom it is more than possible that Newton's "Principia" would never have seen the light—by compiling the "Breslau Table of Mortality" originated the science of life statistics, as

we now understand it. These tables of mortality showed for the first time how to measure the probability of death for each year of human age, and represent the practical beginning of all the duties now undertaken by our statisticians and actuaries. Science was not yet equipped for continuous and profitable study of such data, and so these records had only historical importance.

More than fifty years ago some of the northern countries of Europe, as Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland, had seen something of their bearing, and France and Great Britain had entered upon plans of registration. Our own country, although later in its conception of their importance, has now fully accepted the prevalent foreign view as to their necessity, and especially, in connection with the eleventh census, has sought to direct studies and enactments as to population, sanitation, epidemics and all that relates to national vitality.

Dr. Ramsey, in a recent able article in the work of Stevenson and Murphy, "Treatise on Hygiene, Vol. II," thus speaks of them:

"Vital statistics are the foundation of sanitary effort, and the basis of the work of medical officers of health."

It is desirable, therefore, that all persons interested in sanitary science should know what data are at their disposal, and how to use safely the various statistics placed before them.

Most of these figures are of interest mainly as tests of the sanitary condition of the populations to which they refer. They should relate, first, to their numbers; second, to the marriages, births, and deaths that take place amongst them; third, to their diseases, fatal or not fatal; fourth, the duration of their lives; fifth, their average size and strength; sixth, their social and mental condition.

It is further desirable, that these statistics should relate both to the past and to the present time, in order that correct comparisons may be drawn between them.

In former reports and in Circular 79 of this Board, we have quite fully presented the importance of the facts as to marriage, natality and morality and illustrated the value and method of these studies.

There is one additional view which it may be well to consider.

Vital statistics are worthy of study and valuation from what may be called the ethical or moral side of human society and life.



They sustain the view that right living has its rewards even in this life, that virtue is more enduring than vice, and that *nations, which have an existence longer than human life*, must primarily depend for progress and perpetuity upon those high moral principles which make it necessary to regard the laws of the physical life as a part of that duty which we owe to God, to ourselves, to our country, to mankind in general. It is a civic no less than a personal concern.

As we look at the single individual, we may be surprised at what physical ill may befall him apparently outside of any law of correct existence. As we look at the family, the same may be true. Even a cursory view of a city, or of a nation, when pestilence is scourging it, or when violence in some form is prostrating it, may lead us to think that there are no stable laws as to life and health, or as to disease.

On the other hand, when we take in large areas of population and long periods of time and comparisons from different standpoints, we begin to see that confusion is giving place to order, that there are laws of life, that there are laws of disease, laws of progress and laws of decadence, and that our only safety is in so *studying causes and results from numerical data* as to eliminate sources of error and secure information which will lead us to avail ourselves of those influences which appreciate and fortify human life, and to abate such as depreciate and destroy it.

Thus only can we correct opinions derived from our own prejudices, or from our own comparatively narrow sphere of observation and lead governments to act on the basis of the facts secured.

The medical statistician traces say 10,000 lives from birth to death, and finds a reason why the race of correct habits and morals lives and why those who disturb and debase the physical life have shortened lives. Nay more he finds the laws of heredity so active as well as the laws of self-life, that he sees immorality has limits to its existence, while morality and character tend to abide. There is in the grand law of life, the assurance that the right will outlive the wrong, that character will triumph over worthlessness, that virtue will over-run and over-top vice. The churchman outlives the publican not only because he is better in the christian sense but because he is more law-abiding as to the laws of life. For the same reason his country lives.

Hence ethics, economics, sociology, nationality, patriotism and such like words have statistical foundations because they accord with the records of law and of habits founded thereupon. The generations that last are the generations of law, order and rightness, before which all others must succumb.

The pestilence that walketh in darkness or the destruction that wasteth at noon-day is the record that God makes of broken laws and that man makes of either general or personal infringement on Divine and human rights.

The student of demography, or statistics of population, ever and anon finds himself lighting upon the outlines and details of what was an art long before it came to be known as a science.

He sees the perpetuity of goodness and the limitations of badness even as to human existence. The confidence of faith and hope light up his countenance. He knows by figures, and by sanitary administration and work founded thereupon, that life is worth living, that it has a physical basis which has in it power and potency derived from the Creator and his laws, and feels the joy of strength as a man, as a citizen, as a patriot, because in living a true life and helping others so to do he is not only living for the future, beyond the grave, but for all that is noble, just and true, for his posterity and his nationality. Although we know, so far as our State is concerned, that we have done comparatively little in this line, yet there is moral courage in the work and results for good which will last as long as men are found to study on, and labor on, for human health and welfare.

It has not been found practicable with the period of time which has elapsed and the appropriation at command to construct many tables or to make many inferences from the marriage statistics. We have these in such orderly and accurate shape that at any time, by various combinations, many facts may be brought out therefrom, some of them curious and others of essential value as guides as to social life.

In the seventh report, 1883, we gave some tables from these as to occupation, since with the varying choices of American life the occupation at the time of marriage is more reliable than that derived from natality or mortality records.

This year we furnish similar tables for the decennial period ending June 30th, 1893.



The marriage tables of each year are well worthy of study and comparison as between localities, city and county, periods of time, ages, etc. While we expected many calls for them as records under the free provision for pension applicants, we are surprised to find such an increasing demand for them as legal and family records. The value of the entire record as *vital* statistics will more and more appear with each decade and with their skillful and practical use either by the State or the general government.

The study of the divorce record as furnished each five years is important.

The incidental record of the marriage of persons outside of the State, as caused by the very mild license law of Pennsylvania, is also a social study that may well attract attention.

For similar reasons there has been but little combination of tables as to births and still-births. It must also be admitted that as to completeness of returns there is here, as in many States and many cities, imperfection in numbers. This we can in part substitute through the returns of the decennial census and through calculations founded upon the number living and the number who have died under the first year of age. With the increase in these returns, with the modes of estimating neglect of returns and with some slight changes of method and law, we hope year by year to render these more complete.

#### MORTUARY RETURNS.

The returns as to deaths are so much more important and more direct in their bearing on the public health that, in common with all statisticians, and especially in the first decades of record, we have given chief attention to these. Those who study these, as furnished from year to year, and the three quinquennial records, as given in the reports of 1883, 1888 and 1893, will find extensive material for use. Also in the various former reports. Besides the remarks by way of introduction, the following articles are valuable for reference:

(a) "A Review of English Statistical Reports," 5th Report, 1881, pp. 255-275; (b) "A Study of Consumption as a Preventable Disease," 5th Report, 1881, pp. 245-254; (c) "The Passaic

River as Related to Water-Supply and Death-Rates," 11th Report, 1887.\*

The first record generally made is that of the local weekly record of number of deaths with their causes.

This is important as giving an idea of the general health, and as pointing to any sudden or special outbreak of disease.

A local Health Board will be on the alert to find out cases of sickness as well as death, to note any groups of cases in any one house or neighborhood, to inquire into the origin of first cases and to see that everything possible is done to prevent the prevalence or spread of disease. It will be on the alert to find out whether a sudden increase in any direction, like that of bowel affections for instance, has been owing to water supply, food or milk supply, sudden changes of weather, or to any strictly local cause. There will also be comparisons with previous weeks or months of this or other years.

Hence it is seen that these weekly reports carefully collected and stated are of much value. We much desire uniformity as to them, so that one city or district can be compared with another, or that parts of the same city can be compared with each other.

In the 13th Report, page 473, will be found a schedule.

The local Health Officer, however, must always bear in mind that these weekly returns have a very limited value. They do not furnish information as to the number of population at different ages. For permanent record and study we need, for instance, not only to know how many children have died under five years of age, but also approximately how many children there were living of children under that age, and so with regard to other ages. We need to study monthly and yearly facts alongside of large number of facts over greater periods of time, and as affecting greater numbers of people.

The superficial student of statistics is sure to reach very plausible conclusions which are greatly modified, if not nullified, when

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\* See especially pages 317-321 and 353-358; also special comparison of death-rates between city and country districts, 11th Report, 1887, pages 375-385.

"Perils of Population," 12th Report, 1888, pages 397-408. This article tells the duty of Vital Statistical Boards.

"How to Reckon as to the Real or Comparative Healthfulness of Communities," 12th Report, 409-413.



he comes to a broad survey of the whole field of information, and deals with all his facts in accord with well-settled laws as to the study of such statistics.

One perfect study of comparison would be to have, say 50,000 persons born during the same week and to be able to trace the life of each one of them to its close, and to record the probable or actual causes which had determined the limit of their existence. In the absence of this we get at many facts by studying communities and families as we generally find them, by giving due consideration to localities, to groups of ages, and to various modifying circumstances which are uniform enough to be stated with a good degree of certainty.

We do not need here to repeat the methods that are given, but only to call attention to the need there is of a careful study of facts and a not too rapid assertion of inferences.

We have, for instance, in the general statements often found in the daily press, as to the expectation of life, misleading generalizations drawn from the fact that for certain ages the expectation of life has increased, the inference being made that this is uniform and has resulted in an increase of longevity. As an example showing the limitation of this, Dr. Billings, in his lecture on "Vital and Medical Statistics," in 1889, says that, "although the expectation of life is greater, yet this is only true of the earlier ages. After a man reaches twenty his expectation of life is less than it was fifty years ago, for the reason that more persons of feeble constitution are now nursed to manhood. The decrease in the general mortality is due to better care of infants, and the prevention of contagious diseases. So far as statistics show, there does not appear that there is any difference in the mortality-rate of most infectious diseases from what it used to be. Or if there is any difference, it is one which may be attributed to the special care of the epidemic, or the age and constitution of the people."

Dr. A. Newsholme, in an article in *Public Health*, August, 1893, on "The Non-Participation of the Higher Ages in the Improved Expectation of Life in England," says: "The question why the expectation of life has not improved for ages beyond twenty in males, and forty-five in females, according to the experience of England and Wales (1871-80), an experience

which appears to be shared to a certain extent by Brighton in the decennium, 1881-90, is an interesting and important one, and deserves careful consideration."

For this various explanations are given, such as that "owing to the saving of life in the earlier years of life, there have been a larger number of weakly survivors; the increased strain and stress of modern life; the fact that we have not yet seen the full profit of sanitary improvements, which began within the last quarter of a century, and also it is claimed that the greater accuracy of data may mislead us."

It is well to remember that many causes tend to shorten life, and that while we remove one class of evils, civilization and society are busy introducing others; thus the change in agricultural life, and the crowding of people in cities, has had a marked effect on the longevity of population. We are to measure our success not merely by diminution of death rate, for we cannot reckon how much the evils we have abated, added to new causes of devitalization, would have increased it.



## The Statement of Death Rates in Summer Resorts.

The difficulties which attend a clear statement of the death rates of summer resorts have not yet been overcome. The exact number of the transient population cannot be ascertained, and estimates differ very widely. Under these circumstances it appears impossible to prepare tables based upon the total number of both resident and non-resident population, which will represent the local death rate with any degree of uniformity for the purpose of comparison with other resorts.

The most reasonable and the fairest plan thus far proposed seems to be to state the death rate of these communities as follows :

1. Show number of deaths among permanent population.
2. Show number of deaths among non-resident population.
3. Show total number of deaths.
4. Show number of resident population by last census.
5. Show estimated number of resident population, based on ratio of increase during period between the two last census years.
6. Show death rate among resident population.
7. Show death rate among non-resident population.
8. Show death rate if whole number of deaths is charged to resident population.
9. Show number of deaths caused by the ten chief preventable diseases, viz., tuberculosis, diarrhoeal diseases of children, erysipelas, diphtheria and croup, whooping-cough, measles, scarlet fever, small-pox, typhoid fever, malarial fever.

In the tables prepared by the Bureau of Vital Statistics it will be impracticable to use estimates as to the number of the non-resident population, for there would be no agreement as to the correctness of the estimates which might be used, and the only course left open is to base the death rate uniformly, in all localities, upon the population as stated by the last preceding census. Hereafter the death rate of health and pleasure resorts will be published as a part of the report of the local Health Board

when it is forwarded for that purpose with the regular October Annual Report.

In the statement made by Local Boards in such reports, an opportunity will exist for such analyses and explanations as may be desirable to fully show the reasons for any apparent excess of mortality.

## Comments on Selected Diseases.

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### CANCER.

For a few years past increased attention has been given to cancerous diseases, not only because of fatality arising therefrom, but because some facts which seem to point to it as a disease of parasitic origin, and as identified with certain minute particles known as protozoa, probably coccidia. It is claimed that these are found in all cancerous tumors. This view has not been fully sustained, but is still eliciting close study on the part of biologists.

Another reason is that cancer is claimed to be upon the increase. We have noticed this in our own returns for this State. Sometimes it seems to be especially so with certain practitioners, who perhaps are too much inclined to regard most tumors as cancerous, or who use the terms "internal cancer" in too general a way. The same subject has attracted much attention abroad. An elaborate paper by Mr. King and Dr. Newsholme (see vol. 54, Proceedings of the Royal Society), has fully discussed this question under the title "Has there been any Increase in the Mortality from Cancer During the last Thirty Years." (See London Lancet February 3d, 1894).

Mr. King and Dr. Newsholme, after careful statement of the facts in evidence, arrive at the general conclusion that "the supposed increase is only apparent and is due to improvement in diagnosis and more careful certification of the causes of death."

The chief point of interest recently has been that in case of operation the surgery is more radical and great care is taken to examine lymphatic glands in the neighborhood of the tumor and to remove such as show the least irritation or enlargement.

## DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.

Disorders of the intestinal canal in one form or other, make up so large a part of the ailments of mankind that their study greatly concerns the physician and the sanitarian. Not only are they so numerous as to give special name to various kinds of discharge, but as symptoms they often constitute the gravity of diseases which, like typhoid fever, are known by some other name.

Beside the general form to which the name diarrhoea is indiscriminately attached, dysentery long ago attracted attention as an epidemic disease, now and then taking on a most malignant type, decimating armies, invading cities, following the marshy banks of rivers and spreading terror and death among the people.

It was not however until cholera separated itself from the common and ordinary forms of diarrhoea, that we came to realize that diarrhoeal diseases could not all be associated as of one type but that there were natural or acquired distinctions which made it almost as indefinite to speak of a disease under this general name as it would be to assign pain as a disease without stating something of its character and its cause.

He who studies closely the character of cholera in its primal home, in its earliest occurrence, can by the light of successive endemics and epidemics find that it seems to have had its origin in intensified fluxes amid most unsanitary surroundings and on persons who by foul water, imperfect foods, or the squalid conditions incident to masses of traveling pilgrims replaced a common by a specific disease. It then acquired a fixity of type and ever and anon amid favoring conditions of humidity and temperature became a marauding epidemic.

This experience has not been confined to Asiatic cholera, but other forms of intestinal disorders came to be distinguished as cholera-morbus, sporadic cholera, English cholera, endemic cholera, summer complaint, cholera infantum, etc. We are thus face to face with the study of diarrhoea, not as a disease entitled to so general a name, but as including a group of diseases the etiology of which must be isolated and defined. This means that each of these special forms must have record, as to symptoms, causes and results.

This is all the more important because it is sometimes very rapid, at other times slow and wasting, because it enters as a



typical symptom in so many diseases and because it occasions so much sickness and suffering which does not find its record in death or the ordinary nomenclature of disease.

Our only effort at present is to notice a few such outbreaks in order to draw attention to the need of this study of specificity, and also to lead to the more careful differential or diagnostic study of those forms with which we are most familiar, and of those outbreaks which seem to show special localized severity. Also to draw attention to the possible or probable *communicability* of these diarrhœal diseases as well as the specific character of some of them.

The most valuable contribution to the literature and evidence upon this subject, is that furnished by the Local Government Board of Great Britain. Owing to the great prevalence of diarrhœa in the city of Leicester, the Board ordered an inquiry under the able direction of Dr. Ballard.

This inquiry soon developed the fact that any thorough investigation would require much time, and an extension of inquiries to other towns and districts. Hence only preliminary and brief reports were made at first, and it was not until 1888 that the very valuable report of Dr. Ballard, together with appended reports by other medical officers of the department, was furnished. He had before this read, in 1883, a notable paper on "The Etiology of Summer Diarrhœa," before the British Medical Association.

It is entitled "Report and Papers on Diarrhœa," submitted by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board 1888.

The inquiry was prosecuted from time to time from 1880 until the time of this report. In the earlier years of the inquiry, Dr. Ballard was assisted by Mr. Power.

We only very briefly and inadequately summarize these, referring for particulars to the detailed reports as found in our State Health Library.

The main subject was "the cause of the diarrhœal mortality in children under five, and especially in infants under one year of age.

#### A.—General Conditions.

1. *Atmospheric Temperature.*—That a high atmospheric temperature conduces to a high diarrhœal mortality, and a low

atmospheric temperature to a low diarrhœal mortality, is an established fact which no one can dispute. But my inquiry shows that the influence thus exerted is *not a direct influence*, except in so far as it affects also infant mortality from all causes. It is not the main cause of the diarrhœal mortality. Its influence is very great, *but is exerted indirectly*.

2. *Temperature of the Earth*.—This is a far more important condition. I have made for London and many other towns in the Kingdom a large number of charts, showing week by week for many years the earth temperature at a depth of 1 foot from the surface and at a depth of 4 feet from the surface, each chart showing also the diarrhœal mortality of the corresponding weeks. The general result shown by these charts is as follows:

a. The summer rise of diarrhœal mortality does not commence until the mean temperature recorded by the 4-foot earth thermometer has attained somewhere about 56° Fahr., no matter what may have been the temperature previously attained by the atmosphere or recorded by the 1-foot earth thermometer.

b. The maximum diarrhœal mortality of the year is usually observed in the week in which the temperature recorded by the 4-foot earth thermometer attains its mean weekly maximum.

c. The decline of the diarrhœal mortality is in this connection not less instructive, perhaps more so, than its rise. It coincides with the decline of the temperature recorded by the 4-foot earth thermometer, which temperature *declines* very much more slowly than the atmospheric temperature, or than that recorded by the 1-foot earth thermometer; so that the epidemic mortality may continue (although declining) long after the last-mentioned temperatures have fallen greatly, and may extend some way into the fourth quarter of the year.

d. I do not wish it to be inferred that the atmospheric temperature, and the temperature of the more superficial layers of the earth, exert no influence on diarrhœa. Their influence, however, is little, if at all, apparent until the temperature recorded by the 4-foot earth thermometer has risen as stated above. Then their influence is apparent, but it is a subsidiary one.

3. *Rainfall* exerts an influence on diarrhœa, but (so far as is apparent at present) not equally in all periods of the diarrhœal season. The diarrhœal mortality is greater in comparatively dry



seasons and less in wet seasons, especially if the drought on the one hand, and the rainfall on the other, be remarkably protracted and excessive. But here again the tendency of the inquiry has been to show that the influence exerted is not direct (*e.g.* by a washing of the atmosphere, so to speak), but indirect, namely, by its effect mainly in preventing the rise and (probably to a less extent) in hastening the fall of the temperature of the earth.

4. *Air Movement.*—*Wind and comparative calm* affect the diarrhœal mortality. Other things being equal, calm in the diarrhœal season promotes it, and high winds tend to lessen it.

5. *Elevation above Sea Level.*—This has apparently an influence on diarrhœal mortality, but not a very remarkable or powerful one. \* \* \*

6. *Soil.*—*a.* Where the dwelling-houses of a place have as their foundation *solid rock*, with little or no superincumbent loose material, the diarrhœal mortality is, notwithstanding many other unfavorable conditions and surroundings, low, and, indeed, may be almost altogether unnoticeable. Deep and wide and frequent fissuring of the rock in a town, or superficial alternations of rock with looser material, modify this immunity.

*b.* On the other hand, *a loose soil*, permeable more or less freely by water and by air, is a soil on which diarrhœal mortality is apt to be high. So far as I can see at present, of all natural soils, *sand is the most diarrhœal*, other things being equal, unless I class with it surface mould to a considerable depth. \* \* \*

*c.* The presence of much *organic matter* in any soil renders it distinctly more favorable to high diarrhœal mortality than it otherwise would be. Such organic matter (organic fouling), however, need not be specially of a fœcal or excremental nature to exert this influence. Hence diarrhœal mortality is apt to be high where dwellings are built upon made ground, the refuse of towns, or upon the site of market gardens, or where the earth beneath and about dwellings is polluted by neighboring collections of liquid filth in cesspits, or where sewage has soaked into it from imperfect drains and sewers, or from the surface of the ground. It is the opportunities for the collection of organic filth in the fissures of certain kinds of rock that seem to impart to these rocks, where towns are built upon them, a diarrhœal character.

*d. Moisture or dryness of a soil.*—Excessive wetness and complete dryness of soil appear to be both unfavorable to diarrhœa.

The Report also names and briefly comments on (7) Density of Population, (8) Density of Buildings, (9) Restriction of and Impediments to the free circulation of air about, or within dwellings; also domestic dirtiness and general dirtiness of dwellings; sewer or cesspool emanations, especially in a concentrated form and suddenly let loose; filthy accumulations of domestic refuse; undefined pollutions of drinking water.

These last are named as serious and general causes of diarrhœa, but not so special as the former.

Dr. Ballard holds "that the essential cause of diarrhœa resides originally in the superficial layers of the earth, where it is intimately associated with the life processes of some micro-organisms not yet detected, captured or isolated."

The power of these organisms to act, or to produce contagion depends much on surroundings, personal habits and the use of food bought in a decomposed state, or stored in filthy localities.

To this Report there is an appendix, being "An account of some instances of communicable diarrhœa at Helmsley, Yorkshire, by Dr. Bruce Low, pages 127-132. He also cited cases at Hawndy, a few miles distant, and at Pockley. The details of all these are minutely given and will repay careful study.

He seems to prove that they are types of diarrhœal disease of a distinctly infective, or communicable character.

In July, 1866, an outbreak of diarrhœa at Southampton was attributed to sewage which was being pumped up and poured into an open channel, and which caused intense effluvia.

Notices of other outbreaks that have occurred from time to time, are chiefly to be found in the medical journals.

In the winter of 1886-87, there was a remarkable outbreak in London which, although having a small death record, caused a great amount of sickness. The house physician of the West London Hospital speaks of it as a "severe form of diarrhœa," with bloody stools in a few cases, and a rising temperature and duration of illness from three to eight days. The districts affected are named, and he concluded that the water was the only common factor. There was no epidemic in the district of St. Pan-



cras, London, in which the water supply was from the New river and not from the Thames. In the same winter and early spring, however, cases were reported from Kingston on the Thames, from Cheshire and a few other points. Facts as to these and a few other outbreaks are well summarized by Norman Walker, M.D., of Toronto, Canada, in an article on "Outbreaks of Specific Diarrhœa," contained in the Annual Report, 1893, of the Executive Health Officers of Ontario. The immediate occasion for this article was an epidemic of diarrhœa which occurred in Toronto, beginning late in December, 1892, and extending till the end of March. An inquiry over part of the time showed 1,300 cases, and it was believed that not less than 5,000 persons were attacked. It was generally attributed to the blocking of the lake end of the water-pipe with decaying vegetable matter. Three deaths were reported.

In the case of Kingston-on-Hull, in 1887, there were no fatal cases, although it was reckoned that 18,000 persons were attacked. We have before noticed how often outbreaks of diarrhœa which are transient escape notice, because of the low mortality, yet the sickness and the record which these cases find in the lowering of vitality and in giving opportunity for the deadly work of other diseases is not to be lost sight of.

From time to time the various medical journals contain accounts of what seem to be outbreaks of endemic diarrhœa. It is chiefly, however, because of peculiar forms of summer diarrhœa, which are not uncommon, and because of contrasts in the prevalence of "summer complaints," or intestinal fluxes that we wish to draw special attention to this line of inquiry.

Common summer diarrhœa prevails much more in some places than in others. Cholera infantum has a distinct type of its own, which greatly needs study as to its specificity and communicability. Cholera morbus is often quite different from other similar forms of flux. Cholerine and cholera nostras still lack definite identity. Dysentery is still a puzzler as to its malarial, local and infective qualities. The somewhat recent investigations of it at Johns Hopkins Hospital, and the association with it of the *amœbæ coli*, has attracted much attention. (See Circular 81.)

Our only design in this brief notice is to urge upon physicians close clinical study and numerical tabulation of this class of

present, we believe that its practical value is fully maintained, and yet from various causes neglects of this protection are too universal. It seems to require the urgency of an epidemic to secure any general resort to it in most of our States. The recent epidemic at Reading, Pa., proved to be a serious example of this. In this city of an estimated population of 65,000 inhabitants, there seems to have been a prejudice against its use and a general neglect. When severely threatened with small-pox in March, 1893, "free vaccination was offered the citizens, and for that purpose fifteen physicians (one for each ward) were appointed. Only 1,558 were vaccinated, and the physicians were discharged from duty in July." But small-pox still remained on duty. In September, vaccination was made compulsory and was then carried on vigorously until 4,538 persons had been vaccinated. The disease still went on until about March, 1894. Tardiness and neglect had their fruit in about 1,000 cases of small-pox. Yet the local Board and the State Board seem to have congratulated each other upon the vigorous and successful way in which the disease was finally subdued.

The report for the year gives no information of the number of cases as between small-pox and varioloid, of the number of marks, or the frequency of re-vaccination. It does bring out the important fact that, of the 18 that died up to November 21st, 1893, 15 had never been vaccinated, that one aged 10 days was vaccinated when one day old, and that there was no statement as to one aged six weeks and of another aged two years. It is evident that unless vaccination can be more fully enforced by public sentiment, by prohibition from school attendance of those not vaccinated, or by compulsory law, we shall still continue to nurse and propagate this great pest. From the monthly bulletin of the Iowa State Board of Health, Dr. J. F. Kennedy, Secretary, February, 1894, we extract as follows:

"A few months ago a family of anti-vaccinationists lived in a county in this State. One member of the family, consisting of father, mother and four children, was vaccinated—the others not. They lived happily and apparently safely so far as small-pox was concerned on their quiet Iowa farm.

"A nephew from Germany came into the family, coming from the fatherland to find a home in this great land. On the vessel on which he was a passenger small-pox broke out and he was exposed. He had been vaccinated and escaped the disease. His uncle's family into which he went with his in-



fecting clothing, with the exception of the mother, were destitute of the protective influence of vaccination. Within twelve or fourteen days after the advent of this nephew and cousin small-pox in a malignant form broke out, and father and four children were smitten down with the dread disease, and four out of the five, including the father, died, the mother and the young man alone escaping, and they simply because they had been fortunate enough, sensible enough, to be vaccinated. And yet the anti-vaccination howlers would ignore all such lessons and see nothing in them except a coincidence.

"From this same ship on which this young man came to America, a person went to Reading, Pa., and as a result nearly one thousand cases occurred."

## NUMBER OF MARKS.

It is more and more evident that in studying the subject of re-vaccination we need to have regard to the character and degree of the first vaccination. This has been fully discussed by various authorities, notably Dr. McVail. See Stevenson and Murphy, Vol. 2. See also 17th N. J. State Board of Health Report, 1893, page 499. We quote also the following record from the U. S. Consul at Bradford, England. (See abstract Marine Hospital Service, March 9th, 1894):

U. S. CONSULATE,  
BRADFORD, February 6th, 1894. }

Since the report of December 22d, 1893, upon "The long fight against small-pox in Bradford," I have been in receipt of inquiries from the United States asking further particulars. One particular inquiry is concerning the percentage of mortality in vaccinated and unvaccinated cases. Upon application to the Health Officer of Bradford, he furnished the following statistics, to which he appended his signature:

	Cases.	Deaths.	Death rate,* Per cent.
Unvaccinated.....	195	55	28.2
Vaccinated.....	702	36	5.1
One mark.....	144	17	11.8
Two marks.....	285	16	5.6
Three marks.....	194	3	1.3
Four marks.....	79	0	0.0

It appears from this that not only does vaccination decrease the death rate, but that the number of marks at each vaccination enters largely into the case. It is shown that amongst those contracting the disease none died that had received the virus in four abrasions at the same time. The percentage was small in those who received three marks, was larger in those that received two, and quite large in those that received but one. It seems to be the custom in Bradford for those enthusiastic in behalf of vaccination to receive the virus in four incisions in the arm or leg. A great many have three, and the majority two incisions.

\*Cases during 1893.

As to the age at which children are to be vaccinated or revaccinated, a valuable article is to be found in the Ohio Monthly Sanitary Record for February, 1894, translated from "Le Progres Medical." The conclusion is that there are a few that re-vaccinate much oftener than is supposed and that the number of marks is significant.

#### SCARLATINA OR SCARLET FEVER.

The public needs to be impressed that what is called scarlatina is scarlet fever. Instead of being a name for mild cases it should replace the name scarlet fever, since the disease is not specifically a fever any more than measles, smallpox, etc.

The origin of this contagion is not known. One theory is that it arises from changes which the blood undergoes after the death of an animal or after its removal from the body. To substantiate this cases have been adduced to show that epidemics of it have frequently begun in the vicinity of slaughter-houses. Many years since, the Secretary reported a case of a farmer-boy who had not been from his home for a month and who lived distant from neighbors. He had every symptom of the disease. He had worked in the blood from some hams he was preparing to pickle and had a slight abrasion on the hand. After his attack of fever had subsided he had an abscess in the axilla of the same side.

Messrs. Power and Kline (1889) claimed that it is a disease occurring formerly in cows and so is conveyed to mankind (see also 21st Report, 1892). Professors Crookshank and Brown disputed the correctness of their conclusions. The literature of the subject as found in the Reports of the Local Government Boards and of the English Veterinary Service are important.

It is claimed by many to depend upon a bacillus or some of the protozoa, but the proof has not as yet been adduced.

In its start, before there is eruption or loose scarf skin, it is contracted only from the breath and is thought not to be communicable in ordinary rooms for a distance of over five feet. Cases have been found in hospitals and if isolated so soon as the eruption appeared, other cases have not followed. In its more advanced stages it is actively communicable probably from the breath, the saliva, the skin and the intestinal secretions. All



these need to be cared for in every communicable disease. The use of antiseptic gargles, the inunction of the skin from the first, the care of the sputa, the disinfection of the secretions and isolation are the means of preventing its spread.

Before oils can be used, solutions of borax or soda or other form of alkali as applied to the whole body probably diminish the risk of contagion.

Great attention must be given to the airing and washing of clothing, to the condition of the hair, and that no article of dress is packed away without full exposure outside of the house. After sickness from scarlet fever, beds and carpets should be removed to the open air and the room most thoroughly cleansed. It is well if possible not to carry beds, carpets, garments, etc., through the house but remove them from the windows.

Many physicians now insist upon inunction with oil or with lard and tallow mixed as of value in treatment to diminish fevers and irritation and if continued during convalescence of great service in diminishing risk of contagion. Circular 76 of this Board presents tables as to the length of continuance and exposure in most of the communicable diseases.

#### RUBEOLA.

*Measles.*—This, next to small-pox, is probably the most communicable of all the ordinary diseases of this class. It has great stability of type. Infection seems to be first and chiefly by the breath and afterward by emanation from the body. An instance like that of the Fiji Islands, where it had never occurred until brought by a ship—where it seized the whole population and caused great mortality, shows how serious a disease it may become. In Great Britain it is more serious as a rule than in the United States, but here, too, there are outbreaks of great virulence. When in charge of Calvert Street Hospital, Baltimore, I had at one time a ward full of most serious cases. It always renders the pulmonary, and sometimes the intestinal mucous membrane for a time susceptible to congestion and inflammation. The microphyte of this disease has, from time to time, been claimed to have been discovered, but the evidence has not been

established. Climate conditions have a very marked relation to the spread and severity of measles, and are always to be considered both in its management and treatment.

The frequency with which pthisis and bronchitis have been found to follow an attack of measles is a precautionary signal of the highest import. There are few diseases in which a pure atmosphere and a well-regulated temperature are more fully indicated.

## Synopsis of Vital and Mortuary Statistics.

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The following outline presents the comparative number of marriages, births and deaths, as follows :

Average for five years ending June 30th, 1883 :

Marriages.....	8,539
Births.....	24,281
Deaths.....	21,981

Average for five years ending June 30th, 1888 :

Marriages.....	10,067
Births.....	26,050
Deaths.....	23,952

Average for five years ending June 30th, 1893 :

Marriages.....	12,069
Births.....	30,199
Deaths.....	29,439

Average for ten years, 1878 to 1888 :

Marriages.....	9,303
Births.....	25,165
Deaths.....	22,966

Average for fifteen years, 1878 to 1893 :

Marriages.....	10,225
Births.....	26,843
Deaths.....	25,111

Total number non-resident marriages since 1886 to 1893..... 30,661

Number of non-resident marriages 1893 to 1894..... 3,881

Average number per year of non-resident marriages, 1886 to 1894..... 4,330

Number of marriages, births and deaths, July 1st, 1893, to July 1st, 1894 :

Marriages.....	16,245
Births.....	33,602
Deaths.....	30,004

## REPORT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

## DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES FROM JULY 1st, 1892, TO JULY 1st, 1893.

Remittent Fever.....	148
Enteric or Typhoid Fever.....	506
Small-pox.....	43
Scarlatina.....	445
Measles.....	73
Whooping-Cough.....	237
Diphtheria and Croup.....	1,677
Erysipelas.....	74
Diarrhoeal Diseases of Children.....	3,981
Consumption.....	3,429
Acute Lung.....	3,974
Brain and Nervous Diseases of Children.....	2,072
Diseases of Heart and Circulation.....	2,179
Renal and Cystic Diseases.....	1,441
Adult Brain and Spinal Diseases.....	2,611
Adult Digestive and Intestinal Diseases.....	1,753
Cancer.....	723
Acute Rheumatism.....	102
Puerperal.....	242

## DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES FROM JULY 1st, 1893, TO JULY 1st, 1894.

Remittent Fever.....	162
Enteric or Typhoid Fever.....	485
Small-pox.....	11
Scarlet Fever.....	272
Measles.....	257
Whooping-Cough.....	323
Diphtheria and Croup.....	1,294
Erysipelas.....	97
Diarrhoeal Diseases of Children.....	3,893
Consumption.....	3,433
Acute Lung.....	4,183
Brain and Nervous Diseases of Children.....	2,083
Diseases of Heart and Circulation.....	2,112
Renal and Cystic Diseases.....	1,447
Adult Brain and Spinal Diseases.....	2,413
Adult Digestive and Intestinal Diseases.....	1,565
Cancer.....	731
Acute Rheumatism.....	91
Puerperal.....	293



## Number of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BY COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS, AND TOTALS FOR THE STATE,  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1894.

### ATLANTIC COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Absecon.....	4	11	8
Atlantic City .....	177	363	316
Buena Vista .....	4	24	13
Egg Harbor City.....	21	47	27
Egg Harbor Township...	35	68	61
Galloway.....	8	48	33
Hamilton.....	13	38	37
Hammononton.....	29	80	73
Mullica.....	10	8	14
Weymouth.....	1	10	6
	302	697	585

### BERGEN COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Bergen.....	20	114	60
Boiling Spring .....	3	23	10
Englewood .....	35	94	83
Franklin .....	29	49	32
Hackensack .....	69	131	100
Harrington .....	16	65	60
Hobokus .....	20	48	34
Lodi .....	9	85	40
Midland .....	12	41	48
Orvil .....	9	30	37
Palisade .....	14	62	82
Ridgefield .....	30	105	135
Ridgewood .....	13	54	45
Saddle River.....	13	82	47
Union .....	22	97	78
Washington.....	25	75	60
	339	1184	911

## REPORT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

## BURLINGTON COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Bass River .....	8	20	14
Beverly .....	24	30	64
Bordentown .....	37	84	76
Burlington .....	81	141	185
Chester .....	38	100	90
Chesterfield .....	8	23	20
Cinnaminson .....	34	107	55
Delran .....	17	84	35
Eastampton .....	3	4	10
Evesham .....	4	13	33
Florence .....	9	55	27
Lumberton .....	4	18	26
Mansfield .....	5	35	15
Medford .....	15	37	26
Mount Laurel .....	4	28	16
New Hanover .....	26	9	41
Northampton .....	55	128	96
Pemberton .....	19	3	31
Randolph .....			
Shamong .....	5	2	6
Southampton .....	8	16	10
Springfield .....	3	9	23
Washington .....	6	18	7
Westampton .....		3	8
Willingboro .....		8	2
Woodland .....			2
	413	975	894

## CAMDEN COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Camden City .....	*4,328	1,357	1,468
Centre .....	4	44	41
Delaware .....	1	20	21
Gloucester City .....	42	118	146
Gloucester .....	18	79	101
Haddon .....	24	97	82
Pensauken .....	6	38	50
Stockton .....	57	116	141
Waterford .....	22	49	44
Winslow .....	5	26	28
	4,508	1,944	2,117

\* Marriages of non residents, 3,499.

## CAPE MAY COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Cape May City .....	13	51	54
Dennis .....	23	67	35
Lower .....	10	42	31
Middle .....	16	47	46
Upper .....	15	30	21
	77	237	187

# MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

423

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Bridgeton .....	130	837	205
Commercial .....	13	82	20
Deerfield .....	11	43	82
Downe .....	18	21	13
Fairfield .....	12	80	28
Greenwich .....	8	19	27
Hopewell .....	14	11	22
Landis .....	57	166	182
Lawrence .....	11	30	20
Maurice River .....	11	38	27
Millville .....	77	286	151
Stow Creek .....	1	6	14
	368	1,021	741

## ESSEX COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Belleville .....	14	74	64
Bloomfield .....	48	188	123
Caldwell .....	15	60	48
Clinton .....	18	80	66
East Orange .....	82	242	178
Franklin .....	18	57	30
Livingston .....	6	15	24
Millburn .....	11	55	25
Montclair .....	60	277	200
Newark .....	1,592	5,336	4,760
Orange .....	164	529	421
South Orange .....	26	110	70
Verona .....	11	23	18
West Orange .....	15	104	68
	2,080	7,180	6,106

## GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Clayton .....	14	30	37
Deptford .....	5	52	46
East Greenwich .....	9	21	20
Elk .....	1	12	8
Franklin .....	6	45	29
Glassboro .....	28	67	43
Greenwich .....	10	38	37
Harrison .....	16	27	19
Logan .....	5	23	20
Mantua .....	11	33	35
Monroe .....	24	35	31
South Harrison .....	10	15	6
Washington .....	1	21	17
West Deptford .....	4	35	31
Woodbury .....	65	97	62
Woolwich .....	25	51	25
	234	602	406

# REPORT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

## HUDSON COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Bayonne .....	126	719	409
Guttenberg .....	10	106	70
Harrison .....	22	192	212
Hoboken .....	641	1,952	1,192
Jersey City .....	1,367	4,130	4,320
Kearny .....	36	187	265
North Bergen .....	26	135	268
Town of Union .....	168	319	236
Union .....	13	107	86
Weehawken .....	2	66	61
West Hoboken .....	115	478	250
	2,526	8,370	7,419

## HUNTERDON COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Alexandria .....	5	16	19
Bethlehem .....	13	32	37
Clinton .....	23	54	32
Delaware .....	17	54	38
East Amwell .....	15	17	14
Franklin .....	11	17	7
Freachtown .....	18	16	7
High Bridge .....	16	32	19
Holland .....	39	49	10
Kingwood .....	4	19	23
Lambertville .....	61	64	85
Lebanon .....	19	42	22
Raritan .....	28	64	48
Readington .....	19	50	37
Tewksbury .....	16	22	13
Union .....	5	7	11
West Amwell .....		6	8
	300	561	430

## MERCER COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
East Windsor .....	27	18	43
Ewing .....	7	8	101
Hamilton .....	21	27	105
Hopewell .....	32	65	41
Lawrence .....	4	11	21
Princeton .....	29	80	81
Trenton .....	*600	775	1,067
Washington .....	1	10	23
West Windsor .....	10	24	14
	731	1,018	1,494

\*Marriage of non-residents 88.



# MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

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## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Cranbury.....	7	25	32
East Brunswick.....	21	71	58
Madison.....	1	17	24
Monroe.....	10	20	49
New Brunswick.....	165	227	338
North Brunswick.....	8	34	12
Perth Amboy.....	130	297	223
Piscataway.....	12	55	68
Raritan.....	31	53	51
Sayreville.....	10	89	13
South Amboy.....	17	85	102
South Brunswick.....	9	43	40
Woodbridge.....	23	125	92
	444	1,141	1,092

## MONMOUTH COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Atlantic.....	7	18	20
Eatontown.....	18	20	32
Freehold.....	59	88	82
Holmdel.....	9	20	23
Howell.....	38	46	45
Long Branch.....	79	112	88
Manalapan.....	10	94	25
Marlboro.....	7	20	26
Matawan.....	18	48	58
Middletown.....	53	131	123
Millstone.....	5	28	32
Neptune.....	93	148	182
Ocean.....	15	6	26
Raritan.....	37	115	74
Shrewsbury.....	86	136	163
Upper Freehold.....	19	63	34
Wall.....	45	93	60
	598	1,116	1,102

## MORRIS COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Boonton.....	19	27	53
Chatham.....	27	94	78
Chester.....	10	17	10
Hanover.....	21	46	136
Jefferson.....		3	20
Mendham.....	8	24	20
Montville.....	6	9	15
Morristown.....	53	219	172
Mount Olive.....	15	31	25
Passaic.....	8	7	18
Pequanock.....	19	60	88
Randolph.....	61	103	77
Rockaway.....	31	74	41
Roxbury.....	13	74	41
Washington.....	14	38	18
	303	836	814

## OCEAN COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Berkeley.....	1	11	8
Brick.....	9	43	31
Dover.....	28	61	48
Eagleswood.....	6	8	17
Jackson.....	8	22	24
Lacey.....	7	17	9
Lakewood.....	27	56	45
Little Egg Harbor.....	14	26	25
Manchester.....	4	9	8
Ocean.....	4	8	5
Plumsted.....	11	32	34
Stafford.....	10	21	12
Union.....	10	18	24
	139	332	290

## PASSAIC COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Acquackanonk.....	5	51	28
Little Falls.....	6	67	32
Manchester.....	12	103	61
Passaic.....	161	509	337
Paterson.....	883	2,182	1,836
Pompton.....	25	53	35
Wayne.....	4	26	18
West Milford.....	23	28	29
	1,119	3,019	2,380

## SALEM COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Alloway.....	11	19	16
Elsinboro.....		5	5
Lower Alloways Creek.....	7	22	17
Lower Penns Neck.....	9	8	13
Mannington.....	6	14	25
Oldmans.....	12	23	14
Pilesgrove.....	11	53	47
Pittsgrove.....	11	34	23
Quinton.....	5	21	11
Salem.....	48	93	113
Upper Penns Neck.....	32	38	29
Upper Pittsgrove.....	12	11	19
	164	341	331

# MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

427

## SOMERSET COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Bedminster.....	7	36	14
Bernards.....	14	19	26
Branchburg.....	4	9	15
Bridgewater.....	22	210	100
Franklin.....	17	67	33
Hillsborough.....	23	30	41
Montgomery.....	9	36	21
North Plainfield.....	25	36	30
Warren.....	3	10	13
	154	462	608

## SUSSEX COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Andover.....	9	27	13
Byram.....	6	24	23
Frankford.....	4	21	26
Green.....	11	10	13
Hampton.....		3	4
Hardyston.....	17	4	19
Lafayette.....	13	2	7
Montague.....	3	6	6
Newton.....	18	51	46
Sandyston.....	4	5	14
Sparta.....	14	8	17
Stillwater.....	12	19	17
Vernon.....	6	8	21
Walpack.....	5	4	5
Wantage.....	35	14	30
	157	206	272

## UNION COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Clark.....		5	8
Cranford.....	6	19	19
Elizabeth.....	285	1,071	801
Fanwood.....	4	23	30
Linden.....	12	21	27
New Providence.....	4	16	15
Plainfield.....	94	277	228
Rahway.....	60	92	127
Springfield.....	4	27	30
Summit.....	21	90	48
Union.....	9	25	33
Westfield.....	14	27	24
	630	1,765	1,431

## REPORT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

## WARREN COUNTY.

	M.	B.	D.
Allamuchy.....	1	11	7
Belvidere.....	23	40	27
Blairstown.....	9	21	28
Franklin.....	9	10	17
Freelinghuysen.....	10	15	15
Greenwich.....	12	15	13
Hackettstown.....	34	44	42
Hardwick.....	1	9	6
Harmony.....	6	20	19
Hope.....	8	18	20
Independence.....	12	12	16
Knowlton.....	101	17	23
Lopatcong.....		31	27
Mansfield.....	3	7	24
Oxford.....	26	93	45
Palaquarry.....	2	4	3
Phillipsburg.....	*411	232	123
Pohatcong.....	6	29	15
Washington.....	60	103	60
	734	731	530

\* Marriages of non-residents, 294.

## COUNTIES.

	M.	B.	D.
Atlantic.....	302	697	586
Bergen.....	339	1,158	911
Burlington.....	413	975	894
Camden.....	4,508	1,944	2,117
Cape May.....	77	237	187
Cumberland.....	363	1,021	741
Essex.....	2,080	7,150	6,105
Gloucester.....	234	602	406
Hudson.....	2,526	8,370	7,419
Hunterdon.....	300	561	430
Mercer.....	731	1,018	1,494
Middlesex.....	444	1,141	1,092
Monmouth.....	598	1,116	1,102
Morris.....	303	836	814
Ocean.....	139	332	290
Passaic.....	1,119	3,019	2,880
Salem.....	164	341	331
Somerset.....	184	442	408
Sussex.....	157	206	272
Union.....	530	1,765	1,486
Warren.....	734	731	530
	*16,245	33,662	30,004

\* Marriages of non residents, 3,881.



*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1894, by Counties.*

[illegible]

DEATHS AT ALL AGES.		PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																																			
CITIES HAVING OVER 5,000 POPULATION.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.					PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																															
	Under one month.	Between one month and one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Deaths under 5 in each 100, or com- parison of these with total deaths.	Number of deaths from chief pre- ventable diseases.	Comparative number of deaths in each 100 from chief preventable diseases.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Ryphoid.	Diarrhoeal diseases of chil- dren.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circula- tion.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Diseases and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Fuerperal.	Violent deaths.			
Atlantic County—	31	569	27	22	101	74	1	315	17,129	15.38	37.14	115	35.65	10	10	..	..	..	9	8	8	1	13	11	23	21	17	13	18	36	13	10	3	1	11		
Bergen County—	6	11	10	5	43	26	..	700	7408	13.86	27.00	80	30.00	1	4	..	1	5	..	..	2	..	9	1	7	13	4	6	7	14	7	4	..	..	..	6	
Hackensack—	4	5	6	35	23	..	..	76	5620	14.91	15.79	18	32.28	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	8	4	3	4	1	16	6	3	1	..	..	7
Horseneburg—	20	30	23	14	64	44	..	185	7984	25.47	39.45	63	34.06	4	4	..	5	2	..	16	19	6	..	19	9	13	26	11	13	6	16	6	3	1	..	..	
Burlington—	115	255	313	145	401	327	2	1463	6,557	23.35	46.96	507	34.55	8	43	..	1	8	..	23	90	3	223	47	62	204	167	70	63	101	64	24	5	12	70	10	
Camden City—	6	48	15	6	43	24	7	146	7044	30.73	47.36	51	34.93	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gloucester City—	19	43	21	9	52	60	1	205	15513	16.38	40.49	80	39.73	1	1	..	1	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Princeton—	13	24	16	9	41	38	..	131	10946	13.70	41.72	60	39.73	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bridge and County—	329	914	829	424	1609	836	9	4760	30,402	22.68	39.54	1702	35.75	16	43	2	122	48	28	173	45	648	281	227	686	373	283	265	329	205	134	12	47	195	4	14	
Newark—	32	50	66	40	161	80	3	431	31736	19.77	36.66	160	37.12	2	11	..	1	8	7	11	5	66	30	90	24	17	34	35	16	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Orange—	32	111	81	25	153	45	8	489	37397	19.71	47.97	140	39.55	1	7	..	3	9	6	11	5	66	30	90	24	17	34	35	16	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rutson County—	32	111	81	25	153	45	8	489	37397	19.71	47.97	140	39.55	1	7	..	3	9	6	11	5	66	30	90													

\* Probably due to infants brought to the city sick.

† This death-rate is calculated on the resident population, whereas the real population is often several times larger, and on account of this seating population the death-rate is not a criterion of health conditions.

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Cities of the State of New Jersey of Over 5,000 Population, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1894—Continued.*

CITIES HAVING OVER 5,000 POPULATION. Statistical Divisions.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES.							PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																										
		Between one month and one year.							Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Deaths under 5 in each 100, or com- parison of these with total deaths.	Number of deaths from chief pre- ventable diseases.	Comparative number of deaths in each 100 from chief preventable diseases.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlat fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of chil- dren.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circula- tion.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Violent deaths.	
		Under one month.	Between one month and one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undeclared.																											Total, including unclassified.
Any		8	21	7	7	25	18	2	88	9.88	40.91	20	22.72	....	....	....	....	....	4	..	12	2	1	7	5	11	6	5	4	....	1	12			
Monmouth County—		11	21	12	14	58	56	..	172	9.058	19.04	25.88	45	26.16	3	3	..	..	1	5	..	12	13	9	23	11	12	9	15	14	11	2	11		
Long Branch—		30	102	66	23	77	35	4	337	16.785	20.07	68.75	126	43.56	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	69	30	19	56	35	18	13	13	9	4	1	3	12	
Morris County—		161	408	260	176	823	277	1	1,536	9.007	20.31	46.15	167	41.77	7	83	1	18	9	26	181	4	260	112	115	245	122	98	92	94	72	47	2	14	68
Passaic County—		7	11	9	9	27	43	1	112	5.516	20.49	23.59	22	23.31	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	8	6	8	10	1	13	7	16	5	2	1	....	8	
Paterson City—		91	123	116	61	251	140	..	801	4.2250	18.55	44.23	231	35.05	4	10	3	7	5	8	4	110	44	42	99	66	47	28	52	37	18	1	7	46	
Salem County—		13	84	30	18	78	65	..	228	13.151	17.23	29.39	79	34.12	3	3	..	1	..	14	..	37	11	17	33	9	25	11	19	13	5	2	1	12	
Union County—		13	52	3	9	42	43	..	127	7.901	18.70	27.74	35	25.54	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	10	12	6	20	5	11	7	19	11	3	..	2	2	
Elizabeth—		18	25	7	3	28	23	..	128	9.112	13.50	40.55	32	25.01	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	15	4	5	17	5	9	8	14	9	1	1	....	4	
Plainfield—		15	25	7	3	28	23	..	128	9.112	13.50	40.55	32	25.01	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	15	4	5	17	5	9	8	14	9	1	1	....	4	
Rahway—		15	25	7	3	28	23	..	128	9.112	13.50	40.55	32	25.01	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	15	4	5	17	5	9	8	14	9	1	1	....	4	
Warren County—		15	25	7	3	28	23	..	128	9.112	13.50	40.55	32	25.01	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	15	4	5	17	5	9	8	14	9	1	1	....	4	
Phillipsburg—		15	25	7	3	28	23	..	128	9.112	13.50	40.55	32	25.01	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	15	4	5	17	5	9	8	14	9	1	1	....	4	
Totals		1,559	4,029	2,705	1,537	6,470	3,273	64	19,734	9.24095	20.96	41.125	7,035	25.56	97	828	7	324	193	803	973	64	2,729	1,235	989	2,861	1,699	1,207	945	1,399	930	445	56	1,358	918

## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1894.*

ATLANTIC COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
	Between one month and one year.						Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Violent deaths.		
	Under one month.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.																								Total, including unclassified.	
Absecon.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	315	17.13	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atlantic City.....	15	37	23	101	74	1	17,189	18.38	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnegat.....	1	4	2	2	2	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonneton.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egg Harbor City.....	2	7	1	4	13	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egg Harbor Township.....	1	6	14	1	19	13	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Galloway.....	1	8	2	11	15	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hammon.....	1	6	10	11	17	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mollica.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weymouth.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	48	96	74	37	171	157	3	685	34,020	16.13	1	17	...	3	6	16	13	3	78	29	41	60	33	63	35	69	34	17	3	4	26



DEATHS—CURRENT STATISTICAL YEAR. 433

Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1894.

BERGEN COUNTY. Statistical Divisions	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.							PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.													
	Under one month.							Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Violent deaths.											
	Under one month.	Between one month and one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undeclared.			Tubercular.											
Bergen .....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Boiling Spring .....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Englewood .....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Franklin .....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Hackensack .....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Harrington .....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Hoboken .....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Leoti .....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Midland .....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Orrville .....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Pallards .....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Ridgefield .....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Ridgewood .....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Saddle River .....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Union .....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Washington .....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Totals .....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17

# REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1894.*

BURLINGTON COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.										PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																									
	Under one month.					Between one month and one year.					Over sixty.					Total, including unclassified.					Principal Causes of Death.															
	Under one month.	Between one month and one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undeclared.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Rotific fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Febrile.	Violent deaths.					
Bas River	4	5	3	3	35	35	1	64	8690	14.31	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Beverly	4	5	3	3	35	35	1	64	8690	14.31	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bordentown	4	5	3	3	35	35	1	64	8690	14.31	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burlington	30	30	14	54	44	14	156	7284	25.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chester	6	7	1	6	17	9	6	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chestersfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cinnaminson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastampton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Freeland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lumberton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mansfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mt. Laurel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hanover	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northampton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pemberton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shamong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southampton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Springfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westampton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Willingboro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodlawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	61	131	67	71	267	290	7	894	12904	15.32	3	31	...	7	3	9	31	7	93	63	56	135	47	74	46	91	49	21	8	18	38	...	...	...		

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1894.*

	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.								PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
	Under one month.	Between one month and one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undeclared.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Acute brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Tubercle deaths.		
CAMDEN COUNTY.																																
Statistical Divisions.																																
Camden City .....	118	366	213	146	490	327	3	1403	60967	23.25	0	45	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Centre .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloster City .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloster .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennington .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shelton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterford .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitely .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals .....	122	368	221	154	546	396	13	3117	96482	31.96	0	165	...	4	14	85	110	5	335	93	101	264	307	124	68	187	100	96	6	21	166	

[illegible]



*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1894*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.							PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
	Under one month.	Between one month and one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Violent deaths.
Bridgeton.....	10	4	1	6	5	60	1	94	12619	16.28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Camden.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deerfield.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dowse.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fairfield.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greenwich.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hopewell.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Landis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lawrence.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maurice River.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Millville.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stow Creek.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	67	130	68	44	125	246	9	741	48203	15.63	4	4	1	2	4	16	18	4	95	35	55	95	45	71	33	50	85	19	1	7	7

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1894.*

ESSEX COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES							PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																										
	Under one month.	Between one month and one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undeclared.	Total, including unclassified.	Death-rate per 1,000.																									
										Remittent fever, etc.	Etiologic fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Poisoning.	Violent deaths.				
Bellefield .....	4	10	6	3	22	18	1	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloomfield .....	6	15	14	11	39	37	1	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caldwell .....	5	4	.....	3	19	19	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton .....	6	8	5	4	23	20	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Orange .....	8	15	20	14	65	55	.....	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin .....	2	1	4	11	11	.....	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston .....	1	2	1	3	9	9	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millburn .....	3	6	3	3	7	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montclair .....	13	34	28	17	68	40	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark .....	229	914	629	434	1699	895	9	4760	304503	32.89	15	45	2	122	48	28	173	15	648	221	237	896	373	328	305	329	295	124	12	47	105	.....	.....	
Orange .....	22	80	66	40	151	80	2	431	21756	19.37	3	11	.....	1	10	1	11	3	66	33	30	90	17	34	25	36	16	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
South Orange .....	3	14	8	4	22	19	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Verona .....	1	3	1	3	6	5	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Orange .....	10	17	7	6	19	9	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	418	1123	753	536	2065	1166	14	6103	285966	21.40	28	77	3	128	62	47	208	22	906	402	234	905	447	42	248	432	281	179	14	63	234	.....	.....	

REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

# DEATHS—CURRENT STATISTICAL YEAR. 439

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1894*

GLOUCESTER COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.							PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
	Under one month.	Between one month and one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Pneumonia.	Violent deaths.
Clayton.....	1	10	4	4	11	12	1	40	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deptford.....	1	10	4	4	11	12	1	40	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
East Greenwich.....	1	10	4	4	11	12	1	40	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Elk.....	1	10	4	4	11	12	1	40	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Franklin.....	1	10	4	4	11	12	1	40	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Glassboro.....	1	10	4	4	11	12	1	40	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greenwich.....	1	10	4	4	11	12	1	40	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harrison.....	1	10	4	4	11	12	1	40	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Logan.....	1	10	4	4	11	12	1	40	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manlius.....	1	10	4	4	11	12	1	40	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monroe.....	1	10	4	4	11	12	1	40	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Harrison.....	1	10	4	4	11	12	1	40	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington.....	1	10	4	4	11	12	1	40	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
West Deptford.....	1	10	4	4	11	12	1	40	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Woodbury.....	1	10	4	4	11	12	1	40	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Woodwick.....	1	10	4	4	11	12	1	40	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	85	75	41	37	120	102	8	406	59,005	15.85	4	9	1	1	6	6	13	1	1	87	25	22	51	26	44	19	63	27	13	1	1

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1894.*

HUDSON COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.								PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
	Under one month.	Between one month and one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Tubercular.	Violent deaths.	
Bayonne.....	33	111	81	38	163	46	3	469	37,977	19.71	7	8	6	9	13	13	2	66	20	14	101	63	18	21	17	28	9	1	1	9	6	59
Guttenberg.....	7	13	11	5	34	13	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harrison.....	14	54	29	15	73	26	1	212	9,663	22.17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoboken.....	97	287	177	89	434	147	1	1,192	43,888	24.63	3	17	1	19	17	11	66	3	184	92	50	165	102	76	43	65	61	23	3	10	77	
Jersey City.....	310	893	696	333	1,644	632	3	4,340	170,696	25.32	34	36	...	26	43	27	272	17	628	305	305	676	323	304	367	277	14	46	194	4	1	...
Keany.....	16	66	24	15	96	47	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Bergen.....	16	46	26	10	97	71	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Town of Union.....	15	48	43	15	79	37	...	265	12,839	18.97	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union.....	10	18	24	6	21	7	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weehawken.....	5	16	13	7	16	4	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Hoboken.....	25	63	30	23	63	37	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	556	1,578	1,146	548	2,619	985	8	7,419	303,170	24.47	47	124	2	61	97	49	408	23	1,082	448	346	1,149	648	593	317	445	388	135	23	74	387	



*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1894.*

[illegible]

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1894.*

MERCER COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.							PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Between one month and one year.							Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Typhoid fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrheal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Violent deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Under one month.	Between one month and one year.	One to five.	Five to ten.	Ten to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.																								Undeclared.	Total, including unclassified.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
East Windsor.....	2	4	9	7	7	16	1	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1894*

	Under one month.	Between one month and one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to fifty.	Over fifty.	Undefined.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Malaria fever.	Slight-pox.	Epidemic fever.	Nephritis.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Dysentery or cholera.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung disease.	Rheumatism and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Kidney and cystic diseases.	Asthma and general diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Arterio-sclerosis.	Typhoid.
Crabtree.....	98	365	134	28	31	96	8	1,093	6,014	16.43	14	9	8	28	65	4	164	50	39	143	45	55	75	87	31	5	9	5
East Brunswick.....	13	26	16	1	1	1	1	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	10	21	11	1	1	1	1	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Brunswick.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pearl Harbor.....	37	66	41	21	43	35	3	223	1,072	19.47	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piedmont.....	1	4	7	3	13	31	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Amboy.....	13	26	16	1	1	1	1	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Brunswick.....	10	21	11	1	1	1	1	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodsburg.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	98	365	134	28	31	96	8	1,093	6,014	16.43	14	9	8	28	65	4	164	50	39	143	45	55	75	87	31	5	9	5

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1894.*

MONMOUTH COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.							Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																				
	Under one month.	Between one month and one year.	One to five.	Pfive to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.			Total, including unclassified.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of chil- dren.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circula- tion.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Diseases and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Violent deaths.
Atlantic	0	1	1	4	4	6	10	20	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Baton Rouge	0	11	6	4	3	9	11	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Brethold	0	1	1	6	4	33	34	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Holmes	0	10	8	4	1	6	11	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Howell	0	10	8	4	23	13	55	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Long Branch	0	51	7	1	25	18	88	8000	9.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Manapan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Marlboro	0	4	0	0	0	1	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Marlboro	0	13	0	0	0	13	13	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Middleton	0	18	14	11	39	35	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Middleton	0	2	0	0	2	9	9	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Milwaukee	0	33	14	18	60	49	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Neptune	0	1	1	1	7	15	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ocean	0	14	6	5	17	25	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Orleans	0	3	3	18	9	45	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Shrewsbury	0	10	37	18	9	45	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Upper Freehold	0	4	4	0	0	10	12	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wal	0	13	6	0	0	26	35	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Totals	79	196	94	73	322	1	6	1108	7473	14.78	6	19	1	3	0	10	35	8	134	56	75	137	49	97	56	114	67	34	3	11



*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1894.*

MORRIS COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																									
	Under one month.	Between one month and one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undeclared.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrheal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Violent deaths.	
Boston .....	3	11	7	1	1	7	53	1.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chatham .....	3	12	12	1	1	7	53	1.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chester .....	3	12	12	1	1	7	53	1.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Easton .....	4	7	1	1	1	8	55	1.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Elizabeth .....	4	7	1	1	1	8	55	1.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Medford .....	4	7	1	1	1	8	55	1.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montville .....	11	21	12	14	66	86	172	9056	19.04	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Morristown .....	11	21	12	14	66	86	172	9056	19.04	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mount Olive .....	1	3	1	1	1	5	38	1.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parsippany .....	1	3	1	1	1	5	38	1.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Piquanock .....	1	3	1	1	1	5	38	1.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Randolph .....	1	3	1	1	1	5	38	1.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rockaway .....	5	6	6	6	20	27	74	2.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Seabury .....	3	3	3	3	11	13	41	1.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington .....	3	3	3	3	11	13	41	1.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>56751</b>	<b>14.34</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>5</b>	

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1894.*

OCEAN COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES.								PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
		Under one month.	Between one month and one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undeclared.	Total, including unclassified.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Hemiplegic fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Krysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Violent deaths.			
Barkley.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Brick.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dover.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Englewood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Jackson.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lacey.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Manchester.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ocean.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Plumstead.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Stafford.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Union.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Totals.....	18	35	99	35	87	95	5	290	16386	17.87	5	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	15	24	30	44	14	30	0	84	23	9	1	1	1	1



## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1894.*

SALEM COUNTY, Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.							PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
	Under one month.							Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Dysentery and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Furuncul.	Violent deaths.			
	Between one month and one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.	Total, including unclassified.																								
Alloway .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Blainboro .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Alloways Creek .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Penna Neck .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mannington .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oldmans .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pilesgrove .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pilesgrove .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quinton .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem City .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	113	5516	30.49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Upper Penna Neck .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Pilesgrove .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	15	43	19	23	82	139	1	331	25151	13.16	3	7	3	3	7	3	3	1	38	30	19	30	6	24	30	44	24	10	3	3	13



*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1894.*

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SOMERSET COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.						PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
	Under one month.	Between one month and one year.	(One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Violent deaths.	
Bedminster .....	1	1	1	1	4	9	1	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berard .....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Braceburg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgewater .....	6	27	10	10	37	61	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin .....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillsborough .....	1	1	1	1	16	17	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Plainfield .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	24	53	55	50	125	160	8	408	25019	14.40	1	5	0	8	1	4	1	1	19	30	38	53	11	41	29	50	26	20	13	24	.....

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1894.*

SUSSEX COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.							PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
	Between one month and one year.							Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Enteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Erysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Violent deaths.	
	Under one month.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.	Total, including unclassified.																								
Andover.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2259	12.31	3	4	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	19	22	21	65	5	29	9	19	16	10	1	4	13
Byram.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2259	12.31	3	4	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	19	22	21	65	5	29	9	19	16	10	1	4	13
Frankford.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2259	12.31	3	4	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	19	22	21	65	5	29	9	19	16	10	1	4	13
Green.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2259	12.31	3	4	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	19	22	21	65	5	29	9	19	16	10	1	4	13
Hampton.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2259	12.31	3	4	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	19	22	21	65	5	29	9	19	16	10	1	4	13
Hardy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2259	12.31	3	4	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	19	22	21	65	5	29	9	19	16	10	1	4	13
Lafayette.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2259	12.31	3	4	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	19	22	21	65	5	29	9	19	16	10	1	4	13
Montague.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2259	12.31	3	4	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	19	22	21	65	5	29	9	19	16	10	1	4	13
Newton.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2259	12.31	3	4	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	19	22	21	65	5	29	9	19	16	10	1	4	13
Sandyston.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2259	12.31	3	4	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	19	22	21	65	5	29	9	19	16	10	1	4	13
Sparta.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2259	12.31	3	4	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	19	22	21	65	5	29	9	19	16	10	1	4	13
Stillwater.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2259	12.31	3	4	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	19	22	21	65	5	29	9	19	16	10	1	4	13
Vernon.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2259	12.31	3	4	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	19	22	21	65	5	29	9	19	16	10	1	4	13
Walpack.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2259	12.31	3	4	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	19	22	21	65	5	29	9	19	16	10	1	4	13
Wantage.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	2259	12.31	3	4	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	19	22	21	65	5	29	9	19	16	10	1	4	13
Totals.....	13	31	13	26	60	139	272	2259	12.31	3	4	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	19	22	21	65	5	29	9	19	16	10	1	4	13

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1894.*

UNION COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.							PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
	Under one month.	Between one month and one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Euteric fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Malaria.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Rheumatism.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Dysentery and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Violent deaths.	
Clark .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	13,000	15.38	4	10	1	8	2	9	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Granford .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	13,000	15.38	4	10	1	8	2	9	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Elizabeth .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	13,000	15.38	4	10	1	8	2	9	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fairwood .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	13,000	15.38	4	10	1	8	2	9	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Linden .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	13,000	15.38	4	10	1	8	2	9	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Providence .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	13,000	15.38	4	10	1	8	2	9	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plainfield .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	13,000	15.38	4	10	1	8	2	9	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rahway .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	13,000	15.38	4	10	1	8	2	9	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Springfield .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	13,000	15.38	4	10	1	8	2	9	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Union .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	13,000	15.38	4	10	1	8	2	9	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Westfield .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	13,000	15.38	4	10	1	8	2	9	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals .....	139	344	161	96	471	833	3	1,605	80,071	17.79	9	21	4	10	6	13	66	4	175	94	61	103	13	4	106	66	112	76	82	4	13	30

## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

*Return of Deaths from all Causes and Certain Specified Diseases, in the Statistical Divisions of the State of New Jersey, for the Year Ending June 30th, 1894.*

WARREN COUNTY. Statistical Divisions.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES.								PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
	Under one month.	Between one month and one year.	One to five.	Five to twenty.	Twenty to sixty.	Over sixty.	Undefined.	Total, including unclassified.	Estimated population.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Remittent fever, etc.	Bacterial fever.	Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Krysipelas.	Diarrhoeal diseases of children.	Consumption, M.	Consumption, F.	Acute lung diseases.	Brain and nervous diseases of children.	Diseases of heart and circulation.	Renal and cystic diseases.	Adult brain and spinal diseases.	Digestive and intestinal diseases.	Cancer.	Acute rheumatism.	Puerperal.	Violent deaths.	
Allamuchy .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Berkeley .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Blairstown .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Franklin .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Freelingham .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greenwich .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hackettstown .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hardwick .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harmony .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hopewell .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Independence .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kearney .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lopatcong .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leeds .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oxford .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pahquarry .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phillipsburg .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Potomac .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals .....	38	78	35	37	140	211	3	630	30533	14.50	2	6	1	1	1	7	9	3	33	24	38	67	34	63	30	60	41	14	1	1	1	1



# Climatology and Climatological Records.

Reported by E. W. McGann, U. S. S. S.

## TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL FOR THE DIFFERENT SEASONS.

### Belvidere, 1893.

Mean Temperature.		Total Precipitation.	
Spring, . . . . .		Spring, . . . . .	
Summer, . . . . .		Summer, . . . . .	9.52
Autumn, . . . . .	52.6	Autumn, . . . . .	12.42
Winter, . . . . .	25.3	Winter, . . . . .	

### Newton, 1893

Mean Temperature.		Total Precipitation.	
Spring, . . . . .	44.6	Spring, . . . . .	11.23
Summer, . . . . .	70.2	Summer, . . . . .	10.59
Autumn, . . . . .	59.2	Autumn, . . . . .	8.51
Winter, . . . . .	24.0	Winter, . . . . .	12.88

### Paterson, 1893.

Mean Temperature.		Total Precipitation.	
Spring, . . . . .	49.6	Spring, . . . . .	14.46
Summer, . . . . .	73.0	Summer, . . . . .	11.38
Autumn, . . . . .	54.5	Autumn, . . . . .	12.67
Winter, . . . . .	29.8	Winter, . . . . .	15.68

### New York City, 1893

Mean Temperature.		Total Precipitation.	
Spring, . . . . .	47.8	Spring, . . . . .	15.89
Summer, . . . . .	72.7	Summer, . . . . .	11.00
Autumn, . . . . .	55.2	Autumn, . . . . .	11.26
Winter, . . . . .	29.4	Winter, . . . . .	14.86

### Newark, 1893

Mean Temperature.		Total Precipitation.	
Spring, . . . . .	47.0	Spring, . . . . .	14.80
Summer, . . . . .	71.6	Summer, . . . . .	11.87
Autumn, . . . . .	52.6	Autumn, . . . . .	11.94
Winter, . . . . .	28.0	Winter, . . . . .	13.45

## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

## New Brunswick, 1893.

Mean Temperature.		Total Precipitation.	
Spring, . . . . .	49.6	Spring, . . . . .	12.76
Summer, . . . . .	73.3	Summer, . . . . .	16.29
Autumn, . . . . .	64.2	Autumn, . . . . .	10.63
Winter, . . . . .	28.1	Winter, . . . . .	11.47

## Beverly, 1893.

Mean Temperature.		Total Precipitation.	
Spring, . . . . .	60.1	Spring, . . . . .	11.81
Summer, . . . . .	74.4	Summer, . . . . .	10.77
Autumn, . . . . .	64.6	Autumn, . . . . .	12.25
Winter, . . . . .	29.5	Winter, . . . . .	12.30

## Philadelphia, 1893.

Mean Temperature.		Total Precipitation.	
Spring, . . . . .	50.3	Spring, . . . . .	9.96
Summer, . . . . .	76.0	Summer, . . . . .	7.54
Autumn, . . . . .	66.0	Autumn, . . . . .	9.59
Winter, . . . . .	30.7	Winter, . . . . .	10.66

## Atlantic City, 1893.

Mean Temperature.		Total Precipitation.	
Spring, . . . . .	46.4	Spring, . . . . .	12.65
Summer, . . . . .	70.5	Summer, . . . . .	8.40
Autumn, . . . . .	55.4	Autumn, . . . . .	7.64
Winter, . . . . .	30.8	Winter, . . . . .	8.54

## Cape May C. H., 1893

Mean Temperature.		Total Precipitation.	
Spring, . . . . .	49.1	Spring, . . . . .	12.79
Summer, . . . . .	71.8	Summer, . . . . .	8.67
Autumn, . . . . .	55.6	Autumn, . . . . .	9.92
Winter, . . . . .	33.0	Winter, . . . . .	10.71

## CLIMATOLOGY.

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## STATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Latitude, 39° 57' N.; Longitude, 75° 9' W. Height of Barometer Cistern  
above Sea Level, 117 feet.

OBSERVER, L. M. DEY, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

	BAROMETER (Reduced to 32 Degrees) AND SEA LEVEL.			THERMOMETER.			Mean humidity.	Prevailing wind.	Rain (inches).*	Snow (days of).	Days when precipitation equaled 0.01.	Cloudy days.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.						
1893.												
July.....	30.25	29.68	29.96	94	58	77	64	S. W.	2.04	.....	14	9
August.....	30.33	29.47	29.90	93	56	76	66	N. W.	2.43	.....	9	9
September.....	30.38	29.64	30.05	87	44	66	70	N. W.	3.70	.....	10	11
October.....	30.53	29.81	30.12	80	33	56	73	N. W.	2.22	.....	9	8
November.....	30.06	29.73	30.14	63	24	44	71	N. W.	2.51	.....	8	8
December.....	30.08	29.50	30.16	62	17	36	74	S. W.	3.13	.....	13	8
1894.												
January.....	30.67	29.85	30.18	58	17	37	76	N. W.	1.75	.....	14	16
February.....	30.66	29.48	30.16	55	4	32	78	N. E.	3.07	.....	12	13
March.....	30.63	29.63	30.12	77	21	47	69	N. W.	1.45	.....	10	11
April.....	30.45	29.45	30.05	77	27	53	66	N. W.	2.99	.....	10	10
May.....	30.46	29.63	29.95	87	43	64	74	S. W.	9.46	.....	15	16
June.....	30.31	29.67	30.01	97	46	73	71	S. W.	1.68	.....	9	5
For the year.....	30.34	29.31	30.09	97	4	55.3	70.8	N. W.	27.57	.....	133	123

\* Including melted snow.

## STATION, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Latitude, 36° 22' N.; Longitude, 74° 25' W. Height of Barometer Cistern  
above Sea Level, 53 feet.

OBSERVER, E. H. EMERY, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

	BAROMETER (Reduced to 32 Degrees) AND SEA LEVEL.			THERMOMETER.			Mean humidity.	Prevailing wind.	Rain (inches).*	Snow (days of).	Days when precipitation equaled 0.01.	Cloudy days.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.						
1893.												
July.....	30.34	29.71	29.96	93	58	72	81	N. W.	3.38	.....	9	1
August.....	30.31	29.56	29.95	85	58	72	74	S. W.	3.55	.....	10	4
September.....	30.31	29.68	29.96	84	44	66	76	N. W.	3.61	.....	10	6
October.....	30.53	29.39	30.12	76	30	57	79	E.	1.74	.....	9	8
November.....	30.66	29.76	30.13	66	20	45	80	N. W.	2.19	.....	8	15
December.....	30.90	29.51	30.16	59	15	38	83	S. W.	2.44	.....	11	10
1894.												
January.....	30.63	29.35	30.17	54	19	37	85	N. W.	2.07	.....	13	18
February.....	30.54	29.40	30.14	60	5	34	84	N. W.	2.46	.....	12	16
March.....	30.63	29.61	30.13	77	19	44	82	N. W.	1.39	.....	11	12
April.....	30.49	29.31	30.04	69	24	48	83	S. W.	1.71	.....	10	10
May.....	30.46	29.63	29.95	83	46	64	84	E.	5.63	.....	13	15
June.....	30.30	29.70	30.13	90	47	67	83	S. W.	2.91	.....	13	4
For the year.....	30.30	29.33	30.07	93	5	53.4	82	N. W.	43.38	.....	134	130

\* Including melted snow.

## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

## STATION, NEW YORK CITY.

Latitude, 40° 34' N.; Longitude, 70° 0' W. Height of Barometer Cistern  
above Sea Level, — feet.

OBSERVER, E. B. DUNN, U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

	BAROMETER (Reduced to 32 Degrees) AND SEA LEVEL.			THERMOMETER.			Mean humidity.	Prevailing wind.	Rain (inches).*	Snow (days of).	Days when precipitation equaled 0.01.	Cloudy days.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.						
1893.												
July	30.23	29.61	29.97	93	56	75	63	N. W.	1.36		9	3
August	30.22	29.38	29.97	93	58	74	72	S.	7.19		11	7
September	30.37	29.66	30.06	84	46	64	72	N. W.	2.37		12	7
October	30.56	29.33	30.13	78	34	55	78	N. W.	5.38		8	7
November	30.67	29.69	30.12	63	26	44	71	S. W.	3.71		9	9
December	30.80	29.44	30.14	63	12	36	74	S. W.	3.49		16	11
1894.												
January	30.67	29.14	30.17	58	17	34	78	N. W.	2.70		17	12
February	30.37	29.43	30.16	62	1	30	75	N. W.	5.16		15	11
March	30.69	29.64	30.11	69	20	44	72	N. W.	1.69		13	10
April	30.48	29.55	30.04	76	25	50	73	N. W.	3.51		10	9
May	30.46	29.60	29.97	85	44	61	74	S. E.	8.90		13	13
June	30.32	29.66	30.00	94	48	71	70	S. W.	0.66		10	2
For the year	30.80	29.14	30.07	94	1	53.3	72.4	N. W.	40.00		141	100

\* Including melted snow.

## STATION, NEWTON, N. J.

Latitude, 41° 03' N.; Longitude, 74° 45' W. Height of Barometer Cistern  
above Sea Level, — feet.

OBSERVER, D. L. FOSTER, STATE WEATHER SERVICE.

	BAROMETER. (Reduced to 32 Degrees)			THERMOMETER.			Mean humidity.	Prevailing wind.	Rain (inches).*	Snow (days of).	Days when precipitation equaled 0.01.	Cloudy days.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.						
1893.												
July				97	45	71.4		S. W.	2.96		8	14
August				98	44	70.8		N. W.	5.86		8	12
September				81	36	58.6		N. W.	2.80		9	8
October				79	22	53.1		S. W.	2.83		6	10
November				59	16	35.8		S. W.	2.89		6	17
December				58	5	29.9		S. W.	2.86		9	16
1894.												
January				56	19	30.5		S. W.	3.15		6	18
February				61	—6	24.5		N. W.	6.17		8	9
March				68	15	40.9		S. W.	1.87		10	9
April				80	18	47.4		S. W.	2.06		9	13
May				87	26	60.4		S. W.	5.09		11	11
June				95	42	69.2		S. W.	1.81		11	5
For the year				98	—6	49.7		S. W.	29.84		97	187

\* Including melted snow.



## CLIMATOLOGY.

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## STATION, PATERSON, N. J.

Latitude, 40° 55' N.; Longitude, 74° 10' W. Height of Barometer Cistern  
above Sea Level, — feet.

OBSERVER, J. T. PROBERT, STATE WEATHER SERVICE.

	BAROMETER. (Reduced to 32 Degrees)			THERMOMETER.			Mean humidity.	Prevailing wind.	Rain (inches).*	Snow (days of).	Days when precipitation equaled 0.01.	Cloudy days.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.						
1893.												
July .....				99	55	74.6	.....	S. W.	1.71	.....	9	16
August .....				95	51	73.8	.....	S. W.	2.48	.....	9	10
September .....				85	42	65.0	.....	S. W.	3.96	.....	9	11
October .....				81	36	56.6	.....	S. W.	5.86	.....	5	8
November .....				68	20	45.9	.....	N. W.	3.86	.....	8	6
December .....				63	12	35.4	.....	N. W.	4.51	.....	13	10
1894.												
January .....				60	14	33.8	.....	N. W.	2.78	.....	12	12
February .....				55	1	29.4	.....	N. W.	4.78	.....	11	9
March .....				74	30	45.0	.....	S. E.	1.65	.....	11	10
April .....				82	23	50.8	.....	S. W.	2.52	.....	10	10
May .....				93	42	63.0	.....	S. E.	3.76	.....	13	12
June .....				97	45	72.0	.....	S. W.	1.94	.....	7	8
For the year .....				99	1	53.4	.....	S. W.	43.75	.....	116	10

\*Including melted snow.

## STATION, BEVERLY, N. J.

Latitude, 40° 31' N.; Longitude, 74° 59' W. Height of Barometer Cistern  
above Sea Level, — feet.

OBSERVER, C. F. RICHARDSON, STATE WEATHER SERVICE.

	BAROMETER. (Reduced to 32 Degrees)			THERMOMETER.			Mean humidity.	Prevailing wind.	Rain (inches).*	Snow (days of).	Days when precipitation equaled 0.01.	Cloudy days.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.						
1893.												
July .....				100	51	76.0	.....	W.	2.93	.....	12	5
August .....				95	53	75.0	.....	S.	5.49	.....	9	5
September .....				88	41	64.8	.....	N. W.	4.34	.....	9	6
October .....				84	36	55.6	.....	N. E.	4.20	.....	10	8
November .....				67	19	42.4	.....	N. E.	3.71	.....	10	6
December .....				62	12	35.1	.....	W.	3.15	.....	13	9
1894.												
January .....				59	12	35.3	.....	N. E.	2.77	.....	14	11
February .....				55	1	31.1	.....	S. W.	4.54	.....	14	10
March .....				61	19	40.6	.....	N. W.	1.02	.....	13	7
April .....				80	21	51.1	.....	W.	3.84	.....	11	8
May .....				89	40	61.1	.....	S. W.	10.47	.....	14	11
June .....				100	44	71.9	.....	W.	3.29	.....	8	8
For the year .....				100	1	64.1	.....	W.	49.60	.....	126	60

\* Including melted snow.

## REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

## STATION, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Latitude, 49° 29' N.; Longitude, 74° 10' W. Height of Barometer Cistern  
above Sea Level, — feet.

OBSERVER, CHARLES V. MYERS, STATE WEATHER SERVICE.

	BAROMETER. (Reduced to 32 Degrees)			THERMOMETER.			Mean humidity.	Prevailing wind.	Rain (inches).*	Snow (days of).	Days when precipitation equaled 0.01.	Cloudy days.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.						
1893.												
July .....	.....	.....	.....	98	52	75.1	.....	N. W.	2.31	.....	4	1
August .....	.....	.....	.....	94	50	73.5	.....	S. W.	10.70	.....	10	5
September .....	.....	.....	.....	84	38	63.8	.....	N. W.	3.31	.....	9	9
October .....	.....	.....	.....	80	34	56.4	.....	W.	3.61	.....	7	10
November .....	.....	.....	.....	65	21	42.4	.....	N. W.	3.91	.....	9	14
December .....	.....	.....	.....	62	10	34.0	.....	N. W.	3.18	.....	14	11
1894.												
January .....	.....	.....	.....	56	11	33.4	.....	N. W.	2.08	.....	11	13
February .....	.....	.....	.....	65	2	29.1	.....	N. W.	3.99	.....	15	8
March .....	.....	.....	.....	76	18	49.0	.....	N. W.	1.69	.....	19	11
April .....	.....	.....	.....	79	19	50.3	.....	N. W.	3.41	.....	12	5
May .....	.....	.....	.....	88	40	61.6	.....	E.	6.57	.....	14	9
June .....	.....	.....	.....	97	43	76.5	.....	S. W.	2.35	.....	19	5
For the year .....	.....	.....	.....	98	—2	63.9	.....	N. W.	46.84	.....	130	101

\* Including melted snow.

## STATION, NEWARK, N. J.

Latitude, 40° 29' N.; Longitude, 74° 27' W. Height of Barometer Cistern  
above Sea Level, — feet.

OBSERVER, F. W. RICORD, STATE WEATHER SERVICE.

	BAROMETER. (Reduced to 32 Degrees)			THERMOMETER.			Mean humidity.	Prevailing wind.	Rain (inches).*	Snow (days of).	Days when precipitation equaled 0.01.	Cloudy days.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.						
1893.												
July .....	.....	.....	.....	93	54	75.6	.....	N. W.	1.76	.....	6	6
August .....	.....	.....	.....	90	54	72.8	.....	S. W.	6.86	.....	9	10
September .....	.....	.....	.....	83	43	63.0	.....	N. W.	2.30	.....	9	8
October .....	.....	.....	.....	78	26	54.3	.....	N. W.	5.99	.....	8	11
November .....	.....	.....	.....	60	22	41.0	.....	N. W.	3.55	.....	8	12
December .....	.....	.....	.....	69	12	33.6	.....	S. W.	3.80	.....	14	14
1894.												
January .....	.....	.....	.....	57	15	32.6	.....	N. W.	3.19	.....	12	13
February .....	.....	.....	.....	60	Zero	27.8	.....	N. W.	4.71	.....	10	11
March .....	.....	.....	.....	69	19	43.0	.....	S. W.	1.82	.....	10	6
April .....	.....	.....	.....	76	23	48.6	.....	S. W.	3.38	.....	11	10
May .....	.....	.....	.....	88	43	60.2	.....	S. W.	3.57	.....	13	11
June .....	.....	.....	.....	93	46	70.0	.....	S. W.	1.29	.....	8	6
For the year .....	.....	.....	.....	93	Zero.	51.7	.....	S. W., N. W.	39.94	.....	118	118

\* Including melted snow.

## CLIMATOLOGY.

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## STATION, CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE, N. J.

Latitude, 38° 56' N.; Longitude, 74° 58' W. Height of Barometer System  
above Sea Level, — feet.

	BAROMETER. (Reduced to 32 Degrees)			THERMOMETER.			Mean humidity.	Prevailing wind.	Rain (inches).*	Snow (days of).	Days when precipitation equaled 0.01.	Cloudy days.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.						
1893.												
July.....				96	41	73.8		S.	1.36		8	4
August.....				88	55	72.6		S.	4.80		8	8
September.....				73	41	65.8		N.	8.14		8	10
October.....				79	26	54.3		N.	2.04		6	8
November.....				67	31	48.3		N. W.	2.74		11	13
December.....				67	12	40.4		W.	3.16		10	9
1894.												
January.....				57	23	39.8		N. W.	2.53		8	9
February.....				62	6	36.3		S.	4.23		10	8
March.....				61	22	46.9		S.	1.19		6	8
April.....				80	23	50.1		S.	2.84		8	7
May.....				85	46	61.3		N. W.	7.78		15	18
June.....				93	46	70.0		S.	2.44		6	16
For the year.....				96	8	54.7		S.	40.13		97	107
* Including melted snow.												

\* Including melted snow.

## STATION, BELVIDERE, N. J.

Latitude, 40° 49' N.; Longitude, 75° 04' W. Height of Barometer Cistern  
above Sea Level, — feet.

OBSERVER, SAMUEL J. HIXSON, STATE WEATHER SERVICE.

	BAROMETER. (Reduced to 32 Degrees)			THERMOMETER.			Mean humidity.	Prevailing wind.	Rain (inches).*	Snow (days of).	Days when precipitation equaled 0.01.	Cloudy days.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.						
1893.												
July.....				97	46	73.4			11.94		7	3
August.....				82	37	63.5			8.87		9	8
September.....				81	31	55.0			2.24		8	6
October.....				64	18	40.4			8.71		8	4
November.....				58	8	30.6			3.01		8	8
December.....												
1894.												
January.....				56	7	32.3			2.40		6	7
February.....				54	-4	26.8			4.06		9	6
March.....				73	16	43.3			1.17		4	8
April.....				80	16	49.4			2.73		7	6
May.....				86	37	61.7			6.68		11	7
June.....				96	40	70.4			3.57		8	1
For the year.....				96	-4	49.4			45.68		74	58
* Including melted snow. † Mean of eleven months only.												

\* Including melted snow. † Mean of eleven months only.





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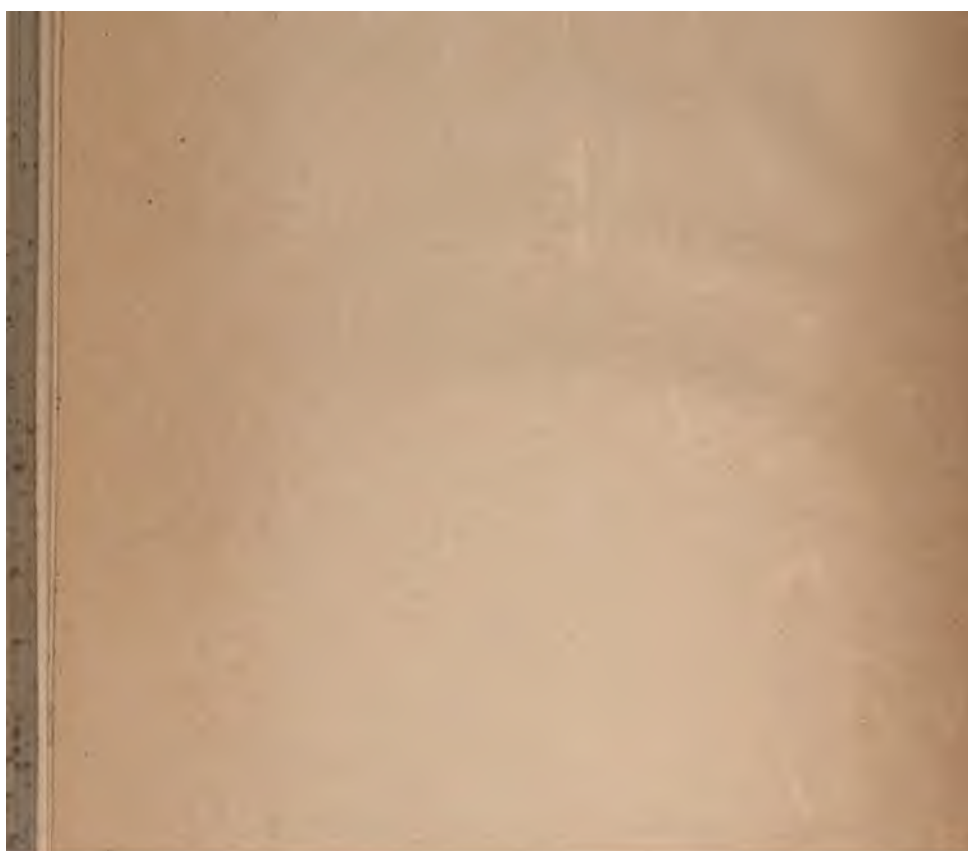
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